FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

SPIRIT of Washington descend!
Again thy country's rights defend
From trait'rous usurpation;
Transfuse, through ev'ry heart, that fire,
Which rous'd a nation's martial ire,
As worthy of a nation!

How must thy sainted visage frown,
When thro' heaven's glory looking down
On a rebellious faction,
Whose aim is to dissolve those ties,
Which link man's spirit to the skies,
And prompt each noble action.

For, in rebellion's horrid train,
Come neighbors dragg'd by neighbors slain,
And brothers, too, by brothers;
Sires by their sons all wounded o'er!
Sons by their fathers drench'd in gore!
And daughters by their mothers!

Is there no arm made bare to save
Columbia's honor from the grave,
As in our revolution?
No vials fill'd with wrath above?
No red hot thunderbolts of Jove,
In awful retribution,

For those who would a world divide—
A glorious empire sever wide,
And chain a nation slaves?
Those "scribes" and "high priests" of the day,
Who bribe a "Judas" to betray
The very power that saves?

Is heaven's eternal vengeance spent?
Or why are not its lightnings sent
To blast our country's foes?
Must traitors in their plots succeed?
Must freedom perish?—patriots bleed,
And none to interpose?

No. Hope, which cheers the darkest hour,
Points to that great Almighty Pow'r,
Though vengeance seems to pause;
Some Washington will yet arise,
Sent by a warrant from the skies,
And vindicate our cause.

Columbia's sons will e'er be free;
"To be," they cry, "or not to be,"
Is now the rallying word:
And rushing from ten thousand hills,
Vict'ry's loud shout the battle stills,
And Justice sheathes her sword.

W. R.

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING GAZETTE.

Mr. Burdick—The following sentimental thought was written by a *Sailor*, who felt and reasoned like a Christian.

S.

STILL tost tempestuous on the sea of life,
My little barque is driven to and fro,
With wind and waves I hold unequal strife,
Nor can decide the doubtful course I go.

Contending passions are the storms that rise,
And error's darkness clouds the mutual ray,
The lamp of reason seldom gilds the skies
With lustre equal to direct my way.

But there's an hour when every storm shall cease,
All darkness fly, and brilliant suns appear;
My barque be shelter'd in the port of Peace,
And ride eternal at an anchor there!

ITALY.

The excavations of Pompei are pursued with the most unremitting zeal by the Neapolitan government. The most recent discoveries have been three new magnificent tombs adorned with sculpture, and a hall which is supposed to have been the court of justice, and which is decorated with a triple row of columns.—Bronze stoves were also found in the same place, of the most beautiful form, with a Faun and Bacchus two feet high, and exquisitely formed. Lastly, a small bronze Gladiator, precisely similar to that which has been already so much admired, and which is in the attitude of supplicating life from the spectators. A short time ago, there was also found a beautiful silver vase, which seemed to have been used in religious worship—it is covered with figures in relief, and resembles in form that of the Royal Cabinet of France, which has been published by Caylus and Don Martin. There is a third vase quite similar in the cabinet of the late Cardinal Borgia.——There has been discovered in the Cabinet of Medals at Milan, a Chinese work, published in 1750, by order of the Emperor Kien Long, containing drawings of upwards of 900 vases, resembling those denominated Etruscan. Several appear to be of very remote antiquity.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated September 5, 1814.

"We have a very curious collection of company here at present, and more of the same kind daily flocking in: Smooth speaking gentlemen, who by dint of post-chaises and four have left their sleepy creditors gaping after them with a "who'd have thought it?"—divers insolvents, who by virtue of Redesdale's kindness have paid all demands by a *bill at three months*—ladies who have galloped hither in the hopes of regaining the roses they have lost in the dissipations of routs and balls in London—some upon the prudent plan of paying about one third less for house-rent and necessaries of life than English house-jobbers, bakers, and butchers are in the habit of exacting—young Misses, whose wise Mammas having neglected their education when the mind is susceptible of improvement, have resolved to make up the deficiency by engrafting upon them a connoissureship in striped shoes, clock stockings, short backs, and large bonnets—some in the vain hope of out-stripping, by change of scene, that inveterate pursuer *Ennui*—some upon the sole errand of drinking better wine than they fancy they are able to procure at a tavern in London—in short, a most glorious *hoche-pot*—rogues in search of a new identity—lumbering sputterers of bad French; jaded beauties—speculating mammas with tight-shoed and short petticoated daughters—yawning coxcombs, and decriped sensualists."

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 officers 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. 26, 1815.

A young Negro Woman,

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on a credit of six months, (the purchaser giving bond with approved security) at the house of Mr. Basil Williamson, at Harper's Ferry, on Friday the 3d day of February next

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN,

accustomed to house work, the property of the estate of John Wager, dec'd.

JOHN BAKER, *Adm'or of J. Wager's estate.*

January 26, 1815.

JAMES BROWN

Has just received, at the *Corner Store*, adjoining *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.

For Sale or Rent,

THE House and Lot, lately occupied by Robert L. Young, opposite George Johnson's wheelwright shop—there is on the premises a large Blacksmith Shop, Coal House and Stable, the Dwelling House has an excellent Kitchen, with a well of water in the yard, the Lot is equal to any in town. The terms of sale or rent, may be known by enquiring at this Office, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

ROBERT AVIS.

Oct. 27th. [tf.

FOR SALE,

A healthy Negro Woman,

About 34 years of age—sold for no fault. For terms apply to the Subscriber, living near the White House, Jefferson County, Virginia.

ALEXANDER REILEY.

January 19. [3 w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber forwarns all persons from receiving from John Wilkins, a note I gave James Bar, last spring, which note said Bar transferred to John Wilkins.

JACOB ROCKINGBAUGH.

January 19. [3 w.

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, drab home made cloth pantaloons, striped swan-down waistcoat, and new double soaled shoes—he also took with him a variety of cloathing. 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.

Latest Fashions.

THE subscriber having a regular correspondence with Mr. Henry Howard, Merchant Taylor, Baltimore, of whom he receives the earliest change of fashion, assures the gentlemen and ladies of this part of the country, that it is no longer necessary for them to resort to any Seaport Town to have their clothes made in the neatest fashion and in the best manner—And from the very long experience he has had in making clothes for the *Friends* and other plain people, he is confident if they would favor him with a call, that they would be much pleased with his work.

Fullers and Farmers

may rely on having their home-made cloth cut and made so that it will wear smooth and easy, without drawing—He tenders his most grateful acknowledgements to a generous public, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business in this place, and hopes that durable work, done with dispatch and at moderate prices, will insure him a continuance.

JOHN W. HARRIS.

Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 12, 1815.

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 Ball, 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,

A valuable lot of ground, containing 1½ acres, situate near the Academy in Charlestown, the property of Ann West. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOHN GRIGGS.

December 8.

Pay me what thou owest

Our 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 prefered; 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 feel pleasure in serving them, with such articles as they may want.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, November 10.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has obtained licence to follow the business of a *Public Auctioneer*, in the ninth 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.

FULLING AND DYING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the fulling and dying business at the Mills Grove Fulling Mill, where Cloth will be fulled and dressed in the most complete manner, and on the shortest notice. Those persons who may favor him with their custom may rest assured that every exertion will be made to give general satisfaction.

BENJ. BEELER.

December 8.

A Fuller Wanted.

THE Proprietor wishes to employ a person, who understands the FULLING & DYING business, to whom good wages or a share of the Mill will be given—a single man would be preferred otherwise one with a small family, with recommendations. Enquire at this Office.

October 27.

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.

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 situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactories, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

JOHN ALLCOCK.

Culpepper County, Va. June 9. [t.f.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on Tuesday evening last, somewhere in Shepherd's Town, a *Red Morocco Pocket Book*, containing one FIFTY dollar note, and several other smaller notes, enclosed in an open letter addressed to the subscriber. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the Pocket Book with its contents to me, living in Smithfield, or to Selby & Swearingen of Shepherd's Town.

BEN. B. STRIDER.

October 27.

Doctor Lee Griggs,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Smithfield, and those of its vicinity. He will be found at Mr. Wm. Stephenson's.

January 12, 1815. [4 w.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that agreeably to the Act of Congress "entitled an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors" passed December 24th, 1814—every person who shall after the first day of February, 1815, distil spirits within the United States is required in addition to the duty on the license already taken or hereafter to be taken by him to pay twenty cents a gallon, on all spirits distilled, after that day, or subject to the limitations in the said act expressed to pay twenty five cents a gallon on all such spirit, in which case no license is required to be taken, and that agreeably to the said act a bond is required previous to the said day to be given to the Collector, and other duties required to be performed under penalties therein prescribed.

That the distiller may be correctly advised of the duties incumbent upon him to discharge, an abstract of the several acts of Congress, subjecting Stills and Boilers and Spirits to duty has been prepared, a copy of which with the annexed forms of statements required from a distiller will be furnished to him by the Collector on demand.

The Collector will also furnish on demand blank bonds, and such other blanks as will enable the distiller to comply with the several provisions of law.

WILLIAM DAVISON,
Col. Rev. 9th Dist. Vi.

January 5, 1815.

Notice

IS hereby given that by an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit by duties on Sales at Auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, and for encreasing the rates of Postage" passed the 23d December, 1814—an additional duty of 100 per cent on sales at auction, & an additional duty of 50 per cent on licenses to retailers, are laid to take effect from the first of February, 1815, conformably to which act that can be inspected at this office, new obligations are enforced on auctioneers, and the said additional duty on licenses to retailers is to be paid on written application to be made by them as well by those who have obtained licenses for periods extending beyond the first day of February, 1815, as by others in the way therein described agreeably to forms which can be obtained from the Collector.

Given under my hand this third day of January, 1815.

WILLIAM DAVISON,
Col. Rev. 9th Dist. Vi.

January 5, 1815.

SINE QUA NON.

Hoffman & Breedin,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the public that they have received and opened a few copies of the wonderful *Sine Qua Non* (published in Philadelphia) offered by the British Commissioners at Ghent, with characteristic condescension; attached to which is a Map of the United States, shewing the proposed boundary line between our country and His Majesty's provinces.

But they have just received another great *Sine Qua Non*, which they beg leave to offer for public investigation, under the various appellations of

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
Second quality do.
Coatings and Plains
Shirting and Cambric Muslins
Irish Linen, Black Cambrics
Bedford Cords
Patent Drab Cord, elegant for pantaloons
Calico, of the newest style
Calico Dresses, in patterns
Cashmere and other fashionable Shawls
Long cloth Shirtings, and Ginghams
Striped Jaconnet and Book Muslins
Tabby Velvets and Flannels—with a superb assortment of Fancy Muslins, for Ladies' handkerchiefs, caps and dresses.
Ladies' Sandal Slippers and Ancle Boots, of the newest Philadelphia fashions
Gentlemen's Shoes and black Boots, which may be chosen to fit with such exactness as to shew the *exact boundary line* of the foot.

Some, perhaps, may be surprised at their seeing the above a *Sine Qua Non*; but this Latin phrase meaning a necessary preliminary, it will be obvious to every one, that the above articles are a very necessary pre-requisite for the approaching winter—and, therefore, they are really a *Sine Qua Non*. To the above *Sine Qua Non*, they offer *Ne Plus Ultra*, viz.

Loaf & Brown SUGAR, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, Lisbon and fine Liverpool SALT, &c. &c.

To those who love FINE CHEESE, they particularly recommend another *Sine Qua Non* in shape of a cask of Cheese, which they have fortunately obtained at New-Castle being part of the cargo of a prize ship, and intended by his Britannic Majesty as a royal present to Admiral Cochrane, only, unfortunately for the admiral, coming in wake of a *Yankee Cock-boat*, it lost sight of its original destination.

Thornly, near Harper's Ferry,
December, 22, 1814.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1815. [No. 357.

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 arrearages 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.*

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, nevertheless, as it seems to me, no way preferable 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 unbiassed 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 deportment 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 or 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 by me, as pledges in your hands, that I will stedfastly adhere to your interest, and the honor of the nation.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,

MAGNUS TATE.

Berkeley County, Jan. 19, 1815.

Official—From New Orleans.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated Camp below New Orleans, 20th Dec. 1814.

The enemy having by the capture of our gun-boats, obtained command of the lakes were enabled to effect a passage to the Mississippi at a point on the side of New Orleans, and about 9 miles below it. The moment I received the intelligence, I hastened to attack him in his first position. It was brought on in the night and resulted very honorably to our arms. The heavy smoke, occasioned by an excessive fire, rendered it necessary that I should draw off my troops, after a severe conflict of upwards of an hour.

The attack was made on the night of the 23d—Since then both armies have remained near the battle ground, making preparations for something more decisive.

The enemy's force exceeded ours by double, and their loss was proportionably greater. The moment I can spare the time, I will forward you a detailed account. In the meantime I expect something far more important will take place. I hope to be able to sustain the honor of our arms and to secure the safety of this country.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major Gen. Com'g.

Hon. James Monroe,
Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, 7th Military District,
Camp below New Orleans, 27th Dec. in the morning.

SIR—The loss of our gun-boats near the pass of the Rigolets having given the enemy command of lake Borgne, he was enabled to chuse his point of attack. It became therefore an object of importance to obstruct the numerous bayous and canals leading from that lake to the highlands on the Mississippi. This important service was committed, in the first instance, to a detachment from the 7th Regiment, afterwards to Col. De Laronde of the Louisiana militia, and lastly, to make all sure, to Major Gen. Villere commanding the district between the river and the lakes, and who, being a native of the country, was presumed to be best acquainted with all those passes. Unfortunately, however, a picquet which the general had established at the mouth of the bayou Bienvenu, and which, notwithstanding my orders, had been left unobstructed, was completely surprised, and the enemy penetrated through a canal leading to his farm, about two leagues below the city, and succeeded in cutting off a company of militia stationed there.—This intelligence was communicated to me about 12 o'clock of the 23d. My force at this time, consisted of parts of the 7th and 44th Regiments not exceeding six hundred together, the city militia, a part of Gen. Coffee's brigade of mounted gunmen, and the detached militia from the western division of Tennessee, under the command of Major General Carrol. These two last corps were stationed four miles above the city. Apprehending a double attack by the way of Chief Menteur, I left General Carrol's force and the militia of the city posted on the Gentilly road; and at five o'clock P. M. marched to meet the enemy, whom I was resolved to attack in his first position, with Major Hind's dragoons, General Coffee's brigade, parts of the 7th and 44th Regiments, the uniformed companies of militia under the command of Maj. Planche, 200 men of color, chiefly from St. Domingo, raised by Col. Savary and acting under the command of Major Dagwin, and a detachment of artillery under the direction of Col. McRea, with two six pounders under the command of Lieut. Spots; not exceeding in all 1500. I arrived near the enemy's encampment about seven and immediately made my dispositions for the attack. His forces amounting at that time on land to about 3000, extended half a mile on the river, and in the rear nearly to the wood. Gen. Coffee was ordered to turn their right, while with the residue of the force, I attacked his strongest position on the left, near the river. Com. Patterson having dropped down the river in the schooner Caroline, was directed to open a fire upon their camp, which he executed at about half after seven. This being the signal of attack; Gen. Coffee's men with their usual impetuosity rushed on the enemy's right, and entered their camp, while our right advanced with equal order. There can be but little doubt, that we should have succeeded on that occasion with our inferior force in destroying or capturing the enemy, had not a thick fog which arose about 1 o'clock, occasioned some confusion among the different corps. Fearing the consequences, under this circumstance, of the further prosecution of a night attack with troops then acting together for the first time, I contented myself with lying on the field that night; and at four in the morning assumed a stronger position about two miles nearer to the city. At this position I re-encamped, waiting the arrival of the Kentucky militia and other reinforcements.—As the safety of the city will depend on the fate of this army, it must not be incautiously exposed.

In this affair the whole corps under my command deserve the greatest credit.—The best compliment I can pay to General Coffee and his brigade is to say they behaved as they have always done while under my command. The 7th led by Major Pierre, and the 44th commanded by Col. Ross distinguished themselves. The battalion of our militia commanded by Major Plauche realised my anticipations, and behaved like veterans. Savary's volunteers manifested great bravery; and the company of city riflemen having penetrated into the midst of the enemy's camp were surrounded, and fought their way out with the greatest heroism, bringing with them a number of prisoners.—The two field pieces were well served by the officer commanding them.

All my officers in the line did their duty, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the whole of my field and staff.—Colonels Butler and Platt and Major Chotard, by their intrepidity, saved the artillery. Col. Haynes was every where that duty or danger called. I was deprived of the services of one of my Aids, Captain Butler, whom I was obliged to station, to his great regret, in town.—Captain Reid, my other Aid, and Messrs. Livingston, Duplissis and Davižac who had volunteered their services faced danger wherever it was to be met, and carried my orders with the utmost promptitude.

We made one Major, two subalterns, and sixty-three privates prisoners; and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must have been at least —. My own loss I have not as yet been able to ascertain with exactness, but suppose it to amount to 100 in killed, wounded and missing. Among the former I have to lament the loss of Col. Lauderdale, of General Coffee's brigade, who fell while bravely fighting. Colonels Dyer and Gibson of the same corps were wounded, and Major Kavenaugh taken prisoner.

Col. De Laronde, Major Villere, of the Louisiana militia, Major Latour of engineers having no command, volunteered their services, as did Drs. Kerr and Hood, and were of great assistance to me.

I have the honor to be with great respect, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General Comd'g.

Hon. James Monroe,
Secretary of War.

Headquarters, 7th Military District,
Camp below New-Orleans,
December 29, 1814.

SIR—The enemy succeeded on the 27th in blowing up the Caroline, (she being becalmed) by means of hot shot from a land battery which he had erected in the night. Emboldened by this event, he marched his whole force the next day up the level, in the hope of driving us from our position, and with this view opened upon us, at the distance of about half a mile his bombs and rockets. He was repulsed, however, with considerable loss—not less, it is believed, than 120 in killed. *Ours* was inconsiderable—not exceeding half a dozen in killed, and a dozen wounded.

Since then he has not ventured to repeat his attempt, though lying close together. There has been frequent skirmishing between our picquets.

I lament that I have not the means of carrying on more offensive operations.—The Kentucky troops have not arrived, and my offensive force at this point does not exceed 3000. *Theirs* must be at least double—both prisoners and deserters agreeing in the statement that 7000 landed from their boats.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Camd'g.

Hon. JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of War Washington.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, New York, January 28.

From the N. London Gazette of Wednesday.

CAPTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

On Monday afternoon a flag came up from the enemy's squadron of this port, was brought too off Port Trumbull, and delivered a letter of which the following is a copy:

"Rear Admiral Hotham has the honor to request General Cushing will please to convey the enclosed letter to the lady of Commodore Decatur; who the rear admiral begs leave to acquaint Gen. Cushing is gone to the Bermudas in good health, on board the Endymion; having been captured in the U. S. frigate President, on the 15th inst. by a detachment of his majesty's ships.

H. M. Ship Superb,
Off New-London, 22d Jan. 1815.

Rear Admiral Hotham also begs leave to commit the accompanying letters to the care of Gen. Cushing, which were received from persons late of the President."

The letters were from Com. Decatur to his lady, and other officers to their friends; and none official. The officer who came with the flag declined making any verbal communication. A letter from an officer to his friend was read and forwarded. It was written on board the Pomona. It briefly stated that the President was captured in the afternoon of the 15th inst. after an action of four hours and a half, by four British ships. That the 1st, 4th and 5th lieutenants were killed, and the sailing master and two midshipmen wounded, with a great loss of men. The lieutenants killed we understand are Messrs. Babbit, M. C. Perry, (brother to Com. Perry) and Hamilton, son of the late Secretary of the navy.

It appears that the enemy prohibited any particulars of the action from being communicated; from which we must infer that although they gained a frigate, they have reaped no laurels from the capture.

The President sailed from New-York on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning before sun-rise, the Majestic razee, which lay near Plumb Island, got under way in the greatest haste, and proceeded to sea, leaving her water-casks principally on shore. A remarkable circumstance, which leads to the suspicion that information of the sailing of the President was received by traitorous communication, in 12 hours after her sailing:—which, not improbably, led to her capture.

The action must have been principally a running one, and nearly parallel to the coast of Long Island, as the firing was distinctly heard at Stonington and Newport.

It appears, before the brave commodore struck his flag, he was assailed by the frigates Pomona, Forth and Endymion, and the razee Majestic; and we have no doubt, that in this bloody and lamented action, a new glory perched on the American standard.

The private armed boat Retaliation, John Rogers, commander, on the 21st inst. brought in a boat from Lyme, with two men on board named Russel and Gilbert, on suspicion that they were bound on a trading trip to the enemy's squadron. Her load consisted of sheep, turkeys, geese, soap, candles, pepper, cheese, eggs, &c. On Monday they were brought before a court of enquiry, where an examination was had; but whether upon the evidence they are to be holden for trial remains undecided. The men in the interim are committed to gaol.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 28.

U. S. Frigate President captured. This vessel sailed from this port last Saturday week in co. with the brig Macedonian, brig Venus, and schr. Hollins bound on a cruise. The day after she sailed she found herself chased by 3 enemy frigates, the Endymion, Pomona and Majestic razee, who had been watching her. The Endymion first came up with, engaged and crippled her, so that the Pomona soon joined the combat. She sustained a running fight with them for four hours and a half, when perceiving the other frigate and razee coming up she struck.

The following letter from an officer on board to his friend in this city, sent in by a flag from the squadron off New-London, furnishes all the particulars that have come to hand.

On board H. B. M. S. Pomona, At Sea, Jan. 28.

"I have only time to communicate to you the unpleasant news of our capture, the night after sailing from Sandy Hook. We were chased by the Majestic, Endymion, Tenedos and Pomona frigates.—The Endymion being the fastest sailer brought us to action. Our rigging and sails being much cut up enabled the others to come up. After receiving four or five broadsides from the Pomona, and

seeing no hope of effecting our escape, were compelled to surrender. Poor Babbit, Hamilton, and acting Lieut. Howell, are no more. Babbit fell the first broadside and died in my arms in the sockpit. I cannot write you particulars. The President and Endymion we lost sight of in a gale. When the President was last seen she had a signal of distress flying, having lost her fore and mizen top masts. The Commodore is on board the Endymion unhurt. The Captain of the Pomona and his officers shew the most marked attention, and are unremitting in their exertions to make us comfortable.

Another letter states, that of the 18 midshipmen on board the President, not one was hurt during the engagement—and that the loss of the crew was but trifling.

Another letter says, the Endymion was silenced before the Pomona commenced the attack.

The loss of this ship (says a correspondent) and so many valuable lives as were probably sacrificed before she surrendered, is painful and distressing to all: but, the certainty that dishonor did not stain the flag; that it waved over heroes, and was not struck but to "fearful odds," leaves us the consolation of reflecting, that our NAVAL CHARACTER remains untarnished. The brave shall be honored even in defeat—the dead shall be preserved in grateful remembrance.—The Essex surrendered to a frigate and a sloop of war, and her defence has justly been esteemed equal to a victory. The President did not shrink from combat with a force far more dispropotionate, and maintained her prowess and her flag for a long time in the presence of a squadron. Her brave commander, officers and crew, will have the satisfaction of knowing, that their country is SATISFIED with their conduct—THAT EVERY MAN HAS DONE HIS DUTY.

A new Frigate (says the Columbian) is contemplated by the citizens of New York, to be built by subscription immediately, for the gallant DECATUR, in the place of the President. It is said the plan was suggested as soon as the loss of our favorite ship was ascertained, and with the characteristic liberality and public spirit of our merchants and capitalists, many thousand dols. were offered before noon yesterday. There is now no frigate of our building in the American navy; and we trust the patriotism and pride of this commercial metropolis will not permit the maritime defence of the country to remain long without a contingent or proportion of its strength from New-York, commensurate with her abundant resources, her interest in the protection of our naval flag, her eminent patronage and individual heroism and support of national glory, and her attachment to the distinguished officer whom she has hitherto delighted to honor and now wishes to console and reward. A ship of the line ought to be instantly decided upon; and would doubtless be accepted and ultimately paid for by government.

It is hoped the loss of a *President* will always be provided for by the *Constitution*.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.

FRIGATE PRESIDENT.

A letter from Com. Decatur, to his wife, states, that in going out of Sandy Hook, the pilot ran his ship on shore, by which he lost her trim, and by which her sailing was much injured; he had not regained her trim when he fell in with the enemy's squadron.

He engaged the Endymion during the chase, and in two hours silenced her, and left her like a log on the water. He then endeavored to make his escape by lightening the President, but the other enemy's vessels at length reaching him with their broadsides, he was under the necessity of surrendering. He lost 3 lieutenants and 25 seamen killed, and 75 wounded.

CAPTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Various statements have been given of the circumstances attending the loss of the frigate President. The following may be relied on as the substance of a brief letter from Commodore Decatur to his lady, who is at present at Frankford.

On passing Sandy Hook the frigate struck on the bar, where she remained thumping for two hours, until the tide rose. Early in the morning she fell in with a British squadron consisting of the Majestic razee, the Endymion, Pomona and Tenedos frigates, and the Despatch brig. Every effort was made to escape, but in vain, the frigate having lost her sailing trim in consequence of the injury sustained at the Hook. The Endymion being the leading ship, come up with her, and getting close under the quarter, kept up a destructive fire, cutting up and crippling the rigging of the President. To suffer this was to make capture certain, without inflicting any injury on the enemy.—The Commodore therefore bore up and engaged the Endymion, and after a severe fight of two hours *silenced and beat her off*. [It is proper to mention that the Endymion is the same frigate that challenged the United States at New London. She is one of the largest frigates in the British navy, of superior force to the President, mounting 56 guns, (24 pounders on the gun deck) and was sent out expressly to fight our frigates.]

The President now made all sail and endeavoured to escape. The sternmost ships were two miles distant. In three hours, however, the Pomona and Tenedos were alongside, the others close astern, when, seeing all hopes of escape at an end, the President only waited to receive the fire of the nearest ships and surrendered.

Such are principally the circumstances of an affair which though it gives us cause to lament over the loss of valuable lives and a noble ship, afford us fresh proof, if such are necessary, of the gallantry and skill of our navy. It was a fortunate circumstance for Decatur that the situation of the enemy gave him an opportunity of fighting a distinct battle with the Endymion, and accomplishing a POSITIVE and SPLENDID VICTORY over her, before the other force could come up and overwhelm him with numbers.

A letter received by a gentleman in Philadelphia, from a midshipman of the President, agrees with the preceding statement. He mentions that lieut. Gallagher, lieut. Twiggs, of the marines, Mr. Timberlake, purser, master's mate, Bell, and midshipmen Lansing, Emmet, Fisher, Hollings, Heth and Newman, were on board the Pomona; the rest were sent on board the Endymion. The letter is dated January 20th, from on board the Pomona, and mentions, "we are now cruizing to look for the President, as she has been separated from us and supposed to be lost, as the last that was seen of her she had a signal of distress hoisted, and her fore and mizen topmast and maintop gallant masts were gone, and it blowing too hard to send any relief. To-morrow we shall steer for Bermuda."

Beside the damage done to her rigning, &c. the President must have been much cut up in her hull, as the letter from the midshipmen mentions that a great many of her guns were dismounted.

The number of killed and wounded is uncertain, the commodore supposed between 80 and 90, about 25 of whom are killed.

Lieuts. Babbit, Hamilton, and Howel killed—Mr. Rogers, the master—Parker, master's mate and midshipman Dale, wounded—the latter lost his leg, but was doing well.

FROM GEORGIA.

Savannah, Jan. 19.

A letter from Wayne county dated 17th inst. says, "the enemy still occupy St. Mary's and Point Petre, and have promised to respect private property—if they do I shall be very agreeably disappointed—it is said the notorious vagrant *Fitzgerald* holds an important command in the service of the enemy, and is now with them in St. Mary's; and that he has put his step son James Osborn in irons already. The most alarming circumstance, however, is that the noted *colonel Woodbine* is in our rear at the head of *six hundred Indians*, in consequence of which, all the settlements on the St. Mary's and Satilla rivers to the Altamaha are breaking up, and the inhabitants fleeing precipitately to the interior of Georgia—many of them leaving nearly all they possess for the merciless savages. Hundreds of inhabitants are now on the road between this place and Satilla river."

It was reported in town last night that the enemy had advanced as far as Darien (about sixty miles from Savannah) and haditaken that place—We have endeavored to trace whence the report came, but have not been able to do so. It is therefore *idle*.

A schooner, prize to the Yankee privateer, with fish, flour and figs, ran into St. Simon's inlet on the 15th inst. mistaking it for Savannah river. In a few hours after the schooner came to anchor she was boarded by two or three British barges, and taken possession of.

January 21.

FROM THE ENEMY.

The Editor of the Savannah Republican has just conversed with an intelligent gentleman, who was taken prisoner at St. Mary's by the enemy on their first landing; and who made his escape from them on Monday night last. He states that about *two thousand* men were then in St. Mary's, among which were a great number of ******—that the day before he left, one transport, two rocket vessels and one bomb ship arrived off the town of St. Mary's with a number of troops, from Cumberland island—that he was informed by an English officer, that Admiral COCKBURN had arrived, and had brought with him THREE THOUSAND MEN, which were on board of several transports then laying off the bar—that the enemy had not armed any ******, but a few who had entered voluntarily—that all the houses and stores in the place were plundered of every thing in them, and put on board American vessels taken in Bell river, which were ordered down to Cumberland—that the town of St. Mary's did not capitulate, but was taken possession of by the enemy without the slightest opposition—that he saw capt. Jackson of the Lacedemonian, who displayed a great deal of anger against Savannah, and observed that he hoped he would have a chance yet in helping to destroy the place; and that it was the general impression in St. Mary's, that the British would soon make an attack on Savannah, as they expected large reinforcements from Bermuda. Our informant states that he thinks the force of the enemy between four and five thousand.

Since the above was in type the following letters have been received by express:

Extract of a letter from Capt. Massias to Brigadier Floyd, dated

Fort Barrington, 12 o'clock, Wednesday Evening, 18th January, 1815.

"SIR—The enemy is now near Darien—his fleet has anchored in Doboy Sound—he keeps close to me; yet it is my belief SAVANNAH is his object—I shall watch his motions."

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Scott to Brig. General Floyd, dated Brown's Ferry, January 18, 1815.

"SIR—I had the honor to receive your's of the 13th inst. by the express, in which you request me to send in my report, which is annexed to this letter.—This morning a gentleman arrived here from St. Mary's who informed me that admiral COCKBURN had landed in town with an additional force, number unknown. I have since been told that a number of ***** troops had been landed since the arrival of the admiral from on board of a bomb brig. The enemy are taking possession of all provisions they can find, and putting them on board their vessels, and are taking in water—they are likewise mounting guns on carriages and training horses, for what purpose I leave you to judge—they have not as yet attempted any fortifications in the town; on the contrary, they have reduced Fort Physic; and, it is my opinion, that they will not march by land. I should have wished very much to have made a stand at Crooked River Bridge; but Captain Massias could not co-operate with me, which was the cause of my falling back to this place yesterday. I have been informed by one of the patriots of Florida that their spies had discovered two Indians on the south side of St. Mary's, near Underwood's mills; the Indians seeing them, retreated, and were followed until an encampment was discoverd with a considerable smoke at different places, when they thought prudent to retire. I have 4 trusty spies out to give me immediate notice of any approaching danger. The distress of the families of this county is beyond description."

Private Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.

I am told the enemy do not respect private property at St. Mary's. They are shipping off all the cotton, &c, and only three houses were respected (represented to be entirely of *English principles*,) A number of their men broke into one of the three, but were severely punished.

JANUARY 23.

THE ENEMY.

The passengers by yesterday's Southern stage state, that the enemy at St. Mary's and Cumberland Island had received a reinforcement of 3000 men, making about 5000 in all, and that they were destined against Savannah.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated Jan. 21st, 1815.

"All is bustle and confusion here, as we momently expect an attack from the enemy. One of our citizens arrived here this morning direct from St. Mary's—The British officers permitted him to sell his articles and return, but told him they would soon be with him—that they expected to dine in this place on the 22d. He supposed there were from 6 to 9000 troops, making every possible preparation on board their bomb and rocket vessels—and that Admiral Cockburn said he would have Savannah at the expence of every man and vessel under his command. This is from a man of veracity.—News has arrived here this morning, that troops were on their way from Charleston. I sincerely hope they are, and in sufficient numbers to assist in disappointing his honor the Admiral!"

Another extract—Jan. 22.

Martial law was declared to-day.—Governor Early has arrived at the lines with 2,000 men. Strong reinforcements are on their way. Our fortifications progress rapidly, and are able, at present, to sustain and repel the attack of all the British forces said to have arrived.

Another extract—same date.

I have only time to say, we are under martial law—the enemy daily expected. Should they have the temerity to approach, I trust we shall give a good account of them—at least, they will not get the place, without a struggle; and that a pretty hard one.

Latest Extract—8, P. M.

We are in hourly expectation of the arrival of Major General Pinckney, who, we are informed, has ordered on 1500 of the South Carolina militia: among whom are your country sharp shooters, who can pick out a squirrel's eye at the distance of 100 yards. They will match and beat Woodbine's motley crew, even if they have half the number. A number of your disciplined officers are expected to start from Charleston for this place on the 24th inst.

Norfolk, January 31.

Early on Sunday morning nine of the barges from the frigates below, came into the roads and captured three small Eastern Shore craft under Old Point Comfort, the crews of which escaped to the shore in their boats. The barges then stood up towards the mouth of James River, and cut off a sloop from Richmond, laden with coal for this place. The master perceiving himself intercepted, run the sloop ashore on Crany Island spit, and with the crew and passengers, made their escape to the Island.—The enemy soon boarded & set fire to the sloop, and proceeded in chase of another sloop which they espied near the mouth of Nansemond River, which they also captured. They then stood up James River, and captured two other small vessels that were coming down.—The wind blowing in a gale from the westward prevented any part of our flotilla from getting down in time to prevent the mischief, or even the retreat of the enemy, when he *thought proper* to retreat, which was not until late in the day:

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Fort Montgomery, December 5.

An express going to Fort Jackson enables me to seize only a minute to tell you I am here, not quite dead, but reduced, living on pine smoke, and suffering ten thousand privations, you cannot expect I should enumerate. Sickness, death and starvation arrested our progress to this place until the 20th ultimo, although under forced marches of from 20 to 30 miles per day—five quarters to the mile (the common expression in this country) I have no time for particulars. We expect a fight with the British in a few days. A letter of General Winchester's, now before me, to Gen. Taylor, of the 24 inst. and brought by express yesterday morning, says, "A British ship of war "arrived and anchored off the Head of "Blind Island, about 15 miles from *Fort* "Bowyer, on the 29th ult. between 2 and "3 o'clock, P. M. Her tender, a large "schooner, came near the shore; an at"tempt was made to land some barges, "but failed on account of boisterous wea"ther. An attack is hourly expected—"in which way is uncertain, land or wa"ter." We look every day for orders to march and meet the enemy, I am heartily willing as one to spend my last gasp for my country. The ruins of Fort Mimm, 2 miles from here, through which I have rode with Gens. Winchester, Taylor, and other officers, are enough to "harrow up the soul." *The piles of human bones, from aged decrepitude to the infant at the breast, bleached by the rains and winds of Heaven, must arouse a holy rage in every manly bosom.* I expect to see the *Hell Hounds* of England and their cursed allies in a few days. May the God of Heaven inspire me with an Ajax prayer, or that of Macduff to the manes of a Duncan against Macbeth. I am called to duty every moment in the day. The Colberts are here with 135 Chickasaws; a number of the Choctaws under their leaders, a few weeks ago 700, but not more than half that number *now*; as many have been discharged. A secret expedition under Major Blue will proceed from this place the day after to-morrow with one thousand riflemen and the Indians. We have our scouting parties out constantly; and in a few days hence a blow will be stricken—"a deed be done," which, I hope, will be honorable to our cause and country, and to every one concerned, and sanctioned by our God. Your regretted friend Anderson died at Fort Strother.—The Knoxville Gazette announced it. Our excellent friend Col. Johnson has been in danger, but I rejoice to say he is convalescent, and now within our tent—his station is at Fort Claiborne, for which he will probably depart to-morrow.

December 6.

Last night I witnessed a most interesting scene—the war dance of the Chickasaw and the Choctaw warriors, and a sham fight. It is a ceremony which precedes their going to war. The effect was admirable, the scene by pine fires in the night—the clash of arms—the incessant firing—the naked painted warriors—the yells, which might have been heard 2 or 3 miles—all conspired to make it highly interesting. This day they march against the Seminoles and hostile Creeks. In two or three days I expect to be in Pensacola.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, FEBRUARY 9.

☞ WE are authorised 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.

Died, on Friday last, Mr. William Burnett, of this county.

Also, Mr. Moses Burr, of this county.

THE BANK BILL.

The President has refused his signature to the National Bank Bill, and has returned the same to that House of Congress in which it originated, with his objections, which will be given at length in our next.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Secretary MONROE, whose life has been menaced by a severe illness, is so far recovered as to be able to attend to his business. His loss at this moment would have truly been a national calamity, the magnitude of which, even in anticipation, appears to have been duly appreciated.

Nat. Intel.

Thomas Dougherty, of Kentucky, is appointed Clerk of the House of Representatives, vice P. Magruder, Esq. resigned.

The Legislature of Maryland has passed the bill for raising 5,000 state troops.

The Legislature of Ohio has loaned to the General Government 30,000 dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expense of transporting provisions for the supply of the frontier posts.

New London Anecdote.—Col. Benjamin being absent when the flag arrived at Fort Trumbull from the British, with the news of the capture of the President, capt. M'K. (of N. Y.) being officer of the day, the letters were delivered to him. Capt. M'K. wishing to indulge a little familiarity with the bearer, asked him where the battle was fought? to which the English officer answered very shortly, "at sea." I did not suppose (says Mr. M'K. modestly) that it was on *Lake Champlain*.

OLD SOLDIERS.

The following officers, who now hold commission in the United States army, served in the Revolutionary army, viz:

Names.	Years of service.	Ages.
Gen. Wilkinson,	32	63
Gen. Burbeck,	30	62
Gen. Cushing,	32	56
Gen. M. Porter,	35	57
Gen. Bissel,	27	59
Col. Freeman,	27	63
Col. Kingsbury,	38	56
Col. Sparks,	27	57
Maj. Pike, father of the late Gen. Z. M. Pike,	32	64
Maj. Whistler,	26	58
Maj. Beall,	25	50

Many of these officers entered the revolutionary army as privates; most of them were subaltern officers at the close of the war.

CANONIZING.

The new æra, it seems, is to be signalized by making a new Saint, the preliminary measures being in process at Rome, by order of the Pope, for *canonizing* Louis XVI. [Whatever celebrity the Pope may acquire, by this act of *pious* gratitude—Bonaparte, in a *military* capacity, has been more highly renowned for *cannon*izing, not only *kings*, but princes, prelates and plebians.—*Patriot.*

PEACE RUMOR.

The Spencer 74 sent a flag on shore at Cape May on the 21 ult. with information that she had spoke a brig bound to Halifax from England, in the Short passage of *Eighteen* days, which told them that "*Preliminaries of Peace had been signed by our Commissioners.*" The Spencer arrived in the Delaware the 31st of December, the very day the Eastern accounts of yesterday, say, a vessel arrived at Halifax from England in *Twenty-one* days, bringing the same information. From the concurrence of dates and circumstances, it is not improbable that the vessel alluded to, is the same spoken by the Spencer, and that the report is correct. The account too, it appears, was confirmed at Castine on the 7th ult. by the *officers of the Maidstone frigate*, just from Halifax. Though our incredulity with respect to British professions, and counter practice, is not entirely removed, we must confess, there is something in present appearances which induce us to hope for exhilerating intelligence by the first arrival from Europe. If true, a vessel with dispatches, from our Commissioners, is unquestionably on her passage for America, and her arrival may every day be expected.—The uncommon shortness of the passage of the Halifax vessel, strengthens in some measure, our hope of the correctness of the news.

Balt. Pat.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have under consideration a resolution authorising the Governor to send Commissioners to the city of Washington, to pray that the general government will authorize "the state of Massachusetts, separately, or in concert with neighboring states," to assume the defence of their territories against the enemy, and to permit them to this end, to retain a reasonable portion of the United States' taxes.—That is, they want the general government to authorise them to do what the Hartford convention dare not do—organize a *new* England confederacy.

Dem. Press.

The subject of a National Bank, we now learn, is not yet "quietly inurn'd," but is about to be resuscitated in the shape of a proposition to establish a National Bank, nearly on the same plan as that originally submitted to the consideration of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is no secret, we believe, that a very numerous meeting of the republican members of both branches of the legislature has been held, in which the subject has been freely discussed, and an opinion has been expressed by a very great majority of them, that such a bank ought immediately to be established.

We begin, therefore, to entertain hopes, in opposition to our first impressions, that a National Bank may yet be established before Congress adjourns. Whenever the republicans unite in favor of any measure, it may be reasonably expected to prevail. If they had done so more frequently during the present session, in favor of measures adapted to the crisis, their conduct would probably not have been disapproved, by their constituents.—[Nat. Intel.

From the National Intelligencer, Extra, of February 4.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE VICTORY!

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Dates up to the 13th January—the Enemy, attacking our entrenched Army on the 8th, beaten and repulsed by Jackson and his brave associates, with great slaughter.

The following letter, received in this city from an officer of the Army of the United States, we have selected from a number of others of like tenor, as exhibiting the latest, most authentic, and probably most correct account of any private account that has reached us. We have numerous confirmations of every particular of this

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Camp 4 miles from New Orleans, January 13.

We have had another and most glorious battle. On Sunday morning, the 8th instant, at daylight, the enemy advanced in regular columns with nearly their whole force, and commenced a most vigorous and gallant attack, within twenty paces of our lines, at the same time keeping up a constant cannonading from two batteries, and throwing congreve rockets to cover their light troops; but we, expecting an attack, were ready to receive them, and gave them such another reception as they have not experienced since the war; in fact, the annals of history scarce bear testimony of such another. The enemy left on the field of battle better than FIVE HUNDRED KILLED, SEVEN HUNDRED WOUNDED, (mostly dangerous, being generally from our cannon) and THREE HUNDRED PRISONERS. Nearly all the killed and three hundred and fifty of the wounded fell into our hands, besides the three hundred officers and men prisoners, unhurt, and, astonishing as it may appear to you, but not more so than true, our loss on that ever memorable day, was but SIX privates killed and TWELVE wounded.

The enemy's loss in officers was immense, from 50 to 60 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and those the best in their army. Lieutenant General PAKENHAM, their commander in chief, was KILLED, early in the action, by a cannon ball. Generals KEANE and GIBBS, were BOTH WOUNDED, and said to be dangerously so, Col. Rancy and several other field officers that paid you a visit at Washington, were killed on our breast works, the enemy took possession of one of our batteries on the right, but were soon killed or taken prisoners and the battery regained; the battle lasted about an hour and a half, and, while glory covered our arms on this side of the river, we had a party of militia that disgraced themselves on the other. The enemy sent over a party of about 600 men, making an attack at the same time that they engaged us at this, when the militia made a shameful retreat after their first fire. The enemy advanced a mile or two towards Orleans on that side, took three batteries, burnt several valuable sugar plantations, spiked three or four guns that were there, burnt their carriages, and retreated down the river opposite their main force and recrossed, before we could get a reinforcement across. Had our militia over the river done their duty, they would have taken the whole force opposed to them. In the afternoon after the battle, the enemy sent in a flag of truce, for the purpose of burying their dead; General Jackson gave them until 12 o'clock next day, but that not being long enough for them to bury them, they were allowed until 4 o'clock.

Since Sunday, both armies have remained very quiet; the British army is commanded by General Lambert. It is the general opinion in camp, that the enemy are about to leave us; but I think it will depend upon their fleet getting past Fort St. Philip.

General Jackson received an express from that place to-day, which left it on the 9th. There were two bomb vessels, and five others anchored two miles from the fort; they had at that time thrown 25 shells into the fort, without injuring any thing. For the last three days, we have heard a constant bombarding in that direction. Should the enemy get by them, we shall be in a bad way here. Should they not succeed, as I believe they will not, Orleans is safe.

P. S. You will perceive by my calculation the enemy's loss to be 1500; but I believe I have underrated it; two deserters that have just come in say it was 2000 on Sunday last, and it is supposed by some of our officers to be nearly three thousand.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received General Jackson's official account of the above Glorious Battle. He states the loss of the enemy to be

KILLED, left on the field,	700
WOUNDED, left on the field,	1,400
PRISONERS,	500
Total,	2,600

Our loss, SEVEN killed and SIX wounded.

RUMOURS OF WAR,

BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.

Extracts of Letters.

Savannah, Jan. 23.

"There is a letter in town from a gentleman at Amelia to another here, saying, that a vessel had arrived there from Lisbon, bringing accounts of a Declaration of war between G. Britain and France, in consequence of the French government making a demand respecting the Netherlands, and that a hot press, &c. had taken place in England. It is also stated, that the blockade of this coast, was to be raised immediately. I am afraid the last is too good news to be true, but you have it as I got it."

Extract from another letter.

"A letter in town from Amelia, mentions the arrival of a Spanish vessel there from Lisbon, bringing accounts that a war between Great Britain and France was expected, in consequence of which naval and military requisitions were making in England.

"It is said that Admiral Cockburne has received despatches by the Surprize frigate from Bermuda, confirming this intelligence, and adding that the American blockade would be raised by the second of March."

NEW-YORK, JAN. 30.

THE NEW FRIGATE.

Mr. Thomas Walton, foreman of the ship-joiners at the United States' Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, on Friday evening last, opened a subscription for voluntary joiners's work on a new frigate, for Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR, contemplated to be built in this city—and we have the pleasure of stating that upwards of 400 days works were subscribed on the same evening.

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 it. Worthington and Co. Worthington, Cookus, 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 (but should such be necessary they will speedily apply them) as they are satisfied that every indulgence has been given, that ought to be expected.

WORTHINGTON & COOKUS.

Shepherd's Town, February 3, 1815.

☞ ALL persons indebted to me in any manner whatever, are requested to make immediate payment to Worthington and Cookus, in whose hands are their obligations.

JOHN MORROW.

Shepherd's Town, Feb. 3, 1815.

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 fur 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 Charlestown.

SAMUEL HOWELL.

February 8.

STAY BONDS

For sale at this Office.

SHIPWRECK OF THE SYLPH.

By several gentlemen from the east end of Long Island, in the stage, yesterday morning, who reside near the scene of this melancholy event and were on the spot shortly after, we have obtained the following particulars of the uncommonly distressing occurrence:

The Sylph is a British (ship) sloop of war, rated at 18 guns and carrying 22 and was commanded by Capt. Dickens, with a crew amounting, with himself and officers, to 117 souls, of whom 111 have perished. On Tuesday morning, the 17th inst. at half past 2 o'clock, previous to the snow storm, the weather being thick and the night dark, the wind at N. E. standing to the northward under a close reefed topsails, she struck on Southhampton bar, at Shinecock bay, or Canoe place, 4 miles west of the town; and soon beat over and drove head onwards to within a few rods of the shore.

By day-light she was perceived by the inhabitants, and a number immediately collected and hastened to attempt the relief of the people. From the height of the surf and the violence of the sea however, as the storm approached and increased, it was impossible to get to the vessel. The crew were all safe, 60 of them in the tops and on the rigging, until half past 8 o'clock, when the purser parted with the captain in the mizen top and came to the windward gunwale, which was then as high out of the water as her tops. Directly after, a tremendous sea capsized the ship and broke her in two between the fore and the main masts; the fore part rolled ever and lies keel upwards, and the after part, split lengthwise, went to pieces and drifted to the leeward.

The crew being thus dashed into the sea, were chiefly drowned immediately. A few were seen on spars and pieces of the wreck, and every exertion made by the spectators on the shore to save them. The purser, Mr. William Parsons, with 2 of the seamen, were taken off the spars about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and 3 more sailors, sometime after, saved from the wreck by a boat. The next (Wednesday) morning the bodies of the 2d lieutenant and 2 seamen were found on shore at Southampton and buried, and 10 others have drifted up with part of the wreck as far west as Babylon, near Fire Island inlet.

The snow came on about noon, and the storm raged with great violence through the day. The inhabitants of the neighborhood, however, in considerable numbers repaired to the place, and made the greatest efforts to relieve the unhappy sufferers, to the extreme risque of the lives of a number of the citizens who distinguished themselves by their zeal and intrepidity on the occasion. Their humanity and exertions were gratefully acknowledged by Mr. Parsons, the purser, in a letter to Com. Hotham, (of the Superb, off New-London) who returned a polite and friendly answer, and promised the release, if in his power, of a captured vessel and crew belonging to the place, for which purpose the flag that carried the letter was sent.

The men saved remained at Southampton prisoners of war. The wind and tide set almost directly along the coast, with a strong undertow off shore, or probably a much greater proportion of the crew would have survived.

The purser states that capt. Dickens is a young gentleman of fortune lately married; and mentions that one of the saved seamen held a little son in his arms until he was chilled to death, when he dropt him overboard, and a number of other affecting incidents.—*Col.*

HUDSON, (N. Y.) JAN. 24.

LEAD MINE.

We have heard with great pleasure that a very valuable Lead Mine has been discovered in the town of Ancram, in this county, on the estate of John Livington, Esq. of Oak-Hill, and that preparations are making for working it upon an extensive scale in the spring. The ore, of which a very considerable quantity has been got out, is said to be very rich, and there is every indication that it is inexhaustible. We also understand that the proprietor contemplates erecting a rolling machine for making sheet lead; and the manufactory of white lead we presume will follow of course. The vast importance of this discovery to our country induces us to wish the working of it may be attended with all possible success. The present high price of lead, and particularly white lead, renders this discovery particularly interesting at this moment—and we indulge a very strong expection that this state at least will in a short time no longer be dependent for these necessary articles on foreign importation.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale a young Negro Man, who is stout, active and healthy, and would be a very valuable fellow on a farm.

WALTER B. SELBY.

Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 2.

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 officers 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. 26, 1815.

JAMES BROWN

Has just received, at the *Corner Store*, adjoining *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.

For Sale or Rent,

THE House and Lot, lately occupied by Robert L. Young, opposite George Johnson's wheelwright shop—there is on the premises a large Blacksmith Shop, Coal House and Stable, the Dwelling House has an excellent Kitchen, with a well of water in the yard, the Lot is equal to any in town. The terms of sale or rent, may be known by enquiring at this Office, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

ROBERT AVIS.

Oct. 27th. [tf.

FOR SALE,

A healthy Negro Woman,

About 34 years of age—sold for no fault. For terms apply to the Subscriber, living near the White House, Jefferson County, Virginia.

ALEXANDER REILEY.

January 19. [3 w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber forwarns all persons from receiving from John Wilkins, a note I gave James Bar, last spring, which note said Bar transferred to John Wilkins.

JACOB ROCKINGBAUGH.

January 19. [3 w.

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, drab home made cloth pantaloons, striped swan-down waistcoat, and new double soaled shoes—he also took with him a variety of cloathing. 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.

Weaver's Slays or Reeds, both woolen and others;

—ALSO—

Cotton Chain and Filling, from the highest to the lowest numbers—Nice long FLAX, &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 and sizes, at the old price. There are several first rate workmen in this place, who will iron them at the very shortest notice, and at a cheap rate.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, November 17.

Queen's, China and Glass WARE.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Plates,	Glass Bowls and Pitchers,
Dishes of all kinds and sizes,	Quart, Pint and Half Pint Decanters,
Bowls, Mugs and Pitchers,	Quart, Pint and Half Pint Tumblers,
Cups and Saucers,	Gill and Half Gill Glasses,
Tea and Coffee Pots,	Goblets and Wine Glasses,
Tureens,	China Cups and Saucers,
Ornament and other Pots,	An elegant set of Tea China Plates, &c.
Window Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10,	

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, Charlestown, Dec. 8, 1814

Doctor Lee Griggs,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Smithfield, and those of its vicinity. He will be found at Mr. Wm. Stephenson's.

January 12, 1815. [4 w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on Tuesday evening last, somewhere in Shepherd's Town, a *Red Morocco Pocket Book*, containing one FIFTY dollar note, and several other smaller notes, enclosed in an open letter addressed to the subscriber. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the Pocket Book with its contents to me, living in Smithfield, or to Selby & Swearingen of Shepherd's Town.

BEN. B. STRIDER.

October 27.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that agreeably to the Act of Congress entitled an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors" passed December 24th, 1814—every person who shall after the first day of February, 1815, distil spirits within the United States is required in addition to the duty on the license already taken or hereafter to be taken by him to pay twenty cents a gallon, on all spirits distilled, after that day, or subject to the limitations in the said act expressed to pay twenty five cents a gallon on all such spirits, in which case no license is required to be taken, and that agreeably to the said act a bond is required previous to the said day to be given to the Collector, and other duties required to be performed under penalties therein prescribed.

That the distiller may be correctly advised of the duties incumbent upon him to discharge, an abstract of the several acts of Congress, subjecting Stills and Boilers and Spirits to duty has been prepared, a copy of which with the annexed forms of statements required from a distiller will be furnished to him by the Collector on demand.

The Collector will also furnish on demand blank bonds, and such other blanks as will enable the distiller to comply with the several provisions of law.

WILLIAM DAVISON,

Col. Rev. 9th Dist. Va.

January 5, 1815.

Notice

IS hereby given that by an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit by duties on Sales at Auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spiritous liquors and foreign merchandize, and for encreasing the rates of Postage" passed the 23d December, 1814—an additional duty of 100 per cent. on sales at auction, & an additional duty of 50 per cent. on licenses to retailers, are laid to take effect from the first of February, 1815, conformably to which act that can be inspected at this office, new obligations are enforced on auctioneers, and the said additional duty on licenses to retailers is to be paid on written application to be made by them as well by those who have obtained licenses for periods extending beyond the first day of February, 1815, as by others in the way therein described agreeably to forms which can be obtained from the Collector.

Given under my hand this third day of January, 1815.

WILLIAM DAVISON.

Col. Rev. 9th Dist. Va.

January 5, 1815.

SINE QUA NON.

Hoffman & Breedin,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the public that they have received and opened a few copies of the wonderful *Sine Qua Non* (published in Philadelphia) offered by the British Commissioners at Ghent, with characteristic condescension; attached to which is a Map of the United States, shewing the proposed boundary line between our country and His Majesty's provinces.

But they have just received another great *Sine Qua Non*, which they beg leave to offer for public investigation, under the various appellations of

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres	
Second quality do.	
Coatings and Plains	
Shirting and Cambric Muslins	
Irish Linen, Black Cambrics	
Bedford Cords	
Patent Drab Cord, elegant for pantaloons	
Calico, of the newest style	
Calico Dresses, in patterns	
Cashmere and other fashionable Shawls	
Long cloth Shirtings, and Ginghams	
Striped Jaconnet and Book Muslins	
Tabby Velvets and Flannels—with a superb assortment of Fancy Muslins, for Ladies' handkerchiefs, caps and dresses.	
Ladies' Sandal Slippers and Ancle Boots, of the newest Philadelphia fashions	
Gentlemen's Shoes and black Boots, which may be chosen to fit with such exactness as to shew the *exact boundary line* of the foot	

Some, perhaps, may be surprised at their styling the above a *Sine Qua Non*; but this Latin phrase meaning a necessary preliminary, it will be obvious to every one, that the above articles are a very necessary pre-requisite for the approaching winter—and, therefore, they are really a *Sine Qua Non*. To the above *Sine Qua Non*, they offer *Ne Plus Ultra*, viz.

Loaf & Brown SUGAR, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, Lisbon and fine Liverpool SALT, &c. &c.

To those who love FINE CHEESE, they particularly recommend another *Sine Qua Non* in shape of a cask of Cheese, which they have fortunately obtained at New-Castle being part of the cargo of a prize ship, and intended by his Britannic Majesty as a royal present to Admiral Cochrane, only, unfortunately for the admiral, coming in wake of a *Yankee Cock-boat*, it lost sight of its original destination.

Thornly, near Harper's Ferry, December, 22, 1814.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Pay me what thou owest

Out of the *abundant means*, with which thou art *blessed* this year. He hopes none will be so easy 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 feel pleasure in serving them, with such articles as they may want.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, November 10.

Latest Fashions.

THE subscriber having a regular correspondence with Mr. Henry Howard, Merchant Tailor, Baltimore, of whom he receives the earliest change of fashion, assures the gentlemen and ladies of this part of the country, that it is no longer necessary for them to resort to any Seaport Town to have their clothes made in the newest fashion and in the best manner—And from the very long experience he has had in making clothes for the *Friends* and other plain people, he is confident if they would favor him with a call, that they would be much pleased with his work.

Fullers and Farmers

may rely on having their home-made cloth cut and made so that it will wear smooth and easy, without drawing.—He tenders his most grateful acknowledgements to a generous public, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business in this place, and hopes that durable work, done with dispatch and at moderate prices, will insure him a continuance.

JOHN W. HARRIS.

Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 12, 1415.

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 Ball, formerly the property of John Beckle, 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 ROWNSLAR.

October 13.

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground, containing 1½ acres, situate near the Academy in Charlestown, the property of Ann West. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOHN GRIGGS.

December 8.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has obtained licence to follow the business of a *Public Auctioneer*, in the ninth 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.

FULLING AND DYING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the fulling and dying business at the Mills Grove Fulling Mill, where Cloth will be fulled and dressed in the most complete manner, and on the shortest notice. Those persons who may favor him with their custom may rest assured that every exertion will be made to give general satisfaction.

BENJ. BEELER.

December 8.

A Fuller Wanted.

THE Proprietor wishes to employ a person who understands the FULLING & DYING business, to whom good wages or a share of the Mill will be given—a single man would be preferred, otherwise one with a small family, with recommendations. Enquire at this Office.

October 27.

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.

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 the 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 80 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side of a rich country. Near these situations 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactories, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

JOHN ALLCOCK.

Culpepper County, Va. June 9. [tf.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1815. [No. 358

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 arrearages 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.*

OFFICIAL.

NEW ORLEANS.

Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson, to the Secretary of War, dated

Camp, 4 miles below Orleans, 9th Jan. 1815.

During the days of the 6th and 7th, the enemy had been actively employed in making preparations for an attack on my lines. With infinite labor they had succeeded on the night of the 7th in getting their boats across from the lake to the river, by widening and deepening the canal on which they had effected their disembarkation. It had not been in my power to impede these operations by a general attack: added to other reasons, the nature of the troops under my command, mostly militia, rendered it too hazardous to attempt extensive *offensive* movements in an open country, against a numerous and well disciplined army. Although my forces, as to number had been increased by the arrival of the Kentucky division, my strength had received very little addition; a small portion only of that detachment being provided with arms.—Compelled thus to wait the attack of the enemy, I took every measure to repel it when it should be made, and to defeat the object he had in view, Gen. Morgan with the Orleans contingent, the Louisiana militia and a strong detachment of the Kentucky troops, occupied an entrenched camp on the opposite side of the river, protected by strong batteries on the bank, erected and superintended by Com. Patterson.

In my encampment every thing was ready for action, when, early on the morning of the 8th, the enemy after throwing a heavy shower of bombs and Congreve rockets, advanced their columns on my right and left, to storm my entrenchments. I cannot speak sufficiently in praise of the firmness and deliberation with which my whole line received their approach—*more* could not have been expected from veterans inured to war.

For an hour, the fire of the small arms was as incessant and severe as can be imagined. The artillery, too, directed by officers who displayed equal skill and courage, did great execution. Yet the columns of the enemy continued to advance with a firmness which reflects upon them the greatest credit. Twice the column which approached me on my left, was repulsed by the troops of general Carroll, those of general Coffee, and a division of the Kentucky militia, and twice they formed again and renewed the assault. At length however, cut to pieces, they fled in confusion from the field, leaving it covered with their dead and wounded. The loss which the enemy sustained on this occasion, cannot be estimated at less than 1500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Upwards of three hundred have already been delivered over for burial; and my men are still engaged in picking them up within my lines and carrying them to the point where the enemy are to receive them. This is in addition to the dead and wounded whom the enemy have been enabled to carry from the field, during and since the action, and to those who have since died of the wounds they received. We have taken about 500 prisoners, upwards of 300 of whom are wounded, and a great part of them mortally. My loss has not exceeded, and I believe has not amounted to ten killed and as many wounded. The entire destruction of the enemy's army was now inevitable, had it not been for an unfortunate occurrence which at this moment took place on the other side of the river. Simultaneously with his advance upon my lines he had thrown over in his boats a considerable force to the other side of the river. These having landed, were ready enough to advance against the works of General Morgan, and, what is strange and difficult to account for, at the very moment when their entire discomfiture was looked for with a confidence approaching to certainty, the Kentucky reinforcements, in whom so much reliance had been placed, ingloriously fled, drawing after them, by their example the remainder of the forces; and thus yielding to the enemy that most fortunate position. The batteries which had rendered me, for many days, the most important service, though bravely defended, were of course now abandoned; not however until the guns had been spiked.

This unfortunate route had totally changed the aspect of affairs. The enemy now occupied a position from which they might annoy us without hazard, and by means of which they might have been enabled to defeat, in a great measure, the effects of our success on this side the river. It became therefore an object of the first consequence to dislodge him as soon as possible. For this object, all the means in my power, which I could with any safety use, were immediately put in preparation. Perhaps, however, it was owing somewhat to another cause that I succeeded even beyond my expectations. In negociating the terms of a temporary suspension of hostilities to enable the enemy to bury their dead and provide for their wounded, I had required certain propositions to be acceded to as a basis; among which this was one—that although hostilities should cease on *this* side the river until 12 o'clock of this day, yet it was not to be understood they should cease on the *other* side; but that no reinforcements should be sent across by *either* army until the expiration of that day. His excellency Major General Lambert begged time to consider of those propositions until 10 o'clock of to-day, and in the mean time crossed his troops. I need not tell you with how much eagerness I immediately regained possession of the position he had thus hastily quitted.

The enemy having concentrated his forces, may again attempt to drive me from my position. Whenever he does, I have no doubt my men will act with their usual firmness, and sustain a character now become dear to them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ANDR. JACKSON.

Maj. gen. Com'dg.

Head Quarters, left bank of the Mississippi, 5 miles below New Orleans, January 10, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to make the following report of the killed, wounded and prisoners, taken at the battle at Larond's Plantation, on the left bank of the Mississippi, on the night of the 23d December, 1814, seven miles below New Orleans.

Killed left on the field of battle,	100
Wounded left on the field of battle,	280

Prisoners taken—1 Major, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Midshipman, 66 Non. Com. Officers and privates, making a grand total of 400.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HAYNE,

Inspector General.

Maj. Gen. A. Jackson,

Commanding the Army of the Mississippi.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated H. Q. 7th M. D. Camp, 4 miles below New-Orleans, Jan. 13.

Sir—At such a crisis, I conceive it my duty to keep you constantly advised of my situation.

On the 10th inst. I forwarded you an account of the bold attempt made by the enemy on the morning of the 8th to take possession of my works by storm, and of the severe repulse which he met with.—The report having been sent by the mail which crosses the Lake, may possibly have miscarried; for which reason, I think it the more necessary briefly to repeat the substance of it.

Early on the morning of the 8th, the enemy having been actively employed the two preceding days in making preparations for a storm, advanced in two strong columns on my right and left. They were received, however, with a firmness which, it seems, they little expected, and which defeated all their hope. My men, undisturbed by their approach, which indeed they long anxiously wished for, opened upon them a fire so deliberate and certain as rendered their scaling ladders and facines, as well as their more direct implements of warfare perfectly useless. For upwards of an hour it was continued with a briskness of which there have been but few instances, perhaps in any country. In justice to the enemy it must be said, they withstood it as long as could be expected from the most determined bravery. At length however, when all prospect of success became hopeless, they fled in confusion from the field, leaving it covered with their dead and wounded. Their loss was immense. I had at first computed it at 1500; but it is ascertained to have been much greater. Upon information which is believed to be correct, Col. Hayne, the inspector general, reports it to be in total 2600.—His report I enclose you. My loss was inconsiderable, being only 7* killed and 6 wounded. Such a disproportion in loss, when we consider the number and the kind of troops engaged, must, I know excite astonishment, and may not every where be fully credited; yet I am perfectly satisfied that the account is not exaggerated on the one part, nor underated on the other.

The enemy having hastily quitted a post which they had gained possession of, on the other side of the river, and we having immediately returned to it; both armies at present, occupy their former positions. Whether after the severe losses he has sustained, he is preparing to return to his shipping; or to make still mightier efforts to attain his first object, I do not pretend to determine. It becomes me to act as though the latter were his intention. One thing, however, seems certain, that if he still calculates on effecting what he has hitherto been unable to accomplish, he must expect considerable reinforcements; as the force with which he landed must undoubtedly be diminished by at least 3000. Besides the loss which he sustained on the night of the 23d ult. which is estimated at 400, he cannot have suffered less between that period and the morning of the 8th inst. than 300—having, within that time, been repulsed in two general attempts to drive us from our position, and there having been continual cannonading and skirmishing, during the whole of it. Yet he is still able to shew a very formidable force.

There is little doubt that the commanding general, Sir Edward Packenham, was killed in the action of the 8th, and that majors gen. Keene and Gibbs were badly wounded.

Whenever a more leisure moment shall occur, I will take the liberty to make and forward you a more circumstantial account of the several actions and particularly that of the 8th, in doing which my chief motive will be to render justice to those brave men I have the honour to command, and who have so remarkably distinguished themselves.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

P. S. A correct list of my killed and wounded will be forwarded you by the Adjutant General.

Head quarters, Left Bank of the Mississippi, 5 miles below N. Orleans, 13th Jan. 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to make the following report of the killed, wounded and prisoners, taken at the battle at Mac Rardies' plantation, on the left bank of the Mississippi, on the morning of the 8th January, 1815, and 5 miles below the city of New Orleans.

Killed	700
wounded	1400

Prisoners taken, 1 major, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 483 camp officers and privates, making a grand total of 2600.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HAYNE, *Insp. Gen.*

Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson,

Commanding the army of the Mississippi.

* This was in the action on the line—afterwards a skirmishing was kept up, in which a few more of our men were lost.

FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable Eligius Fromentin a senator of the United States, received in this city,

WASHINGTON, JAN. 29th, 1815.

The account I sent you yesterday, brought the military operations in Louisiana, to the evening of the 30th December. The mail has just arrived, and enables me to lay before you, the farther history of those transactions to the 6th inst.

The last day of last year passed away without any extraordinary event. But the new year was ushered in by a heavy discharge of artillery eighteen and twelve pounders from a battery, which during the preceding night, the enemy had succeeded in erecting within less than a mile from our lines. A strange new year's gift that, for people used as you know on that day, from time immemorial to exchange tokens of friendship. However their fire was briskly returned from our lines, and after more than four hours cannonading, the British were compelled to retire, abandon their works and shelter themselves under the protection of their lines. The loss on our side was ten killed, and about twenty wounded.—Their loss was much more considerable, fifteen of the enemy were killed by a shot from a thirty-two pounder, fired by com. Paterson from a battery on the other side of the river. The ship Louisiana also did great execution on that day, and fired more than 700 shots. The report of the deserters, makes the loss of the British on that day exceed 200.

Notwithstanding their losses, which from our fire alone, independent of sickness which has cut off many, cannot be very short of 1000, their numbers daily increase. They are supposed now to amount to between 7 and 8000 including sailors—a circumstance by the bye, which gives me more hope of ultimate success than I ever had before, as it seems to indicate on their part a determination not to bring their vessels up our river; in which case, if I judge from the havock amongst them by the Caroline and Louisiana we should have had every thing to dread. A deserter who came into our camp on the evening of the 8th inst. announces that the British army is now under the command of lieut. gen. sir Thomas Picton, who arrived in Louisiana since the landing of the British, and who is to be immediately followed by the first brigade, consisting of from 4 to 5000 men whom he left in Bermuda, taking in provisions, water, &c. Query, is not part of that brigade in Georgia? Be that as it may, our army is receiving reinforcements hourly. General Hopkins arrived on the 2d inst. with 800 good men; and general Adair arrived on the 3d with 2500 Kentuckians. The 3d regiment infantry 900 strong is every moment expected from Mobile to Chifuncta, on the side of the lake opposite the Bayou St. John; and there are boats kept at Chifuncta to cross them instantly over. Fort Coquille it seems has not been attempted by the enemy. I understand it is now in a pretty good state of defence, under the command of captain Newman, who has with him capt. Songy and one hundred of Lafitte's men, independent of one or two companies of artillery. The preservation of the command of Lake Ponchartrain, is of immense value to us at the present moment.

To our losses in killed, are now to be added Capt. M'Leland of the 7th, and Columbus Lawson the brother of Mrs. Lewis.

Judah Touro had his hip carried away by a cannon ball. Col. Piat is wounded in the thigh, not dangerously. Liquts. Dupuy and Willis of the 44th are wounded.

Desforges (the musician) Turpin, Lamothe, Barbarin, jr. Delarue, (a jeweller) Jouge Duperron, Belanue, Soubreerse and St. Mortier, (the play-actor) are also wounded. Montgomery, jr. I do not believe I told you yesterday was wounded in the battle of the 28th ult.

Major Carmick, who I informed you yesterday was wounded likewise in the battle of the 28th ult. deserves a particular mention. He received at the same instant three balls in his hat, one of which scratched his head, a fourth went through his right arm, a fifth broke the thumb of his right hand, and the sixth killed his horse under him. I am happy to hear that he is in a fair way of recovery, although I fear we have lost his services for the present.

Since the 1st inst. nothing material had occurred. On the 6th, at night, except constant and almost uninterrupted skirmishing between picket guards, and on our part a perpetual firing from our batteries on the right, shore of the river, and