

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1815.

[No. 360.]

### THE THREE-BLACK-CROWS.

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

TWO honest tradesmen meeting in the strand, One took the other briskly by the hand; "Hark ye," said he, "tis an odd story this About the crows"—"I don't know what it is," Replied his friend—"No! I'm surprised at that, Where I came from, sir, 'tis the common chat, But you shall hear—an odd affair indeed! And that it happened they are all agreed, Not to detain you from a thing so change, A gentleman that lives not far from hence, This week, in short, as all the Alley knows, Taking a pique, has thrown up three Black Crows—" "Nay, but it's really true; I have it from my hands, and so may you—" "From whose?"—"So having named the man, Straight to enquire his anxious comrade ran. "Sir, did you tell—relating the affair— Yes, sir, I did, and if it worth your care, Ask M. such-a-one, he told me— But, by the by, 'twas two black crows, not three, I sold'd trace so won'trous an event, Whelp to the third the virtuous went, Sir, and so forth—Why, yes, the thing is fact, Tho' in regard to number not exact; It was not two black crows 'twas only one, The truth of that you may depend upon; The gentleman himself told me the case—" "Where may I find him?"—"Why, in such a place— Away goes he, and having found him out, Sir, he so good as to resolve a doubt— Then, to his last informant he refer'd, And begg'd to know, if true what he had heard, "Did you, sir, throw up a black crow?"—"Not I, Bless me! how people propagate a lie! Black crows have been thrown up, three, two and one, 'And here, I find, all comes at last to none! "Did you see nothing of a crow, at all?"—"Crow—crow—perhaps, I might, now I recel! The matter over—and pray, sir, what was't? Why I was horrid sick, and at the last, I did throw up, and told my neighbor so, Something that was—as black, sir, as a crow."

### COURT OF ENQUIRY.

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

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

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

W. SCOTT, Major General & President.

G. L. NICHOLAS, Lieutenant & Recorder.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 13.

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

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

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

to have consequence—I therefore hasten to give you a summary of the news I have collected from a hasty glance at the London papers of the 28th and 31st December, and in an interview with my friend Mr. C. the welcome messenger. Peace was concluded on the 24th Dec. and ratified on the 28th, by the Prince Regent—the terms highly honorable to America. Affairs remain as they were before the war. Not an inch of territory ceded. The negotiations flagged until the great victory of M'Donough, which gave a spur to the Ministers of England. I may add that the destruction of Washington was a happy event for this country. It united the whole Continent in expressing their abhorrence of such a savage warfare; and a Paris paper goes so far as to say, each of their capitals had in turn been in possession of an enemy, but all therein was respected; and Paris was not burnt because England had not the sole control.

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

### FRESH CLOVER SEED.

The subscribers have just received and for sale, a quantity of

### FRESH CLOVER SEED,

of the last years crop, and raised in this neighborhood.

### Weaver's Reeds or Slays,

of a good quality.

### GLASS WARE,

CONSISTING OF

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

### Homemade Linen, Twill'd Bags, and Flax.

### BAR IRON & CASTINGS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

### JOINER'S TOOLS,

Of good quality, and handsomely finished. Have also just received a supply of SPUN COTTON, of various Numbers.

SELBY & SWERINGEN, Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 16

### Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 21 March next, in the County of Jefferson, near the Back Mill, at the late residence of Peter Whip, dec'd, all the personal estate of said dec'd, consisting of Horses, horned Cattle of every description, Hogs and Sheep, Wheat in the bushel, Wheat and Rye in the stack, Wheat and Rye in the ground, two Waggon and Geers, a quantity of Bacon, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils of every description, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of SIX months will be given upon the purchase, giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

JOHN WHIP, Esq'r. February 10, 1815.

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

### LAND FOR SALE.

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

JOSEPH WISONG, February 16. [f]

### Five Dollars Reward.

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

### JOHN POWELL,

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

### ATTEND TO THIS.

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

W. D. WASHINGTON & COOKS, Shepherd's-Town, February 8, 1815.

All persons indebted to me in any manner whatsoever, are requested to make immediate payment to Worthington and Cooks, in whose hands are their obligations. JOHN MORROW, Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 8, 1815.

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

### 100 Dollars Reward.

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

### JAMES,

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

### A CARD.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle their accounts immediately.

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

### JAMES BROWN,

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

### VALUABLE ARTICLES

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

### NOTICE.

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

JOHN KREPS, January 12.

### Tanner's Oil,

Warranted of a very superior quality, for sale, by the Barrel—Also Lamplack in pound papers—And Tar by the Barrel or less quantity.

JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's-Town, Dec. 1.

### Pay me what thou owest

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

### FOR SALE,

### A Valuable Stud Horse

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

### Rye Wanted.

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

### FOR SALE,

### MILLS AND LAND,

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

### BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

FELLOW CITIZENS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Stoves—Sheet and Strap IRON, &c.

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

### Queen's, China and Glass WARE.

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

### Salt for Sale

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

### Blank Attachments

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

### ADDRESS,

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

### CITIZENS AND FELLOW SOLDIERS!

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

Their batteries of heavy cannon kept up an incessant fire; their rockets illuminated the air; and under their cover two strong columns threatened our flanks.—The foe insolently thought that this spectacle was too imposing to be resisted, and in the intoxication of his pride he already saw our lines abandoned without a contest—how were those menacing appearances met? By shouts of defiance, by a manly countenance, not to be shaken by the roar of his cannon, by the glare of his firework rockets; by an artillery served with superior skill, and with deadly effect. Never, my brave friends, can your general forget the testimonials of attachment to our glorious cause, of indignant hatred to our foe, of affectionate confidence in your chief, that resounded from every rank, as he passed along your line. This animating scene damped the courage of the enemy; he dropped his scaling ladders and fascines, and the threatened attack dwindled into a demonstration, which served only to shew the emptiness of his parade, and to inspire you with a just confidence in yourselves.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### GENERAL ORDERS.

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

Adjutant General's Office, Jan. 21.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The general takes the highest pleasure in noticing the conduct of general Garrique de Laufiac, commanding one of the brigades of militia of this state, and member of the Senate. His brigade not being in the field as soon as the invasion was known, he repaired to the camp and offered himself as a volunteer for the service of a piece of artillery, which he directed with the skill which was to be expected from an experienced artillery officer, disdaining the exemption afforded by his seat in the Senate, he continued in this subordinate but honorable station; and by his example as well as his exertion, has rendered essential services to his country. Mr. Sebastian Hiriart of the same body, set the same example, served a considerable time in the ranks of the volunteer battalion, and afterwards as adjutant of the colored troops.—Major Plauchec's battalion of volunteers, though deprived of the valuable services of Major Carmac, who commanded them, by a wound which that officer received in the attack of the 18th of December, have realized all the anticipations which the general formed of their conduct. Major Plauchec, and Major St. Jome of that corps, have distinguished themselves by their activity, their courage, and their zeal; and the whole corps have greatly contributed to enable the general to redeem the pledge he gave, when at the opening of the campaign he promised the triumph over its insolent invaders. The two corps of colored volunteers have not disappointed the hopes that were formed of their courage and perseverance in the performance of their duty. Major Lacoste and Daquin, who commanded them, have deserved well of their country. Capt. Savary's conduct has been noticed in the account rendered of the battle of the 23d, and that officer has since continued to merit the highest praise. Capt. Beale's company of the city riflemen has sustained by its subsequent conduct the reputation it acquired in the action of the 23d. Col. De la Ronde, of the Louisiana militia, has been extremely serviceable by his exertions, and has shewn great courage, and an uniform attachment to the cause of the country.

Gen. Humbert, who offered his services as a volunteer, has continually exposed himself to the greatest dangers, with his characteristic bravery, as has also the Mexican field-marshal Don Juan de Anayer, who acted in the same capacity. The general acknowledges the important assistance he has received from commodore Patterson, as well by his professional exertion, as the zealous co-operation of his department during the whole course of the campaign. Captain Henly, on board of the Caroline, and afterwards in directing the erection of several batteries at the Bayou and on the right bank of the river, was of great utility to the army. Lt

wanted, with the greatest activity and promptitude. To the volunteers of the Mississippi Territory, and to the militia of the remote parts of this State, who have arrived since the decisive action of the 8th, the general tenders his thanks, and is convinced that nothing but opportunity was wanting to entitle them to the praises that have been merited by the rest of the army.—Captain Ogden's troop of horse was peculiarly useful by their local knowledge of the ground on which they acted; and the small detachment of the Atzacapas dragoons, stationed near headquarters, were indefatigable in performing all the duties which devolved on them.

The general would not do justice to his staff if he did not bestow deserved praise on the adjutant-general, Colonel Butler, and his assistant major Chotard, for their zeal and activity in the important department of service confided to them, and for the bravery which led them wherever danger or duty required their presence. The vigilance, courage, and attention to duty, exhibited during the campaign by Colonel Haynes, and his two assistants, majors Davis and Hampton, have been appreciated, as they deserved to be, by the general.

The general's aides-de-camp, Thomas L. Butler and Captain John Reed, as well as his volunteer aids, Messrs. Livingston, Duncan, Grymes, Duplessis and major Duvezac de Castera, the scribe adequate, have merited the thanks of the general by the calm and deliberate courage they have displayed on every occasion, and in every situation that called it forth. The topographical engineer, major Tatum, exhibited all the ardor of youth in the hour of peril, united to the experience acquired by his long services. The chief engineer, Lacarrie de la Tour, has been useful to the army by his talents and bravery. The same praises are due to his assistants, Captain Lewis Livingston and Mr. Latrobe. The medical staff has merited well of their country, and the general would not do justice to his own feelings were he to withhold from Dr. Kerr, hospital surgeon, who volunteered his services, and Dr. Flood, the last tribute of applause deserved by them for their medical skill and personal bravery. The quartermaster's department, though deprived of the personal exertions of Col. Piat, who was wounded in the nightaction of the 23d, performed well all their duties. Major general Villere and brigadier Morgan have merited the approbation of the general by their unwearied attention since they took the field.

The large mortar was ably directed by Captains Lefebvre and by Mr. Gilbert.—Captain Blanchard was very useful as an engineer, and merits the general's praise for the celerity and skill with which he erected the battery which now commands the river, on the right of the camp. Mr. Busquet and Mr. Ducoin, of major St. Geme's company, displayed great knowledge and dexterity as artificers. To the whole army the general presents the assurance of his official approbation, and of his universal regard.—This approbation, and of his individual regard. This splendid campaign will be considered as entitling every man who has served in it to the salutation of his brother in arms.

By command,  
**ROBERT BUTLER,**  
Adjutant General.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Patterson to the Secretary of the Navy.  
New-Orleans, 27th January, 1815.

SIR—I do myself the honor to enclose you a letter from Mr. Thomas Shields, Purser of this station, giving a detailed account of the expedition under his command, sent to annoy the enemy in their embarkation; the successful issue of which is highly honorable to him and those under his command. The prisoners taken by him, added to those taken by Mr. Johnson, will go far in the exchange of my officers and seamen, captured in the gun boats.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your obedient servant,  
**DANL. T. PATTERSON.**  
The Hon. Secretary of the Navy,  
Washington.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Thomas Shields to Commodore Patterson, dated  
New-Orleans, 25th January, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to report my arrival in this city last night from the expedition ordered by you on the 17th inst, and which you did me the honor to entrust to my command.

men of the 14th light dragoons, including officers, and fourteen seamen of the British navy under command of a master's mate.

The number of troops exceeding my own, I thought it most prudent to convey them into the picket guard, from whence they could be more conveniently sent to New-Orleans by land than by water, and by which means I should also avoid weakening my own force, in itself already too limited for the completion of the object in view.

After landing the prisoners and putting them in charge of the army, I again left the Pass about 2 A. M. and stood off to gain the enemy's track, in the hope of intercepting some of them about day light, but without success. I returned to the Pass on the 20th at 8 A. M. where I was detained until the morning of the 21st.—Three gun boats having arrived from the fleet below with four transports, all of whom were soon filled with troops from the shore, at 4 A. M. 21st, I again got out and fell into their track to the fleet about day light. Finding it impossible to make any captures without being discovered, I determined to run down among them in disguise and strike at every opportunity.—Hoisted English colors and took a transport boat with five men; ordered her to follow and stood on for a transport-schooner who was beating-up for the army. At 9 I boarded and took her without opposition with 8 men; she had ten on board. From this time until 12 we were in the midst of their boats going up to the army, and during which time we took five others, having on board about 70 men. The wind at this time had unfortunately hauled to N. W. and blew with great violence; ordered the boats with their prizes to make the best of their way to the Rigoles. Finding the transport's draft of water too great to take her over the shoals; having already joined the boats on shore. The wind still increasing and many boats approaching full of men from the army, induced a belief that they had discovered my character from the burning of the schooner, and meant to attack me. My force was unfortunately divided; the large launch with a 12 pound caronade, and some of my best men, with twenty prisoners, having drifted below, were compelled, from the strength of the current to anchor on the other side nearly half a mile distant. Every disposition was made by our little band to defend ourselves to the last extremity, and fire was prepared to burn the marsh should the enemy land in my rear. Six boats approached us at one time crowded with men, and three made a feint to attack the launch, but a well directed shot from her caronade compelled them to haul off, and a few discharges of our musketry drove the others also. In about two hours we were entirely clear of them. The violence of the wind and tide drove two of the prizes from their anchorage, on board of which were about 20 prisoners, with three of my own men, who were taken off, the prisoners having overpowered them so soon as they got out of the reach of our musketry. This is the only loss I have experienced during the expedition. Finding it totally impracticable to stem the strength of the current, and the wind being directly ahead for the fort at Coquille, my own safety and the preservation of the men entrusted to my command, induced me to parole the prisoners and let them go with their boats, particularly as a number of them were officers attached to the civil department, and could not, as I believed, be considered as prisoners of war.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a list of their numbers, names and rank. The damage done the enemy on this occasion, is the loss of a transport, burnt, a large flat boat taken, one sunk and seventy eight prisoners taken and brought in, with three slaves, two belonging to citizens of this state and one stolen by the enemy from a Mr. Edward Thomas, near Washington City, when they destroyed our camp.

To Captain Newman, commanding at Coquille, I owe my best thanks for his uniform cheerful and friendly assistance. He furnished me with a boat and eight volunteers under Lieut. Brush, of the U. S. artillery, who were of great service. To Capt. Collins, commanding the picket guard at Chef Menteur, I am under many obligations. He also assisted me with eight volunteers.

To sailing master Dealey, who commanded the launch, and masters' mate Thomas Boyd, commanding a cutter, I am much indebted. Doctor Morrell, the surgeon who attended me, was particularly active; and though I had fortunately but little use for the exercise of his professional skill, his advice and assistance were always at hand.

Very respectfully, &c.  
**THO. SHIELDS.**

Copy of a letter from Sailing Master Johnson to Commodore Patterson.

New Orleans, January 7th, 1815.

SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you of my succeeding in burning one of the enemy's transport brigs in Lake Borgne yesterday morning at 4 A. M. The following are the particulars: after receiving a reinforcement of the launch and 12 men, and, with the assistance of an officer and 12 men from Captain Newman, commanding fort Petite Coquilles, I manned the launch and three small boats, and on the 4th inst. proceeded down Pass Chef Menteur, as far as Bayou Sauvage, where Col. Morgan, with a detachment of militia are stationed, we encamped there for the night. On the 5th inst. in the afternoon, I proceeded down to the east mouth of Pass Chef Menteur, with one of the small boats, to ascertain the position of the enemy in Lake Borgne; finding at anchor there one brig, three gun boats, three schooners, and several barges, rowing from vessel to vessel; the brig lying at a distance of about two miles from the other vessels; I returned to the camp, determined on making an attempt to destroy her; I received the assistance of six men from Col. Morgan; we then making in number 38 men; with this force I was conscious I should be able to destroy her, though I had been previously informed she mounted four pieces of cannon; and equipped accordingly; at midnight proceeded down Pass Chef Menteur, and on the 6th inst. at 4 o'clock A. M. took possession of the brig, only one man on deck; about 5 minutes after 4 A. M. one of the enemy's launches came along side, fired two muskets into her, when she surrendered; but owing to its blowing very fresh from the northward, making considerable of a sea, she parted her painter and was not able to regain the vessel, and the sea being too heavy to tow her with my boat I abandoned her; it being near day-light, I immediately ordered the prisoners into the launch and set fire to the brig; at half past five o'clock A. M. she was totally destroyed; she proved to be the British transport brig Cyrus, a captain, a sailing master, and eight men of the British navy on board, laden about half full, with rum, bread, and a quantity of soldiers' clothing for the British army at Bayou Bienvenue; at day-light we arrived at the camp at Chef Menteur, delivered to Col. Morgan the prisoners, who will be sent to the city, after which I returned to Fort Petite Coquilles. Finding my provisions almost out, and being short of arms, I have returned to town with the launch, leaving Mr. Boyd, master's mate, and five men, at Petite Coquilles, to watch the movements of the enemy and give every information in his power.

I have the pleasure to say, that on this occasion the conduct of the officers and men whom I had the honor to command, convinced me clearly, that, had she been of the force expected, we could have burned her with ease.

SIR, I have the honor to be, your obedient humble servant,  
**WM. JOHNSON,**  
Commodore Don. T. Patterson,  
New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 21.

The following most interesting Message was yesterday transmitted, by the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.

I lay before Congress copies of the treaty of Peace and amity between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, which was signed by the commissioners of both parties at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, and the ratifications of which have been duly exchanged.

While performing this act, I congratulate you, and our constituents, upon an event which is highly honorable to the nation, and terminates with peculiar felicity a campaign signalized by the most brilliant successes.

The late war, although reluctantly declared by Congress, had become a necessary resort, to assert the rights and independence of the nation. It has been waged with a success which is the natural result of the legislative counsels, of the patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of the militia, and of the valor of the military and naval forces of the country. Peace, at all times a blessing, is peculiarly welcome, therefore, at a period when the causes for the war have ceased to operate; when the government has demonstrated the efficiency of its powers of defence; and when the nation can review its conduct without regret, and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and leniency, the gallant men whose achievements, in every department of military service, on the land and on the water, have so essentially contributed to the honor of the American name, and to the restoration of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men, under every change of pursuit; but their every exertion is a duty to itself, when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause, which are, at once, the reward, and the incentive, to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditures to the demands of a peace establishment will, doubtless engage the immediate attention of Congress. There are, however, important considerations which forbid a sudden and general revocation of the measures that have been produced by the war. Experience has taught us, that neither the pacific dispositions of the American people, nor the pacific character of their political institutions, can altogether exempt them from that strife which appears, beyond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident to the actual period of the world; and the same faithful monitor demonstrates that a certain degree of preparation for war, is not only indispensable to avert disaster in the event, but affords also the best security for the continuance of peace. The wisdom of Congress will, therefore, I am confident, provide for the maintenance of an adequate regular force; for the gradual advance of the naval establishment; for improving all the means of harbor defence; for adding discipline to the distinguished bravery of the militia, and for cultivating the military art, in its essential branches, under the liberal patronage of government.

The resources of our country were, at all times, competent to the attainment of every national object; but they will now be enriched and invigorated by the activity which peace will introduce into all the scenes of domestic enterprise and labor. The provision that has been made for the public creditors, during the present session of Congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of the public credit, both at home and abroad. The reviving interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulations will, I trust, be seasonably devised as shall secure to the navigation of the world, the most liberal policy towards other nations, if met by corresponding dispositions with respect to our own.

February 22.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Gw. King's Messenger, arrived here from Washington, and proceeded immediately for Quebec, with despatches from Mr. Baker.

Yesterday, salutes were fired from our different forts and castles, in honor of Peace, and in the evening, fireworks were exhibited from them in a variety of pleasing forms.

Preparations for illuminations and fireworks, to an unheard extent, are in readiness for this evening, when the whole city will exhibit a blaze of splendor never exceeded.

New York, Feb. 22.—Noon.

Arrived.—The sloop Margaret, Macks, 11 days from Havana, with molasses, sugar, and fruit to the master.—Passengers, Capt. Corrau, of Elizabeth City, N. C. and Mr. J. Pomeroy, of Massachusetts. Left at Havana, schr. Togo, Smith, ready for Philadelphia, had two other small American vessels, waiting a chance to slip out. British ships of war were daily arriving from the Mississippi, at Havana and sailing from that place, full of wounded troops that were at the battles at New-Orleans.

The Plantagenet sailed from Havana for England on the morning of the 11th inst. being on board the bodies of Generals Kenham and Gibbs, and several wounded officers, amongst whom was Col. Norton, who was also wounded at the sack on Washington, and whose life is said to be in danger. It was understood at Havana that Gen. Keane was recovering from his wound. The British officers who had arrived at Havana from New-Orleans said but little on the subject of invasion of Louisiana, but, acknowledged they were defeated, and that they witnessed such fighting in Europe, was exhibited by our troops at New-Orleans. Amongst the ships of war left Havana, were the frigates Nymph and resident, Carnation brig, &c. Capt. M. W. no cruizers on the coast.

Captain Maude, of the British Sloop of War Favorite, arrived here this morning in Washington, and proceeded to the dock, and will depart for England the following day.

Baltimore, Feb. 21.

gent; and we have no doubt but that it will be ratified by America on its arrival with equal promptitude.

Foreign Politicians observe, that at the Congress of Vienna there is ingress, egress and regress, but no progress.

On Monday, soon after the Earl of Liverpool had laid the dispatches from Ghent before the Prince Regent, and had taken his Royal Highness's commands upon them, Mr. Walsh, the King's Messenger, was sent off with all speed to Ghent.

Lord Castlereagh, we understand, will return to this country in time to meet the re-assembling of Parliament, after the Christmas holidays, whatever may be the state of the Congress of Vienna, leaving the Earl of Clancarty as his Deputy.

We have authority to state, that notwithstanding the conclusion of Peace with America, Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost will demand a Court Martial on his conduct, immediately on his arrival in England, in consequence of the charge preferred against him by Com. Sir J. L. Yen, in his official letter to the Board of Admiralty, as published in *The London Gazette*.

On the 23d inst. the following Dutch frigates sailed from the Texel, under the command of commodore Tullekijn, for the purpose of conveying the Mediterranean fleet; the Zulaad, Rotterdam, Yessel, Dugerand, Endragt, and Havik. It is understood that their ulterior destination, is to wage hostilities against the Algerines, unless they deliver up the Dutch seamen whom they hold in captivity.

It is affirmed, that the Russian corps which are on their march for the borders of Turkey, and which will be under the orders of Gen. Bennigsen, will form an army of 120,000 men.

New York, Feb. 21.

The Revenue Cutter Active, Captain Brewster, sent out some days since to convey the news of Peace to the British Blockading Squadron, and to offer supplies, returned yesterday morning, not being able to find it. The probability is that they have gone off in consequence of hearing the news by the sloop of war Favorite in our offing.

February 22.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Gw. King's Messenger, arrived here from Washington, and proceeded immediately for Quebec, with despatches from Mr. Baker.

passed a Flag of Truce, standing down the bay—a sloop of war in sight, about 10 miles to the windward of her.

New Orleans, Jan. 27.

On Tuesday was celebrated, in as splendid a manner as possible, our victory and the defeat of the enemy, by the performance of the Catholic religious ceremony of Te Deum, at which General Jackson assisted; and a procession of ladies honored him with a triumphal arch erected in the square in front of the church, thro' which he had to pass in his way to the city, where he was received by the city volunteer corps and 18 virgins, representing the 18 states, and in passing under the arch he was crowned by two infants representing the goddesses of Liberty and Justice. The remainder of the day was spent in hilarity, and in the evening an illumination and public balls took place.

Petersburg, Va. Feb. 14.

Yesterday evening about half past 4 o'clock, we were astounded by a tremendous noise, resembling the roll of distant thunder. The volume of smoke issuing from the stone building near M'Neal's bridge, which had been for some time past used as a depot of military stores, soon discovered that to be the scene of danger. The explosion was caused, we understand, by some person in the house accidentally firing a musket near a keg of fixed ammunition, which, communicating with a parcel of loose powder, the whole exploded together, making a tremendous report, and bursting the eastern wall of the upper story of the house.—No eulogium can do justice to the daring fortitude of the citizens on this occasion—they rushed into the smoking ruins, and seizing barrels of powder, threw them into the river, while they were yet blazing with fire! Their unexampled exertions arrested the progress of the flame, ere it communicated to the adjacent buildings. Nearly all the public property was saved, and it gives us pleasure to add, not a life was lost.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, MARCH 2.

DIED.

On Friday last, Mr. George Johnston, wheelwright, of this town.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. Elizabeth De Boston, at an advanced age.

On the 23d ult. at Ellicott's Mills where he had recently removed to, EDWARD AINSWORTH, Esq. in the 36th year of his age, leaving a disconsolate widow and four small children with a large circle of friends and acquaintance to deplore his early death.

These acts of violence and outrage have been followed by the capture of, at least one American vessel, and by the seizure of an American citizen on board a neutral vessel. The unfortunate persons, thus captured, are yet held in captivity, with the exception of two of them who have been ransomed. Every effort to obtain the release of the others has proved abortive; and there is some reason to believe that they are held by the Dey as a means by which he calculates to extort from the United a degrading Treaty.

JAS. MONROE,  
Department of State,  
February 20, 1815.

From the Democratic Press.

ALGIERS.

It is hoped by a number of citizens that our little Navy will be employed, as soon as the Treaty of Peace is ratified, in avenging the wrongs of our Country on the Pirates of Algiers, who took advantage of our war with England, to let their plunderers upon our commerce. Such a service would be agreeable to our brave seamen, honorable to the nation, and raise our character in all Christendom. It is fortunate that the Pirates have afforded us a fair opportunity of scourging them for their first offences against us.

The shade of Lawrence.

GALLANT AFFAIR.

On the 7th of February, 1815, about sun rise near James Island, Dorchester County, a British tender was just within the mouth of Little Choptank, and a cake of ice was drifting her toward the shore, within about 400 yards. Joseph Stewart and others to the number of 19, went to the spot, and finding a mound of ice about 150 yards from the tender, formed by means of loose cakes floating into the mouth of the river, and accumulated by the force of the tide, made their way to it over parts of the ice, which were thawed, jumping from cake to cake; and using it as a breast work commenced a fire on the tender. When they arrived the British had got their anchor on the bow and loosened sails. After an engagement of two hours the British cried for quarters and surrendered. They consisted of 19 male persons and had on board a twelve pound caronade, a swivel, seventeen muskets and six pistols, with plenty of powder and ball.

Some of the effects of the News of Peace.

In yesterday's paper we gave a rapid sketch of the effects of the war; to day we give one of the effects of the prospect of peace even before the ratification. Our Markets of every kind experienced a sudden and to many a shocking change.—Sugar, for instance, fell from 26 dollars per cwt. to 12 50—Tea, which sold at \$2 25 on Saturday, yesterday was purchasable at \$1. Specie which had been got up to the enormous rate of 22 per cent. premium, dropt down to two. The article in particular of Tin fell from the height of 30 dollars to the box to 25. Six per cent. stock rose from 76 to 86, 10 per cent.—Treasury notes rose to 92, 13 per cent.—The difference between the two kind of stock is owing to the interest being the same on both, while the price of the former is much less to the holder—that is, the holder of the former receives 6 per cent. on 100 dollars which costs him but 86, while the holder of the latter receives the same interest, but the principal 96.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

A letter from Norfolk, dated the 10th inst. states, that a flag had been sent down to the British squadron, to obtain permission for the sailing of a small vessel to Bermuda, with provisions and money for the gallant Decaur and his brave crew. The application, it is added, was refused by captain Napier, the commanding officer, under the pretext, that he was not vested with authority to permit the sailing of any vessel, under any circumstances whatever. It is also said, that the gentleman who went down to make the application were treated with great indignity. The capture of the President was not known on board the squadron, until the flag from Norfolk arrived.

A letter from Philadelphia, mentions that the writer conversed with a gentleman from Porto Rico, who saw another from Antigua, a short time before sailing, who stated to him that the action between the Chasseur and L'Espiegle, was considered as one of the most gallant since the war. The action took place off Barbadoes, 19th Jan. and lasted one hour. The L'Espiegle was almost cut to pieces and silenced; the Chasseur would have taken possession in 5 minutes, but for the appearance of a frigate.

and rigging, but lost only a few men.—Capt. BOYLE is safe. The L'Espiegle lost half her crew in killed and wounded. As soon as damages were repaired, the G. was to sail from Martinique.—[Balt. Pat.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at the late dwelling of George Dills, deceased, near Smithfield, Va. on Thursday the 9th day of March inst, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of horses (among which is a very valuable and colt four years old this spring,) milch cows with calves, and other cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, among which are a good quantity of good beds and bedding, a good piece of home made filled cloth, farming utensils of every description, wheat, rye, corn and oats by the bushel, grain in the ground, bacon and beef, a quantity of good flax, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.—The greater part of which will be sold on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue till all are sold.

DANIEL FRY, Adm'or of Geo. Dills, dec'd.  
March 2.

FOR RENT.

A plantation of 122 acres of land on Opequan Creek, near Smithfield, belonging to the estate of Geo. Dills, deceased.

DANIEL FRY, Adm'or.  
March 2.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday the 10th inst. at the dwelling of the late Mosey Thurston, deceased, the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of horses, horned cattle, hogs, sheep, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of articles too tedious to mention.—Some months credit will be given for sums above 5 dollars, on approved security being given. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A NEGRO WOMAN, belonging to the said estate, with her three children, a boy and two girls, will be sold at private sale.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, and those having claims to bring them in properly attested for settlement.

JAMES HURR, } Executors.  
JOHN M'GARY, }  
March 2. [2 w.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 11th inst. at the Shop of John Conway, cabinet maker, dec'd, all the personal estate of which he died possessed, consisting of a large handsome horse, about five years old, suited for the saddle or gears, a number of cabinet maker's tools, some finished and unfinished furniture, mahogany, walnut, pine and poplar plank, and scabbling, a man's saddle, and many other articles too tedious for insertion. A credit of six months will be given, on the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM CLARK, Adm'or.  
Charlestown, March 2. [2 w.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO be sold on Saturday the 25th inst. at the house occupied at present by Dr. Lee Griggs, the following property, viz: bedsteads, tables, chairs, hogstheads, tubs, light barrels, brass candlesticks, one large cupboard, looking glasses, two stills, a boiler, worms, &c. and sundry articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above two dollars. Due attendance will be given by the subscriber.

JOSEPH MENCHINI.  
[4 w.  
N. B. All those persons who purchased a my sale in March last, are hereby notified that their obligations became due on the 23d December last, and for their convenience he has left their notes with Mr. James Clark of Smithfield, for collection.—Those who fall in taking up their notes against the first of April next, may be certain they will be put into the hands of an officer, for collection. J. M.

Blacksmith's Business.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public, that he intends commencing the above business about the 15th inst. at the shop formerly occupied by John Hines, in Charlestown, where all work in his line will be executed in the best manner and with quick dispatch—he also intends carrying on the business of saddle-tree making, finishing shoes and making stove pipes.—From his complete knowledge of the business and a desire to please, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY ROCKENBAUGH.  
Charlestown, March 2. [3 w.

PEACE!

THE Subscribers intend recommending their old business in the house they still occupy. All persons in arrears to them either by bond, note, or book account, are desired to settle, are requested to come forward and discharge the same. Every person may have it in their power to pay off their accounts without further cost. Flour and every species of produce a good price—having the means in their hands wherewith to pay.—They are thankful to their punctual customers, and hope in future to regain their custom. Wheat, Rye, or Corn, will be taken in payment, of all debts.

M. WILSON, & SON.  
Charlestown, March 2.

A Negro Woman for Sale.

WE will sell at Public Sale, a stout healthy Negro Woman, on the first day of March court, at the door of R. Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown. She is a good cook, housemaid, washer and ironer—has seven years to serve from the first of April next, and is offered for sale for no fault.

M. WILSON, & SON.  
March 2.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Some notice of the life and character of General Jackson will be desirable at this time to the readers of your columns. The distinguished post he at present occupies, the honorable manner in which he has brought the Creek war to a termination, the unexampled enthusiasm which he has instilled into his army in defence of the nation—and the confidence which he has every where obtained, through this vast country, has excited much curiosity, on the part of the public, to become more intimately acquainted with him. The writer of the Crisis will gratefully as far as in his power this anxiety for information concerning a man whose life will constitute, and has constituted already, an important epoch, in the history of our country. General Andrew Jackson was, as I am told, born in N. Carolina, where he received a liberal education, and at an early age commenced the practice of the law. He was esteemed eminent in his profession—His speeches at the bar were always considered nervous and admitted for the perspicuity of the style; he was pointed out to me, in Knoxville as an elegant scholar. In early life he was poor, his industry soon made him rich; generous and brave in his disposition, he was esteemed by all who knew him—and his influence soon became extensive; he was elected a member of the Tennessee Convention, and had a large share in the formation of the constitution of that state—On the admission of Tennessee into the Union as a sister state, he was elected to the House of Representatives, from which he was subsequently transferred by the Tennessee Legislature to the Senate of the U. S. This last station he occupied until he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity of Tennessee, which last named office he held for several years. On giving up this appointment which he filled with honor to himself and advantage to his country—he turned his attention to the military art and soon rose to the rank of Major General of militia—in the capacity of an officer at the head of an army, comment is unnecessary; he has appeared and appears covered with glory—the laurels which he has decked his country's standard will bloom for ages—His person remains to be noticed. He is tall, thin and spare, but muscular and hardy, with an eye quick and penetrating—I have frequently seen Gen. Jackson, and such was the impression his appearance made on my mind, that I have said to myself he is a man of iron. Adversity can make no impression on a bosom braced by such decision and firmness as is visible in his manners. Let not the reader conclude from this that he is haughty, distant and imperious—quite the contrary—it is true he sports not with the feelings of others—and no one is permitted to wound his mind with impunity; but then he is gay, communicative and liberal, and the more you know him, the more you admire and indeed love him. To be a patriot, a soldier and a gentleman, is sufficient to secure the inviolable friendship of this highly distinguished citizen. To the poor he is liberal, to the unfortunate charitable, to the humblest private he is mild and tender, to the base and disaffected to his country stern and unbending and yet just. He is now about fifty-five, but he has a juvenility of appearance that would make him ten years younger. The General is married, but has no children. If in the field and at the head of armies in battles we admire the dauntless soldier; we love the man who at home, and in retirement, is hospitable and friendly, and in this particular the General is pre-eminently conspicuous.

AUTHOR OF THE CRISIS.

Gen. Coffee is a native of Nottoway county, Virginia.

FROM HAVANNA.

Charleston, Feb. 8.

By the arrival of the schooner William Hull, capt. Hubbell, we learn, that accounts had been received there from the British army, near New Orleans, to the 17th of January. They confirm the news which had already reached us from other quarters, of the complete defeat of the British on the 8th ult. There were at Havanna, when capt. H. arrived there, a 64 gun ship, 2 frigates and 2 brigs; the first mentioned had come with orders to purchase 3000 bbls. of flour, and had bought and taken on board 2000 barrels, when another brig arrived, and immediately after communicating with the 64, they all got under way, excepting one frigate, and proceeded for New Orleans. From their going off in so great a hurry, it was presumed that the British were fearful of being cut off by the Americans, and were about to withdraw their army. It was difficult to obtain information

from the British officers at Havana, relative to their operations, but from what leaked out, it was evident they had suffered dreadfully, not only by the sword, but by the inclemency of the season! A great number of British troops are said to have perished with the cold, and many of the officers on board the ships at Havana were frost bitten. From the best information that could be obtained, it was believed, that the British had not lost, from the time of their landing up to the 17th ult. from all causes, less than 5000 men. A British officer admitted to capt. H. that they lost 30 barges in the attack upon our gun-boats—our men, to use his own expression, fought like 'bull dogs,' and, of 140 men belonging to his vessel which went into the action, 30 only came out uninjured.

There was a variety of rumors at Havana relative to the late reported Revolution in Spain; but so careful is the Governor of Cuba to suppress all publications on the subject, that it is impossible to ascertain their correctness. It was the general impression, however, that the Patriot General Mina was at the head of a very powerful army, in opposition to Ferdinand.

A BAY MARE.

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

JOHN ANDERSON.

Charlestown, Feb. 23.

FOR RENT.

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

SHEPHERD S. CHURCH.

Charlestown, Feb. 23. [3 w.]

FOR RENT.

For one or more years.

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

JOHN HAINES.

February 23. [t. f.]

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from near Keyes' Ferry, some time in the month of Dec. last, a dark bay horse, about fifteen hands high, ten or twelve years old; no particular mark recollected except some white hairs about the root of his tail. The horse was seen in the neighborhood of capt. John Briscoe's, a few days before Christmas; it is very probable he may be in the neighborhood between that place and Smithfield. Any person finding and returning him to me shall receive the above reward.

T. S. BENNETT.

Harper's Ferry, Feb. 23.

FRESH CLOVER SEED.

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

Weaver's Reeds or Slays,

of a good quality.

GLASS WARE,

CONSISTING OF

ONE & TWO QUART GLASS PITCHERS, QUART, PINT, & HALF PINT TUMBLERS, DECANTERS, &c.

Homemade Linen, Twill'd Bags, and Flax.

BAR IRON & CASTINGS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

JOINER'S TOOLS,

Of good quality, and handsomely finished.

Have also just received a supply of SPUN COTTON, of various Numbers.

SELBY & SWEARINGEN.

Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 16.

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

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. It is possible the curious may be disposed to inquire, why I have become a candidate without the sanction of a committee? To this interrogatory, I answer, that the recent method of nominating candidates by committees, however highly I may incline to appreciate the practice, is, 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 unbiased expression of public opinion. This manner of proceeding appears perfectly congenial with the first principles of our government, with all our political institutions, and consequently can be liable to no rational objection. Here, perhaps, it may not be improper to premise, that I trust my 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 steadfastly adhere to your interest, and the honor of the nation.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant, MAGNUS TATE.

Berkeley County, Jan. 19, 1815.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

JOSEPH WISONG.

February 16. [t. f.]

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 firm of R. Worthington and Co. Worthington, Cooks, and Co. or to them, to make immediate payment. They hope that they will not be under the necessity of making use of forcible measures to recover their outstanding debts (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 & COOKS.

Shepherd's-Town, February 3, 1815.

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

JOHN MORROW.

Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 3, 1815.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Charles Town, Jefferson County, Virginia, on Thursday the 9th 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, and a long made cloth pantaloons, striped waistcoat, and new double soled shoes—he also took with him a variety of clothing. Fifty dollars will be given if taken fifty miles from home, and if any greater distance the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home. It is supposed he has obtained a free pass.

MOSES GIBBONS.

December 12, 1814. [3 w.]

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.

HOLLIN 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.

Pay me what thou owest

Out of the abundant means, with which thou art blessed this year. He hopes none will be so tardy in complying with this request, as to require the application of the law—money is preferred; but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any pretext, whatever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and GLASS 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 practice, will please address a note to him, living near Harper's Ferry.

JOHN KREPS.

January 12.

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 hands of a very strict time server there are but few, if any, who will suffer him to resort to that unpleasant and unprofitable means.

JOHN CARLILE.

Jan. 26, 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, showing 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 Cord

Patent Drak Cord, elegant for pantaloons Calico, of the newest style Calico Dresses, in patterns Cashmere and other fashionable Shawls Long cloth Shirtings, and Gingham's Striped, Jaconnet and Book Muslins 'Lobby Velvets and Flannels—with a superb assortment of Fancy Muslins, for Ladies' handkerchiefs, caps and dresses.

Ladies' Sandal Slippers and Ankle 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 will add 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 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.

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 Gullepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of water wheels and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent state of repair, and in an excellent location. The Mill is 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. On the other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair of water wheels 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 manufactures, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

JOHN ALLOOKE.

Gullepper County, Va. June 9. [t. f.]

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1815. [No. 361.

NEW YORK, FEB. 25. Arrival of Com. Decatur.

We announce the return of this naval hero to his country and his family, with no ordinary emotions of pleasure. He was landed at N. London last Wednesday from the Narcissus frigate, captain Gordon, in 14 days from Bermuda. Lt. Shubrick, Captain Robinson, Midshipman Cramer, all late of the U. S. frigate President; and Capt. Williams, late of the scbr. Armistice, were landed at the same time from the Pactolus frigate, and reached town last evening in the eastern stage. On Commodore Decatur's landing, the populace placed him in a carriage, and drew him through the principal streets of New-London, amidst the shouts and huzzas of thousands of the citizens of that town and the neighboring metropolis.—On setting him down at Brown's Hotel, the Commodore attempted to address the multitude, but the acclamations were so loud and incessant that he could not be heard. In the evening, we understand the Commodore, together with Admiral Hotham, and a number of other officers belonging to the British squadron off New-London, attended a splendid ball which was got up in celebration of peace, and the birth day of the father of our country.

As the President entered the harbor of Bermuda, and came in view of the immense crowds of spectators assembled at the wharves, they rent the air with their shouts of joy.

The following letter from a friend who was captured in the President, and which ought to have come to hand yesterday, gives a full and interesting account of the action between her and the British squadron.

"Off New London, Feb. 21. Commodore Decatur, Lieut. Shubrick, the Commodore's clerk, and your humble servant arrived here this morning from Bermuda; the Commodore in the Narcissus; Shubrick and myself in the Pactolus frigate, just as a boat from New London had brought off the news of Peace to Admiral Hotham. To-morrow they fire their Royal salutes, when I expect we shall be lauded. I send you enclosed a copy of a letter from a late officer of the President to his friend in your city, giving the particulars of the action and capture of that ship. BERMUDA, JAN. 30th, 1815.

"We got under way from the watering place on the morning of the 14th inst. and anchored again within the Hook; in the evening weighed with an intention of anchoring close to the Bar, but we could cross it with more ease as the night was dark, but by some mistake three gun-boats that were anchored there for that purpose, were not in their proper situation; and in rounding too to anchor for high water, the ship struck; there being a heavy sea on the bar, she beat most violently for near two hours before we could force her over, which was accomplished about 10 o'clock. Although the ship continued tight, we were apprehensive that her bottom and rudder had received much injury, which was too well confirmed when daylight appeared, for we discovered that two of the rudder braces were broke, and the false keel much injured, the after part projecting considerably from the main keel.

We stood away to the eastward with a stiff breeze from the N. W. and had ran about half Long Island down, when at 5 A. M. we discovered a large sail nearly ahead; we immediately hauled up to the wind and soon discovered three more sail in chase. At day-light, the nearest ship, which was a raze, commenced firing from her bow guns, but without effect, her shot falling short; we soon found we dropped the raze. The wind at this time growing light, the other ships evidently gained on us; one ship in particular, a heavy frigate neared us fast. As the only alternative left, the Commodore ordered the ship to be lightened; provisions, &c. were thrown overboard, water started and every exertion made that could facilitate her sailing, and the sail kept continually wet. At 10, made another sail on the weather beam and soon discovered her to be a sloop of war standing down for us. At 3, the nearest ship had got within gun-shot; commenced and kept up a constant fire from her bow guns, which we immediately returned, but with little effect on either side,

there being a high irregular sea. Every hope of escape, as the wind then was, without coming to close action, had vanished.—Our gallant Commodore then conceived the bold design of closing and boarding the enemy; the boarders were then called, and all hands greeted him with three hearty cheers—it was truly astonishing to see the cool, deliberate courage and cheerfulness, that prevailed among the officers and crew, in the face of an enemy more than four times their force. From this you may conceive what we would have done, had we any thing like an equal force to contend with. Every arrangement was now made to close with the leading ship, which had at this time ranged nearly within pistol shot, our brave commodore placing himself at the head of the boarders. At 5 P. M. we wore short round with the intention of laying him on board—but, as if he had anticipated our design, he immediately wore and hauled to the wind, fearing to close, although the whole squadron were coming up fast; he having the wind, it was impossible to close for boarding; we then opened our fire, and in fifteen minutes his sails were very much cut up; both ships now falling off, continued engaging before the wind for an hour and a half, in which time his spars, sails and rigging, was literally cut to pieces, and his fire nearly silenced, only firing single guns at intervals. We now quit him, and in hauling up, had to expose ourselves to a raking fire but he was so much cut up that he could not avail himself of the advantage, and only fired three or four shot; we then, astonishingly relate, went out of action with every sail set, and soon left our antagonist out of sight. We were now going off with every thing set, our damage but trifling, sails all yet again, and began almost to flatter ourselves on the probability of escaping. Had thick weather set in, of which there was every appearance, no doubt but we should have succeeded—on the contrary, it continued fine, and the three other ships plainly discernable, making their night signals, two in particular nearing us fast, as the concussion of our guns had destroyed the wind, whereas as they were bringing up the breeze with them.

About two hours from the time we left the ship we had engaged, one of the enemy had approached within half gun shot, the other taking a raking position; being now assailed by so superior a force without any probability of escape, our brave Commodore with great reluctance, being dictated by motives of humanity, ordered a signal of surrender to be made, notwithstanding they continued firing into us for more than fifteen minutes through mistake. We were now taken possession of by the Pomone and Tenedos of 38 and Majestic Razee of 62 guns, found the ship we had engaged was the Endymion mounting 51 guns, long 24 pounders on her gun deck. Our loss as you may suppose from the length of the action was very great; as near as I could learn we had 24 killed and 54 wounded. Commodore Decatur received a severe contusion on the breast of which I am happy to say he is perfectly recovered. Among our killed were our 1st, 4th and 5th Lieutenants, the 1st Mr. Babbit was killed early in the action, who was an officer of the greatest merit and bravery, in whom the service has lost one of its brightest ornaments. Messrs. Hamilton and Howell were also officers of great merit. Among the wounded were the master and one midshipman.—The loss of the enemy has been very severe; from their endeavors to conceal it, I have not been able to learn the number, though some of our officers state, who were taken on board the Endymion, that 10 men were thrown overboard the night after the action from that ship. From receiving a severe contusion on the thigh I was permitted to remain on board the President, of which I am quite recovered. The day after the action was remarkably fine, and gave them an excellent opportunity to secure the mast, &c. but they being so elated with their success it was in a manner neglected. At 10 that night came on a most violent gale of wind, and continued with unabated fury for 30 hours. Next morning all our masts went by the board within an hour of each other; our situation now became truly alarming—the wreck of the masts beating against the ship's bottom—very few of the guns secured—some loosed going

from side to side—the ship rolling gang-ways under, laying in the trough of the sea, which at times was making a free passage over her, and 7 feet water in the hold. The crew was nearly worn out, and quite disheartened, but by the exertions of a few of our crew, who was left on board to take care of the sick, the wreck of the masts was with great difficulty cleared away. The ship then lay much easier, and with fresh exertions at the pumps, we had the joy to find we gained on the leak, and by night had the pleasure of finding the pumps to suck.—Notwithstanding it continued to blow excessive hard, we began to have confidence that she would weather the gale. Our poor wounded men suffered very much; some from the nature of their wounds was not able to lay in their hammocks, and were tossed from side to side with the violent rolling of the ship, which hastened the death of several. The gale moderated next day, they commenced getting up jury masts, and in ten days arrived at Bermuda, where we found the Pomone and Endymion; the latter had lost all her masts and bowsprit, had hove all her upper deck guns overboard in the gale, and was very near foundering.—We are all paroled to St. George's and are led to believe that we shall be sent home as soon as they can hear from the commander in chief. Our crew are confined on board the prison ship but their fate is uncertain."

The Bramble schooner had arrived at Bermuda in 40 days from England with dispatches, the nature of which is not exactly known, but Peace is strongly spoken of. The Bramble brought the Courier of the 20th Dec. which mentions that the negotiations at Ghent was still going on and there was no doubt but peace would be the result. The Emperor Alexander had quitted the Congress of Vienna in disgust, in consequence of disappointment, respecting the annexing of Poland to Russia.

I have this day (Feb. 3d) received my parole to return to the United States, and I am in hopes to see you shortly after this comes to hand.

From the National Advocate.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Missing—Three well-looking responsible men, who appeared to be travelling towards Washington, disappeared suddenly from Gadsby's Hotel in Baltimore on Monday evening last, and have not since been heard of. They were observed to be very melancholic on hearing the news of peace; and one of them was heard to say, with a great sigh, "Poor Caleb Strong!" They took with them their saddle-bags, so that no apprehension is entertained of their having any intention to make away with themselves. Whoever will give any information to the Hartford Convention, of the fate of these unfortunate and trifling gentlemen by letter (post paid) will confer a favor upon humanity. The newspapers, particularly the federal newspapers are requested to publish this advertisement in a conspicuous place, and send in their bills to the Hartford Convention.

P. S. One of the gentlemen was called Titus Oates, or some such name. [Persons answering the above description have been seen hereabouts for several days; and, as the information may relieve the apprehensions of their humane friends, we could not conscientiously withhold it. Their business here is not known. One of them it is reported, how truly we will not say, has been heard, with an inward groan, to exclaim to himself—"Othello's occupation's gone!"

Nat. Int.

We have received the following letter, in consequence of the advertisement in our paper concerning the gentlemen who disappeared from Gadsby's Hotel.

To the Editor of the National Advocate.

Dog's Missy, 15th Feb. 1815.

Sir—Happening to see an advertisement in your paper requesting information about three gentlemen who went away mysteriously from Gadsby's Hotel, in Baltimore, I take the liberty to give you the following information. I keep a small tavern on a by-road, in Pennsylvania, not much frequented, except by people of retired habits, and three persons, whom I take to be the very same mentioned in your paper, staid at

my house one night this week. Being somewhat more respectable in their appearance than the usual frequenters of my house, I waited upon them myself, and occasionally heard parts of their conversation. I heard one of them say, that "the peace was unconstitutional, and he would prove it as soon as he got back to Boston." Another said something about "creeping out as well as they could." And the third whose face seemed to have been once rather round, but was now most unnaturally long, exclaimed, "what will become of Caleb's face of fasting and humiliation?—He must turn it into a day of thanksgiving, and that will choke some of us to death!"—In this way they discussed matters until the time of going away, which was in the dusk of the evening, for, as I gathered, they meant to travel all night to avoid the applause of the mob—from whence I inferred that they must be exceeding great men. They inquired if there was no out-of-the-way road towards New-York. I showed them one that was nearly impassable by reason of stumps and ruts, but they said any thing was preferable to being pointed at by the fingers of all the wicked adherents of Madison and the French philosopher. I was a little nettled at this, being a democrat myself, so I charged them for it in the bill, the only way a tavern-keeper ought to take satisfaction for an insult.—This is all I can tell you of the matter.

Yours, &c. JNO. LOWRIGHT.

P. S. I forgot to tell you, that one of them who was called Oates, or something very like it, said to one of his companions, a stout man with a spot on his face, that "they had got out at the little end of the horn," upon which I began to smile a rat.

LOUISIANA.

There is something in the history of this territory, which seems peculiarly ominous to the party called federal.—They have ever committed themselves on this subject. The first denounced Mr. Jefferson, because he did not go to war with Spain, on account of an infringement on the right of deposit at Orleans. A peaceful arrangement, giving us both the city and the territory, put them in the wrong. They then undervalued the acquisition; and by every mode of ridicule, endeavored to belittle its consequence. The experience of both emigrants and merchants has here also proved them, to say the least, mistaken. No city and no country has grown so rapidly. At last, the opponents of the government resorted to the aid of the enemies of the country; and a gloomy prognostication of defeat and capture was followed by a direct asseveration, that intelligence of this disaster had been received and concealed by the executive. How gloriously this calumny was refuted by the bravery of Jackson and his companions in arms, our recent rejoicings will bear ample testimony. And finally, it is worthy of especial remark, that while federalists have slandered the gallant Louisianians, as without attachment to country, and without national character—at the very first hostile tread of an invader, they have manifested a promptitude and a heroism never excelled, if ever equaled—and gained a victory, such as is not borne on the records of history.

Louisiana may be fitly styled the child of republican policy. Happy she does credit to her fosterers. Already it is conclusively proved by an event which we may well term wonderful, that while on the one hand, her riches and her intrinsic consequence make her the greatest acquisition ever gained by a nation, the bravery and fidelity of her citizens do her the highest honor and are worthy the family of which she has become a sister.

Balt. Patriot.

QUEBEC, Feb. 7.

Since our last, advices have reached us of the landing of our troops, near N. Orleans, the distance about eight miles, and of some consequent fighting, when the Americans found it necessary to retreat. The action took place in the evening of the 23d December, in the dark. A general action was expected shortly to follow. From the magnitude of the stake a severe conflict may be expected, New Orleans being the key of access