



compelled to keep pace with the rest. To the above particulars, we the undersigned, hereby certify.

W. C. Churchill, Lt. Col.  
E. Wilson, Major,  
O. Wilson, Quarter Master,  
Henry Crow, Capt.  
Nath'l Case, Capt.  
James Case, Lieut.  
Jesse Clark, Lieut.  
Joseph Clark, Lieut.  
James Chambers, Esqign.

### GATE OF CAPTAIN NELSON.

We the undersigned, lately prisoners of war at Melville Island, testify and say, that the treatment we received while at that place, was inhuman and barbarous in the extreme; and such as would dishonor and disgrace any people having the remotest claim to the character of a civilized nation. We further state, that the case of Capt. J. NELSON, of Philadelphia, was one of particular atrocity, and which loudly calls for justice. This gentleman being taken very sick, was refused admittance into the hospital, although he was so unwell as to faint whenever he was moved; and in that situation he was ordered from a close warm room in the prison into the jail yard, by McDONALD, the physician of the prison, and kept there in a severe cold day two or three hours; after which, finding he was so far exhausted that his death was certain, he was taken into the hospital, where he shortly after died. Previous to this, Mr. NELSON had always been a warm advocate of the English. The above particulars were eye witnesses to, having been confined in the same room with him, and attended him in his sickness.

Eben'r A. Lewis,  
Nath'l H. Lewis,  
Hugh Orr,  
Jed'h Hunt, Capt. N. Y. Vol'trs,  
Nath'l Hunt, do.  
John F. Fontaine, Lt. U. S. Art.  
Joseph Clark, Lt. N. Y. Vol'trs.  
J. Gillis, Cornet, do.

Capt. Hunt and Chase, Lieuts. Clark and Fontaine, and Cornet Gillis, who certify to the above statement, were thrown into the prison at Halifax for two months. (The proud stretch of which bordered upon suffocation) and subjected to the barbarous indignities of its savage turnkeys, simply because they endeavored to effect their escape from the prison; the British acknowledging at the same time, that they would have done the same, had they been in the same situation! They were not upon parole, and therefore it would have been no violation of honor.

While British officers have been permitted to range at large in the pleasant town of Concord, and while some of our fat clergymen have journeyed hence to amuse and cheer them, with their chaise boxes well lined with demijohns and dozens of Madeira, our own officers have been suffering every privation; languishing for a drop of pure water, and gasping for a breath of wholesome air!

"Oh, the off'ace is rank; it smells to Heaven!"—[Bost. Patriot.]

### LIEUT. CLARK'S STATEMENT.

I, Joseph Clark, of Naples, in the County of Ontario, State of New York, Lieutenant of Militia, was ordered by Col. Peter ALLEN to the Niagara frontier for three months, commencing the twenty-ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. On the 12th of September, I arrived at Buffalo, when I found that the company I was attached to, had crossed the river to Fort Erie, to reinforce the army under the command of Maj. Gen. BROWN. I immediately crossed the river to join my company. We staid in the fort five days, and on the morning of the 17th, were ordered to prepare for an attack on the enemy's batteries that annoyed us very much. Accordingly, we sallied from the fort with a force of about three thousand men. The riflemen commenced the attack, then the regulars, and then the 1st regt. commanded by Col. M'BURNAY, to which I belonged. We succeeded in carrying the batteries, with great loss on both sides. But, unfortunately I was made prisoner about four o'clock, with four privates. We were taken to the enemy's camp before His Excellency General DRUMMOND, where I expected to receive the treatment that is due a prisoner of war: but I found the general a very different character from what I expected. "Who are you?" cried he, addressing himself to me. I answered, "Sir, I am a Lieutenant." "Of the line?" said he. "No, sir, of the militia." "You have done farming, have you?" "Partly," said I. "Then you thought you would come and fight, did you?" "Yes, sir," said I. "You are young in

the service, I suppose." "I have been one campaign before," said I. "Well, young man," returned he, "you shall have your belly full of it before you go home; you shall go to Botany Bay, and there remain during your natural life, if it is a hundred years. You have no business here.—There shall be a distinction made between the regular officers." "Well, Sir, I ask no favors except what is due a prisoner of war; and as for your threats, I despise them, and no gentleman would use such threats." He then ordered my canteen taken from me, which was done; and my pockets searched, which was about to be done, but on the General's giving some orders to the army, he was prevented by dispersing the soldiers, and said it was my private property, and as long as the General was absent, it should not be done.

JOSEPH CLARK,  
Lieut. of N. York Volunteers.  
[Bost. Pat.]

### Unexpected and Extraordinary Preservation.

NEW YORK, APRIL 8.—We have the pleasure to state, that, of the 119 passengers, who, on Monday night, were left on the wreck of the schooner *Surprise*, on Barnegat Shoals, seventy have been provisionally preserved. Four of the number arrived at this port this morning, in the schooner *Friendship*, capt. Leonard, from Shrewsbury. They state, that the whole of the number continued on the wreck until Wednesday night, when the wreck separated, and some floated ashore on the sternmost, others on different fragments of the vessel. At daylight on Thursday morning, the survivors assembled from the different parts of the shore to which they had been driven; and on ascertaining the number, it appeared that seventy had reached the land in safety, and forty nine had perished in the surf.—Before they left the shore, they discovered and buried the bodies of fourteen of their unfortunate companions.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 13.  
EXTRACT OF A LETTER.  
"New Orleans, March 10."

"The enemy, since the receipt of despatches from his Government informing of the ratification by the Prince Regent of the Preliminaries signed at Ghent, has remained inactive near Ship and Cat Islands, not far from his first anchorage on his arrival in our waters. We have been disappointed in our expectation of receiving the official despatches from our Government, informing of the ratification of the Treaty by the Senate; but have no doubt it has received the sanction of that body before this time. Our vessels are preparing for sea in expectation of receiving the pleasing intelligence before many days.—Cotton has advanced to 18 cents, and few are willing to sell for less than 20. Sugar is worth 9 cents; molasses 25 cents per gallon; Tobacco 8 to 10; Coffee 30, but will soon be at 25."

FROM OUR N. Y. CORRESPONDENT—APRIL 10.

### Another Brilliant

### NAVAL VICTORY,

### ACHIEVED BY THE

U. S. Frigate CONSTITUTION, capt. Stewart, in the capture of two British sloops of war, mounting 55 guns, after an action of 50 minutes, on the 28th of February, off Madeira, with the loss on our side of 4 killed and 7 wounded.

The following are all the particulars we have received of this brilliant affair, and were furnished us by Captain Cahoon, of the Revenue Cutter, who came up from the *Ceyane* on Saturday evening.—Viz. Arrived, the late British sloop of war *CEYANE*, rating 20 guns, Capt. Gordon, Lieut. Hoffman, prize-master, a prize to the U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Capt. Stewart, captured on the 28th of February, off Madeira, in co. with the *Levant*, sloop of war rating 18 guns, after an action of 50 minutes, with a loss to the *Constitution* of only 4 killed and 7 wounded.

The *Ceyane* and *Levant* engaged the *Constitution* at the same time, one on her bow, and the other on her quarter. The *Ceyane* rates in Steel's List of 1814, at 20 guns, and mounts 34—22 thirty two pound carronades on her gun deck, 10 eighteen pound carronades on her quarter deck, and 2 nines on her fore-castle. The *Levant* rates at 18 guns and mounts 21.

The *Constitution* took both of her prizes into St. Jago, (one of the Cape de Verd Islands) where she landed her prisoners, and on the morning of the 8th of March, discovered three heavy British ships standing in, upon which the *Con-*

stitution made a signal to cut and stand for sea. The signal order was immediately executed, and the *Constitution* with her two prizes, made all sail and stood to sea, closely pursued by the British squadron. The *Ceyane* altered her course, and was not pursued. Lost sight of the *Constitution* and *Levant* in the afternoon of the 8th, the British squadron in chase—the *Constitution* and *Levant* about two miles to the windward of the chase and leaving the *Levant*, and the British squadron very fast.

A little before sunset, and shortly after the *Ceyane* lost sight of the *Constitution*, a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of the hostile ships, from which circumstance, some of the officers of the *Ceyane* are fearful that the *Levant* was overtaken by the British squadron, and probably captured.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Hoffman to the Secretary of the Navy, dated His Britannic Majesty's late ship *Ceyane*, New York, April 10th, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that on the evening of the 20th of February last, while cruising off Madeira, the United States' frigate *Constitution* fell in with her Britannic Majesty's ships *Ceyane* and *Levant*, which she captured after an action of 50 minutes.

The *Ceyane* is a frigate built ship, mounting 34 carriage guns, viz. 22 32lb. carronades on the main deck, 8 18lb. carronades on the quarter deck, 2 18lb. carronades and 2 long nines on the fore-castle, and from the best information I could obtain, carrying a complement of 175 men, commanded by Gordon Falcon, Esq.—the *Levant* mounting 21 carriage guns, viz. 18 24lb. carronades, 2 long nines, and a shifting 12 pounder on the top-gallant fore-castle, with a complement of 150 men, commanded by the honorable George Douglass—both ships suffered severely in their spars, rigging and sails. The *Constitution* received but trifling injury, having only 4 men killed and 10 wounded. As to the loss of the enemy, I can not possibly ascertain, but should presume it was very severe.

On the 9th of March, the *Constitution*, with her two prizes in company, anchored off the Isle of Mar, (one of the Cape de Verd Islands.) On the 10th, at 5, A. M. got under way and made sail for St. Jago's, where we anchored at 10 45, A. M. On the 12th, at half past meridian, discovered 3 sail in the offing—at 1 10 made them to be frigates—at which time the *Constitution* made signal to get under way. At 1 20 cut our cable and made sail to the southward and eastward close on a wind. At 1 30 the forts on shore commenced firing on us—at 2 the *Constitution* made signal to tack, which I did to the northward and westward—at 2 5 the sternmost frigate commenced firing on us, and hoisted English colors, distance about two miles. At 2 20 lost sight of the *Constitution* and *Levant*, who were standing on a wind to the southward and eastward. The frigates in chase. At 2 35 lost sight of the enemy. At 3 heard a heavy cannonading, which continued at intervals until half past 4. At sundown shaped my course for the U. States. For the further particulars of our cruise, I beg to refer you to Captain Stewart's official account on his arrival in the United States.

From the *Glenary*, U. C. Courant.

"A melancholy affair happened in this neighborhood on Thursday last; a German Soldier, I believe to be De Meuron's Regt. came to a Tavern at M'Martin's Mills, River Raisin, in company with a boy; after being some time in the House, the Soldier went off, and left the Boy behind. He had not been long gone before the young man missed a bundle that he had brought with him, and fell a crying; upon which the Tavern Keeper, a Dr. Brown, and one of the name of Montgomery, who had his Sleigh at the door rode after the Thief, and soon overtook him, with the bundle under his arm. He made no resistance; but while they were on their way, and not suspecting any mischief, the villain pulled from his pockets two knives, sprung on the man that was before driving the horses, and ran the Knives through his Heart; then expired without uttering a groan; then turning to Dr. Brown gave him a desperate stab betwixt the shoulder and the collar bone; and thinking him despatched he made off. The Horse kept forward until met by a person, to whom the Dr. who was languishing with the loss of blood, related what had happened. He brought back the Sleigh to the Dr.'s House; and two young men armed went in pursuit of the villain, whom they soon overtook by his track in the snow, he having left the road. They commanded him to surrender, which he refused, saying he was not the person they were in pursuit of, at the same time coming up to them with his hands and the knives in his bosom. One of the men then cocked his gun to shoot him, but it missed fire; upon seeing this he sprung upon him, and the young man fell down to avoid the shot of the Delaware, in Ladd's Cove, about six miles below the city. An inquest was shortly after held, when, from the evidence, the Jury returned a verdict of MURDER, by some person or persons unknown.

As to Midshipman James Delany, and James F. Curtis, and the few men I have under my command, words would be insufficient to express my gratitude towards them.

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

B. T. HOFFMAN.

The Hon. B. W. Crowninshield, Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 10.

Horrid Murder!—About 9 o'clock this morning, the body of a Young Woman was discovered on the Jersey shore of the Delaware, in Ladd's Cove, about six miles below the city. An inquest was shortly after held, when, from the evidence, the Jury returned a verdict of MURDER, by some person or persons unknown.

She had received a wound, but whether by some sharp pointed weapon, or by a pistol ball, could not be satisfactorily determined, which had entered near the right breast and passed out at the opposite side, and many severe bruises on different parts of the body, apparently inflicted by some very heavy weapon.—She appeared to be about 18 or 20 years of age, was dressed in a dark plaid gown,

light silk bonnet, black worsted stockings, and morocco shoes.

Whether the body was thrown into the river to conceal the act, or to effect its accomplishment, must remain a secret until the perpetrators are discovered. Sunday Evening, April 9, 1815.

PITTSBURG, PENN. APRIL 3.

The Flood.—The unusual rains of last week, we fear has been attended with considerable damage. The rivers Monongahela and Allegheny rose to an uncommon height. The only damage we have heard of, was at the lower ferry on the Monongahela, opposite this city. The torrents of water pouring down Coal Hill, caused the hill to cave in, which in its course threw down the stone at which the ferry, and the water undermining the frame building, forced it away with the flood. We understood that about a mile lower down, a portion of the hill about half a mile in length, had also caved in and precipitated itself into the river.

MIDDLETOWN, (CON.) APRIL 5.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night last, a Cotton Factory, Woollen Factory, Oil Mill, and Grist Mill, in East-Haddam, belonging to Messrs. Lords & Barber, was consumed by fire. Damage estimated from 20 to 30,000 dollars. The fire communicated by means of a candle which burnt down, the workman who was in the Cotton Factory having fallen asleep.

NEW YORK, APRIL 10.

Naval Court of Inquiry.—We understand that a court of inquiry, composed of commodore Murray, as president, commodore Hull, captains Evans and Gordon, and some junior officers, meet this day, on board the *Constellation* to inquire into the conduct of commodore Decatur, respecting the loss of the *President*. Immediately after which, com. Decatur will hoist his flag on board the *Guerriere*, and shortly proceed to the Mediterranean with his squadron, which is nearly ready for sea.

Prisoners returned.—On Saturday arrived the British cartel ship *Clarendon*, from Bermuda, with 400 prisoners, of the late crew of the *President*. And this morning arrived the British transport ship *Mars*, from the same place with 340 American prisoners, being the whole which were at that island.

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I cannot conclude my letter without particularly recommending to your notice Midshipman Joseph Cross, for whose unremitting attention and exertions I feel myself greatly indebted, and he is a young man who I think would do honor to a commission.

As to Midshipman James Delany, and James F. Curtis, and the few men I have under my command, words would be insufficient to express my gratitude towards them.

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### THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, APRIL 20.

Henry St. Geo. Tucker, esq. is elected to Congress by a majority of 618.

Plaster of Paris.—An act has been passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia, laying a duty of 5 s. per ton on the exportation of Plaster of Paris from any port in that province—and the exportation allowed only on the obtaining of a special permit. But vessels that shall export the article to places to the northward and westward of Cape Cod are entitled to a drawback of the whole duty. The act is limited to the 18th of March, 1816.—Whatever revenue is obtained from it is appropriated to the building of bridges and repairing of roads.

### ADVICE TO WOOL-GROWERS.

As the season for shearing sheep is fast advancing, the owners of sheep are recommended to have their sheep washed in a river or run before they are sheared. If this plan is adopted generally this year, it will insure more ready sale for the wool, as the manufacturers prefer wool well washed on the sheep's backs, and know pretty near what loss they will sustain in its loss to weight.

A WOOL-GROWER.

### EXPEDITION TO ALGIERS.

"We learn from a valued friend, that the first squadron for Algiers will sail in a few days, under the command of Com. Stephen Decatur: in a few weeks the second squadron will be ready, including the two 74's. Commodore Bainbridge takes charge of this squadron, and on his arrival, will command the fleet in the Mediterranean. It is stated that Com. Chauncey has asked for and obtained the Washington 74, one of the fleet. Many officers of distinction join the expedition. Besides those already mentioned, we have heard of Com's Perry and M'Donough, Captain Jones, J. D. Elliot, (second in command with Perry on the memorable 10th September, 1814.) To the fleet will be attached a considerable portion of our invaluable marine corps.—A detachment of artillery under the command of Captain Archer of this state, (the gallant and meritorious officer who was on board of com. Chauncey's fleet on Lake Ontario,) will be sent with the expedition. Capt. A. will have the management of the Shells, Carcasses, Rockets, &c. items of the proposed tribute. He is to be brevetted major previous to his departure.—[Va. Argus.]

The Expenses, Taxes, &c. of Great Britain compared with those of America.—We have before us an interesting letter of COBBETT to a friend in America, in which he enters into a calculation of the comparative expenses of the two governments. From the facts he has here collected, it appears that while each individual in the United States paid only two dollars and fifty cents in the year 1814, every individual in the British monarchy paid thirty-one dollars and twenty cents. This letter must be the mouths of those men who have clamored outrageously about the burdens and expenses of the war.

The annual interest on the British national debt alone, (and which interest must be paid in peace as well as in war) is more than four times the amount of the whole expenses of the United States' Government, Army and Navy, during any one year of the late war.

The expenditures of the British government, exclusive of tythes to the Clergy (one tenth part of all the produce of the soil) and poor rates (one seventh of the whole British population are paupers) is more than nine times the expenditures of the government of the U. States, in war; and probably is more than thirty times as great as the same expenditures in peace.

The cost of collection of taxes in G. B. in 1814, was \$14,019,754, more than the whole taxes direct and indirect paid by the United States in that year. Yet we have been told that "our burthens were absolutely insupportable," and some sticklers for monarchy have declared that they would "prefer the British Constitution, monarchy and all, to that of the U. States."

The yearly interest on the British national debt (\$167,589,340) is more than the whole national debt contracted by the United States in the war of the revolution and the late war. What has Great Britain gained by the continued wars, in which she has incurred this monstrous national debt? Has she proved that she was humane, generous or magnanimous! In these wars, has she not, in almost every

case, been the first aggressor? She had indeed given herself the title of "Mistress of the ocean;" but this title has lost its charm in the recent conflict with America. On the contrary, what has not America gained in the two contests? We gained our independence by the first; and we proved by the second, that we would not be trampled on with impunity by the lawless freebooters of the ocean—that if, after a series of injuries, and forbearance under them unparalleled, we were "kicked into a war," we could kick our enemy out of it, by the prowess of our soldiers and sailors, and the energy of our republican government.—[N. H. Pat.]

### FROM CHINA.

Captain Thorndike informs that considerable difficulties have recently existed between the Chinese and English. One dispute arose from Sir George Staunton (British Agent at Canton, and who was in Lord Macartney's embassy) undertaking to write, and send presents to the Prime Minister. This gave great offence to the superior officer at C.—Another dispute was occasioned by an application from the British for the exclusion of American privateers, as men of war are not allowed to ascend the river; but the Chinese answered, that if British men-of-war brought cargoes they might come up; and that American vessels were not more armed than the British merchantmen. The English next required prize goods to be interdicted: but the Chinese said they never inquired as to any vessel, where she got her cargo or where she brought it from. The British threatened to fire on the place, and the Doris frigate passed the Baco Tigress and fired on the Am. sch. Sphynx. In consequence of his dispute, threat and proceeding, the British vessels were all ordered down the river, and kept below 9 weeks before there was a compromise.

A Chinese, who had supplied them with some provisions while below, was thrown into prison. The British demanded his release; but his countrymen beseeched him.

Capt. Thorndike heard nothing of any insurrection or attempted revolution in China.

From the London Morning Chronicle of December 19.

England, baffled in her continental policy, oppressed with a debt which equals her revenue, ground down in spirit with taxes, so as to render peace with America almost on any terms popular, even if made by those whose mismanagement has occasioned our misfortunes in that hemisphere, and who cannot subscribe to it without recording British dishonor in more indelible characters, by the relinquishment of higher pretensions—England, perhaps, is doomed to date the decline of her naval power and prosperity from that epoch which she hailed as the era of her unrivalled greatness and imperishable supremacy.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Vincennes, March 16.

The Indians continue their hostility upon our frontiers. Whilst some are treating, others, perhaps, of the same tribe, are massacring our fellow citizens. On Wednesday last, two men were killed and scalped by them about 20 miles below this. They have taken more scalps within the last six weeks than they did during the whole of the preceding spring and summer upon this frontier.

St. Louis, March 8.

"Captain Callaway was attacked and killed by the Indians—the savages lay in ambush. Five men are missing, and two wounded. I have given the alarm along the frontier."

From Boon's Lick—March 10.

Last night an express arrived here from the upper settlement of St. Charles county, informing that the settlements are attacked by formidable bodies of Indians. On the 1st inst. they stole a number of horses, and killed a negro. A number of the inhabitants pursued the savages, and re-took the horses; at the same time they were attacked, by three times their number; they charged without hesitation, and after a smart action of about fifteen minutes retreated with the loss of one man killed. The loss of the Indians was considerable—they were seen bearing off the dead.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that those who have been killed and wounded belonging to capt. Callaway's company, and at Boon's Lick, have large families depending on them to all, and his loss will be regretted by all who estimate worth and sterling courage.

Cincinnati, (Ohio) April 1, 1815.—We have received no eastern mails since Tuesday last, owing most probably to

the unusual rise of the waters. The Ohio is at this time much higher than has been known for several years past. It has encroached upon a number of houses in the lower part of the town, has compelled some of the inhabitants to abandon their habitations, and is still rising.—The village of Columbia is entirely overflowed—the inhabitants have retired to the high ground.—We feel some anxiety for the situation of Lawrenceburgh, the seat of which is known to be low. Much to their credit, a number of the citizens of this place, we understand, collected boats and descended the river to afford assistance to its inhabitants in saving their property.—Should the late rains have been general, we may expect something still more serious; many parts of Cincinnati will be seriously affected, should the rise be much greater.

[The character of Judge Peters as a man of wit, is so well known, that little doubt will be entertained of the truth of the following anecdote.]

From the Democratic Press.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Sometime since complaint was made to Judge Peters, in behalf of the crew of a vessel who had made a voyage to some port in Russia, that they had been furnished with bad provision. While the counsel for the seamen was arguing the cause, one of them stepped forward and drawing from his pocket a piece of bread the color of brown soap, presented it to his honor as a specimen of their fare. To persons accustomed to fine wheaten loaves, it appeared disgusting, indeed, and the bystanders, one and all, cried out shame to fill men's stomachs with such unwholesome aliment. The judge applied the bread to his nose, and finding nothing in it offensive to his olfactory nerves, was tempted to taste it; he nibbled a little piece—it tasted well, and he took a large bite. The Counsel proceeded at much length, though the dinner hour was fast approaching; and as he rounded his periods, the judge nibbled around the black biscuit until no more remained.

At this moment the sailor stepped up, and with a countenance in which was depicted real distress, said "why you have eaten my best witness?" "Yes," said the lawyer, "I have been remarking that the judge has been swallowing the evidence as well as the law." "Never mind," replied his honor, as if awakened from a dream, "I am the better able to digest your cause,"—so saying, he rose, & ordering the libel to be dismissed, went home to his dinner.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

Baltimore, April 30.

We understand that Brigadier General WINDER has, by his request, been relieved from the command of the tenth district, and has notified his intention not to be considered among the officers from whom a selection to compose the peace establishment is to be made. He intends, we understand, to resume immediately the practice of law in this city.

Fed. Gaz.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Splitter, will preach a funeral sermon on the death of Harper's Ferry, who departed this life, after a long and tedious illness of several years; his death was owing to one of his agents, an apothecary, applying his medicine to himself and sons, instead of the Mechanicks—on the day of the funeral the following hymn is to be sung. (Short Notice.)

O may the Devil never cease, For we shall never be weary, Although he may be weary, For he shall never be at peace Until he takes the Apothecary.

Dancing School.

J. A. XAUMI submits to the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlestown and its vicinity, his intention of opening a DANCING SCHOOL, at Mr. Fulton's Hotel, where his particular attention will be dedicated to those may favor him with their patronage. The school will commence as soon as 20 subscribers shall be obtained—days of tuition Fridays and Saturdays in every week during two months. Price \$10, the half in advance. Charlestown, April 20. [3 t.]

RAN AWAY.

ON Monday night the 17th instant, TWO NEGRO WOMEN, viz. BECKY, with two female children, one at the breast, the other about four years old—LETTY, with one male child at the breast. Becky is about 27 years old, her complexion not very dark, and rather hard of hearing. Letty is stout made, and very dark skin, and generally keeps her hair plaited, before, and has a scar on one of her wrists, about 20 years old.—They expressed a wish to go to col. Wm. Ball's in Northumberland county; he having sent them to this county for the purpose of being hired out—it is supposed they will attempt to get to that neighborhood: Ten Dollars will be given for apprehending the two, or five dollars for either. BACON BUREWELL.

April 20.

FOR SALE.

A strong new Road Waggon, by the subscriber in Smithfield. DANIEL FRY.

April 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, are requested to make immediate payment to Dawney & Lyons, April the 20th May; all remaining debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN LYONS.

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### Two Valuable Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday 24th inst. at R. Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, a boy and girl, both healthy, belonging to the estate of John Fry, deceased.—A credit of Twelve months will be given by entering into bond with approved security. HENRY SMITH, Adm'or.

April 20.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Fry, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to exhibit the same with proper vouchers, to the subscriber in Smithfield. HENRY SMITH, Adm'or.

April 20.

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell a valuable Negro Woman and her three children, a boy and two girls. She is well acquainted with all kinds of house work, and is esteemed honest. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber near the Brick Mill, Jefferson County. THOMAS M'CANNS.

April 20.

A Teacher Wanted.

A competent English Schoolmaster, will obtain a good situation, in the neighborhood of Hanes' Mill, on Hallskin, by applying to John Hanes. April 20.

### To Farmers.

THE subscribers are happy to acquaint their friends and the public, that the restoration of Peace, enables them to carry on the Blacksmith Business on a much larger scale than any other in the county.—Those that wish to purchase any thing in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, next door south of Mr. P

THE RETREAT OF THE ENGLISH

A YANKEE SONG.

The English mustered mighty strong, And bro't their choicest troops along, And thought it but a little song, To take our town of Orleans.

From Plymouth and the Chesapeake, From Portsmouth too, and Cork, so sleek, All came to take a Chris'mas feck, In our gay town of Orleans.

See Cochrane, who is styled Sir Knight, With Gordon too, that naval might, And Pakenham, all full of fight, To have a dash at Orleans.

With Gibbs and Arne and Lambert too, And others, who kept out of view, Making, in all, a pretty crew, To take our town of Orleans.

To let us chat their fleet first steered, Where near a hundred sail appear'd; And, from their numbers, many fear'd, Th' impending fate of Orleans.

They entered Bagou Bienville, Where there were't traitors not a few, To help them on and bring them thro' To this our town of Orleans.

They to the Levee quickly come, And made, as tho' they were at home— Indeed, they were but eight miles from, The very town of Orleans.

The news at last to Jackson came; He mighty soul was in a flame, He swore an oath, I dare not name, He'd save the town of Orleans.

The town was in a mighty rout; He ordered all the forces out, His troops so steady and so stout, To fight and bleed for Orleans.

Away went Jackson at the head, And many a gallant man he led, All swore they'd fight till they were dead, To save the town of Orleans.

The English camp he's soon among; And found them near five thousand strong, From swamp to river stretch'd along, Against the town of Orleans.

And now began a bloody fight; The English heroes tried their might, But many think, the coming night, Did save these foes of Orleans.

Then Jackson, not to risk the town, Retired for a while his spirit down, And trenches dug, and raised a mound, To save the town of Orleans.

The English grown twelve thousand strong, The Twenty eighth again come on, And tho' our lines would soon belong To them as well as Orleans.

Repuls'd—on New Year's next they came, But on that day we're serv'd the same, And met a loss, they did not name, From those who fought for Orleans.

But 'twas the Eighth they tried their might, And brought their army all in fight, And swore our men would at the sight, All fly towards New Orleans.

That morning's sun did rise in blood; For all our men right valiant stood, As every honest Yankee should, Against the foes of Orleans.

The muskets and the cannons roar, Our men most dreadful volleys pour, A rolling fire, unknown before, Upon the foes of Orleans.

Sir Edward led the eager crew, And pointing to the town in view, Gave them the sack and pillage too, If they would go to Orleans.

But see! his threatening spirits fled; And Gibbs too lies among the dead, With many more, who boasting said, They'd die that day at Orleans.

Such carnage ne'er was known before, More than three thousand slain or more, And some assert a thousand more Of the proud foes of Orleans.

Soldiers! you've had no vulgar game! Wellington's troops here yield their fame: INVISIBLS WAS ONCE THEIR NAME, But thus they've lost near Orleans.

A bloodless victory, on our side, May well increase our general pride; For see—the field is only dyed With English blood near Orleans.

The proud but disappointed foe, Are now well taught our worth to know, And all they ask, is but to go, Far—far away from Orleans.

See how these heroes scour the plain! Their boats can scarce their haste restrain, So anxious now their fleet to gain, And get away from Orleans.

Aboard, and sick of Yankee sport, They're dressing up a long report, To suit their Gracious Sovereign's court, Of their great feats near Orleans.

Here's to the English! a brilliant day! 'Tis pride to've been in that affray, Which drove these English away From this our town of Orleans.

Here's to the gallant GENERAL, who Has saved our town and country too! A braver man the world ne'er knew, Than he who fought for Orleans.

Brave sons of TENNESSEE! a toast! Of you your country will be boast: She cannot find a braver host. 'Mong those who fought for Orleans.

\*Alluding to the Fishermen who piloted in the English boats.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

YELLOW 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 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 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.

ELECTION. THE Freeholders of Jefferson County, are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Court House of said County, the 4th Monday in April next, to choose a discreet and suitable person to represent the District in the Congress of the U. States; also to elect a Senator to represent the District in the State Legislature, and two persons to represent the County in the House of Delegates of this Commonwealth.

ABRAM DAVENPORT, Sheriff, March 9.

PEACE!! THE Subscribers intend recommencing their old business in the house they still occupy. All persons in arrears to them either by bond, note, or book account, also to Moses Wilson, senr. his old accounts not being yet settled, are requested to come forward and discharge the same. Every person may have it in their power to pay off their accounts without farther 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, Charlottesville, March 2.

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

JOHN KREPS, January 12.

Stone Masons Wanted. THE subscriber wants immediately FOUR or FIVE Journeyman Stone Masons, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given for the season. Apply to the subscriber in Darkesville or at Col. Boyd's, in Martinsburg.

DANIEL PINE, March 16.

CAUTION. All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a bond given by the subscriber to Mr. John A. Washington, for three hundred dollars, payable on the first of January, 1816, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law. FREDERICK CLAPPER, April 6.

NOTICE.

THE Collector of the revenues for the ninth collection district of Virginia, will attend at Martinsburg on Monday the 10th day of April inst. being the 1st day of April Court for the County of Berkeley; at Shepherd's Town on Tuesday the 11th inst. in Charlestown on Wednesday the 12th inst. until 3 o'clock, P. M. to give an opportunity to manufacturers of articles liable to duty to obtain licenses and give their bonds, (those who neglect this opportunity will be under the necessity of attending with their securities at the Collector's office in Winchester, previous to the 13th inst. at which time the duties commence,) & for the purpose of receiving returns of whiskey distilled since the 1st day of February last, as also to receive payment of bonds given for duties on the capacity of stills and boilers, which are, or shall become due previous to the above-mentioned days. He will also attend at Martinsburg on Monday the 7th day of May next, being the first day of May Court for the County of Berkeley; at Shepherd's Town on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, and at Charlestown on Wednesday the 9th day of May next, for the purpose of receiving the amount of bonds given for the duties on the capacity of stills, due previous to said days.

W. DAVISON, Collector, Rev 9th Dis Va. April 6, 1815.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 31st March, 1815.

- A. George Arven. B. John Bold, William Ball, Zachariah Buckmaster, John Briscoe, Lewis Briscoe, James Burr, Christian Blackburn, Daily Bruce, 2; Benjamin Beeler, 2; Joshua Bennett, Thomas Briscoe, N. Buckmaster, Anne Brown. C. William Comgers, Rachel Ann Craig, Levi Cleveland, John Clark, John Combs, John Connel, John Carleick, Harrison Cleveland. D. Samuel Davenport, Jacob De Camps, Elizabeth Dunbar, Jacob Delaplaine, Meredith Darlington. E. Elisha Easton. F. Mr. Ketler, Caty Farrow. G. Humphrey Gwynn, Frank Gibbs, John Griggs, Elenor Gorley, Samuel Grant, 2. H. Thos. Hammond, 2; Samuel Howell, 2; Wm. Hickman, Nancy Howell, Maria R. Hammond, Richard Harbesly, Ann J. Hughes, Jacob Hounold, Rebecca Hickman. J. Derin Jonson. K. John Kelly, John Kautler. L. Christopher Lindenberger, Robt. C. Lee, John Lock, 2; William Lee. M. Richard Morgan, Dan'l Musselman, 3; Jesse Moore, Cavalier Martin, John McCoy, Elizabeth Massie, Benjamin Mevin, Sally McDonnald, John Mackelfresh, John Murphy, Isaac McCormick, Hugh Martin, Battal Maheld, Isaac Myers. N. Henry Nadenbush, Thomas Nicholson. O. Sam. O. Offutt, Elizabeth Oglevie, David Ogburn. P. Jacob Parson, Robt. Pyle, Peggy Poerce. Q. Lavinia Reed, Philip Richcreek, Kitty Roberts, Elizabeth Ranson, Ann Rann, David Riddle, Mathew Ranson. R. John Sutton, George Slosser, Henry Smith, Sherb Jefferson County, John Shirley, 2; Wm. Stephenson, James Stephenson, Alex. Straith, 2; Thomas Smith, William Stone, James Shirley, 2; Elizabeth Smith, John D. Slemmons, John Saunders, Wm. Stricker, Robert Slemmons, John Sinclair. T. Harfeld Timberlake, 2; Samuel Tillet, Samuel Tolston. V. Solomon Vanvactor, 2. W. Richd. H. L. Washington, Bushrod Washington, E. Whiting, Mr. Wilkins, Mersey Wager, Benjamin Wilson, John Wimmer, Major Walters, John W. Ware, Bason Wood, Edward Wingfield, J. Wood, Edward White, 3; Daniel Ward, John Welsh, Hannah Worson, Samuel Wright, Alexander Hhane. Y. Joseph Young, John E. Yeatman.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE training of the Officers of the 55th Regiment will commence in Charlestown on the 23d day of May next. The Regiment will muster on the 25th, at the same place, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Commandants of Cavalry, Light Infantry, and Infantry of the Line, will furnish the Commandant of the Regiment on the first day of the training of the Officers, with correct returns of their respective companies, shewing the strength and condition thereof. They will also be careful that no man is continued upon any of their rolls, who has been exempt in any manner whatever; and will be particularly attentive that every man be enrolled that comes under the militia law, within their respective districts.

VAN RUTHERFORD, Lt. Col. Com 55th Regt. F. M. March 16.

NORTH STAR,

WILL stand from Monday next to the last day of June, when the season will end, on Mondays and Tuesdays at the White House, on Wednesday at my own stable, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at Battletown, for five dollars if paid within the season, or for six dollars if not so paid; a single leap fifteen shillings to be paid down; insurance ten dollars, and the insurance money to be forfeited by parting with the mare before her being with foal be ascertained. The keeper will charge 25 cents for each mare, to be paid within the season by the owners of mares.—As the horse will answer for himself to every competent Judge I shall say nothing respecting him.

ALEX. STRAITH, March 30.

BLANK BONDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Shepherd's Town, Jefferson County, Va. on the 31st March, 1815.

- B. Duckles Henry, Bridenhart Jane, Byers S. C. Cooper Elizabeth, Cook Andrew. D. Downs Benjamin, Davenport Mrs. Mary. E. Emberson Miss Sarah, Edmoston Archibald, Earp Burgess Jr. F. Harris Benjamin, Hair Peter, 3; Hogle Wm. Hegely George. G. Ingle Thomas. H. Krout Daniel. I. Miller Miss Jane, Manner Joseph, Marlay John, Perry Elizabeth. J. Robbins Isaac, Rice James, 3; Rush Miss Jane, Ronomom Conrod, Honomous George, Ronomous Lewis. K. Shanks Joseph, Stone John, Stewart Aaron, Sewell James, Snider George, Stallings Delia, 2. L. Tydings Rev. Richard, Thompson William, Turner Thomas, Todd Elizabeth. M. Vooches Garret. N. Ward John. O. Young Miss Lucy. P. JAMES BROWN, P. M.

Mr. John Clinkenbeard,

PLEASE to take notice, that we shall attend at the house of Thomas James, now occupied as a tavern by said James, in Shepherd's Town, in the County of Jefferson, State of Virginia, on the first Saturday in May next, being the sixth day of the month, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 7 in the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of taking the depositions of Edward Lucas, junr, George Reynolds, junr, James Brown, Jacob H. Manning, Henry Buckles and others to be offered in evidence in our behalf in a suit depending in the superior court of Chancery, held in Winchester, Virginia, wherein, Abraham Cook and Elizabeth his wife, you, and Mary your wife and Samuel Twigg and Phoebe his wife are complainants, and we are defendants.

Yours, &c. ROBERT LUCAS, EDWARD LUCAS, MEROY WAGER, [P. W.] March 23, 1815.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry, Va. on the 31st March, 1815.

- B. John Briscoe, Esq. Bliz Hinton, Nancy Brumhall, Jacob B. Breedin, Rev. Seelye Bunn, Samuel Bishop. C. Josiah Crampton, John Criner, John Conard, James B. Carson. D. William Davis, Cecelia Davis. E. Thomas Essom, John Ecard. F. Benjamin Fitzer, Samuel Fried. G. Henry Garnhart, Alexander Grim, 2; Benjamin Grubb, William Gilpin. H. George Hagley, Thomas Harbaugh. I. Elizabeth Jacobs, John Ingram. K. John Kehler, Presly Keys. L. Conrad Meer, John Moore, Wm. Mockabee, Capt. Nyby Martin. M. Benjamin Price, William Pursa, Mary P. Perry. N. James Russell, John Reice. O. Isaac Strider, Mathias Smith, John Siffer. P. Robert Whittet. R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

LOOK HERE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell between 10 & 30 acres of PRIME LAND, lying on the road leading from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry, and about one mile from the former. On the premises are a never failing spring of water, and a tolerable good barn—four or five acres of excellent meadow may be easily made. There is also a sufficiency of timber sold 900 acres of land in the State of Ohio, lying on the waters of Paint, and 25 miles from Chillicothe, or it will be exchanged for land in Jefferson, Berkeley, or any of the adjacent counties. This land is well watered, and which is an excellent mill seat, and has the advantage of two public roads running through it. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

MICHAEL WYSONG, April 6.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has removed to the house, lately occupied by Mr. Jacob E. Parson, opposite Mr. Humphreys's Tavern, where he carries on the Boot and Shoe Making Business. He returns his thanks to those who have pleased to favor him with their custom, and is in hopes for his strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

J. BOADENHAMER, (3 W) Charlestown, April 6.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the first inst. an apprentice to the Weaving Business, named WILLIAM JEFFY, about 23 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, blue eyes and fair complexion. He took with him a variety of clothing. The above reward will be given for recovering said apprentice to me, but no other charge or expense whatever. All persons are forbidden from employing or harboring said apprentice at their peril. WHELIAM MORROW, Charlestown, April 6.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.] THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1815. [No. 368.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Three 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. ADVERTISERS are 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.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Patterson to the Secretary of the Navy, dated New-Orleans, 17th March, 1815.

SIR, Inclosed I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of a letter from Lieutenant Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, giving a detailed account of the action between the Gun-vessels under his command and a flotilla of the enemy's launches and barges, on the 14th December, 1814, which, after a most gallant resistance, terminated as stated in my letter of the 17th December, in the capture of our squadron. The courage and skill which was displayed in the defence of the gun-vessels and tenders, for such a length of time against such an overwhelming force as they had to contend with, reflects additional splendor on our naval glory, and will, I trust, diminish the regret occasioned by their loss. I have the honor to be, With great consideration and respect, Your obedient servant, DANL T. PATTERSON, Hon. B. W. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy.

New-Orleans, 12th March, 1815. SIR—Having sufficiently recovered my strength, I do myself the honor of reporting to you the particulars of the capture of the division of United States' gun-boats late under my command. On the 12th December, 1814, the enemy's fleet off Ship Island had increased to such a force as to render it no longer safe or prudent for me to continue in that part of the Lakes with the small force which I commanded. I therefore determined to gain a station near the Malheureux Islands as soon as possible; which situation would better enable me to oppose a further penetration of the enemy up the Lakes, and at the same time afford me an opportunity of retreating to the Petite Coquilles if necessary.

At 10 A. M. on the 13th I discovered a large flotilla of barges had left the fleet, (shaping their course towards the Pass Christian) which I supposed to be a disembarkation of troops intending to land at that place. About 2 P. M. the enemy's flotilla having gained the Pass Christian, and continuing their course to the westward, convinced me that an attack on the gun-boats was their design.— At this time the water in the Lakes was uncommonly low, owing to the westerly wind which had prevailed for a number of days previous, and which still continued from the same quarter. Nos. 156, 162 and 163, although in the best channel, were in 12 or 18 inches less water than their draught. Every effort was made to get them afloat by throwing overboard all articles of weight that could be dispensed with. At 3 30, the flood-tide had commenced; got under weigh, making the best of my way towards the Petite Coquille. At 3 45, the enemy dispatched three boats to cut out the schooner Sea Horse, which had been sent into the Bay St. Louis that morning to assist in the removal of the public stores, which I had previously ordered. There finding a removal impracticable, I ordered preparations to be made for their destruction, least they should fall into the enemy's hands. A few discharges of grape shot from the Sea Horse compelled the three boats, which had attacked her, to retire out of the reach of her guns, until they were joined by four others, when the attack was recommenced by the seven boats.— Mr. Johnson having chosen an advantageous position near the 2 6 pounders mounted on the bank, maintained a sharp action for near 30 minutes, when the enemy hauled off, having one boat apparently much injured, and with the loss of several men killed and wounded. At 7

30 an explosion at the Bay, and soon after a large fire, induced me to believe the Sea Horse was blown up and the public store-house set on fire, which has proved to be the fact. About 1 A. M. on the 14th, the wind having entirely died away, and our vessel become unmanageable, came to anchor in the west end of Malheureux Island's passage. At day-light next morning, still a perfect calm, the enemy's flotilla was about nine miles from us at anchor, but soon got in motion and rapidly advanced towards us. The want of wind, and the strong ebb tide which was setting through the Pass, left me but one alternative, which was, to put my vessels in the most advantageous position, to give the enemy as warm a reception as possible.— The commanders were all called on board and made acquainted with my intentions, and the position which each vessel was to take, the whole to form a close line abreast across the channel, anchored by the stern with springs on the cables, &c. &c. Thus we remained anxiously awaiting an attack from the advancing foe, whose force I now clearly distinguished to be composed of forty two heavy launches and gun-barges, with three light gigs manned with upwards of one thousand men and officers. About 9 30, the Alligator (tender) which was to the southward and eastward, and endeavoring to join the division, was captured by several of the enemy's barges, when the whole flotilla came to, with their grapnels a little out of reach of our shot, apparently making arrangements for the attack. At 10 30, the enemy weighed, forming a line abreast in open order, and steering direct for our line, which was unfortunately in some degree broken by the force of the current driving Nos. 156 and 163 about 100 yards in advance. As soon as the enemy came within reach of our shot, a deliberate fire from our long guns was opened upon him, but without much effect, the objects being of so small a size. At 10 minutes before 11 the enemy opened a fire from the whole of his line, when the action became general and destructive on both sides. About 11 49, the advance boats of the enemy, three in number, attempted to board No. 156, but were repulsed with the loss of nearly every officer killed or wounded, and two boats sunk. A second attempt to board was then made by four other boats, which shared almost a similar fate. At this moment I received a severe wound in my left shoulder, which compelled me to quit the deck, leaving it in charge of Mr. George Parker, master's mate, who gallantly defended the vessel until he was severely wounded, when the enemy, by his superior numbers, succeeded in gaining possession of the deck about 10 minutes past 12 o'clock. The enemy immediately turned the guns of his prizes on the other gun-boats, and fired several shot previous to striking the American colours. The action continued with unabating severity until 40 minutes past 12 o'clock, when it terminated with the surrender of No. 23, all the other vessels having previously fallen into the hands of the enemy. In this unequal contest our loss in killed and wounded has been trifling, compared to that of the enemy, which amounts to nearly four hundred.

Enclosed you will receive a list of the killed and wounded, and a correct statement of the force which I had the honor to command at the commencement of the action, together with an estimate of the force I had to contend against, as acknowledged by the enemy, which will enable you to decide how far the honor of our country's flag has been supported in this conflict. With much respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) T. A. G. JONES, Lieut. Command' U. S. Navy, Capt. Dark T. Patterson, Com' U. S. naval forces N. Orleans. The following is a correct statement of the British forces which were engaged in the capture of the late United States' Gun Boats, No. 23, 156, 162 and 163, near the Malheureux Islands, Lake Borgne, 14th Dec. 1814. 40 Launches and barges, mounting one carronade, each of 12, 18 and 24 calibre. 1 Launch mounting one long brass twelve pounder. 3 Gigs, with small arms only. Total number of Boats 45 Total number of Cannon 42

The above flotilla was manned with 1200 men, and officers, commanded by Captain Lockyer, who received three severe wounds in the action. The enemy, as usual, will not acknowledge his loss on this occasion in boats or men; but from the nature of the action, and the observations made by our officers while prisoners in their fleet, his loss in killed and wounded may be justly estimated to exceed three hundred, among whom are an unusual proportion of officers.

From the National Advocate.

THE ARMY.

So large a portion of which is to be disbanded on the first of May (should there be no reason to apprehend that the peace may prove to be a *truce* only) that army which has exalted the national character to a level with nations the most military—though it was treated with so little ceremony by the last Congress, has deservedly excited the public interest. It is not merely from sympathy with a gallant band of warriors, who have become veterans in three campaigns, nor from the honorable impulse of gratitude to their defenders, that the people are inspired with this interest in the fortunes and fate of the army. It is because they believe the fortunes and fate of the republic itself, as well as their own permanent safety, to be inseparably connected with the military institutions and policy of the country.

Indeed, the simple fact, that the late enemy retain forty battalions of regulars in Canada, a province once fostered as the trophy of WOLFE's and CHATHAM's glory, as a source and sinecure of naval power, and as "a rod held over the U. States,"—but which has now also become a military colony, peopled and defended with veteran troops; this fact, to which the American people cannot shut their eyes, is enough to arouse their most earnest vigilance, and excite their most anxious solicitude. Couple with this the consciousness that the British still hold Mackinaw, Niagara, and Castine—their naval and ports of naval equipment on Champlain and Huron—that they have innumerable ships to transport troops across the Atlantic, as on the wings of the wind; and it will be at once perceived how deep a stake we have in the exercise of that discretion with which the President is invested by the act of Congress fixing the military peace establishment.

The moment is now rapidly approaching when the Executive decision will be pronounced. With diplomatic considerations by which it may be influenced we meddle not. They are in abler hands; in the hands where the constitution has entrusted the duty of maintaining the relations of amity with foreign nations; in hands which experience has proved eminently fitted to manage and control, with providence and wisdom, our external concerns. But there are other points of view in which the integrity of intention, that no man can doubt will influence the decision of government, may be lightened or deceived according to circumstances.

Rumor, with her thousand tongues, has already anticipated this decision, or rather pronounced it for the Executive. But we have reason to believe that nothing will be prematurely determined in this important matter. In the selection of general officers who are to be retained, a task delicate and invidious, the public expect, and they have a right to expect, that merit and services alone, unmix'd with local considerations, will decide. A retrospective view of past military services, and a prospective view of future military usefulness, should alone influence the judgment. No provincial partialities—no personal antipathies, which will confirm or blast the character of the American army. We cannot doubt that the cabinet, or that officer of government to whom the President may confide this important duty, will be mindful of the responsibility and extensive consequences of the trust.

The discharge of the private soldiers whose term of service will expire with the war will nearly or quite diminish the army to the numerical force contemplated by the act; but a literal interpretation of its terms would dismiss a great number of officers, equal to those in any service, who would still be left after a primary selection. The army has been once reformed; and would doubtless be improved by a second reformation—yet the letter of the law would strike from the roll many officers whom a fair and impartial reformation would preserve. We cannot but think that the next Congress will come better prepared to the decision of this great question than was the last, who precipitately determined to pull down what they wanted the will or the unanimity to build up and strengthen. They mistook, most grossly mistook, the sentiments of their constituents on this matter. The American people fear not the skeleton of an army as dangerous to their liberties; they grieve not the expense of a respectable peace establishment; and they are not jealous or envious of the distinctions of the military life. The profession of arms, however splendid and glorious, is a painful profession. The scars and toils by which its honors should be earned, are often requited with envy, neglect, and cold pinching poverty; and its laurels entwined with the withering and baleful ivy. May none of these plagues light upon that army to which this country is mainly indebted for the preservation of its rights and independence.

AGRICULTURAL. From the American Daily Advertiser. HEAT DURABLY FERTILIZES LAND. Mr. POULSON, In the 3d Vol. of "Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, page 214, &c. there is a communication from John G. Jones, entitled "Salutary Effects of Fire on Soils." A subject little understood, until of late years, is developed in this Paper; which with other highly useful communications in that Book, is worthy the serious attention of Farmers. More especially of those who have Peat Mosses, or other such combustible matter on their lands; which is the case of many in the Jersey, and probably in other sea board countries, tho' this fuel is not confined to Sea Coasts.—Nor is there any Farm on which may not be found materials for burning the surface, either extensively, or sufficiently to prove the efficacy of the practice. In the same volume, page 339, there is a quotation from Virgil's Georgics, which shows that this mode of fertilizing land was well known to the ancients; and that it is not owing to the Ashes, but the effects of the Fire, that lands are thus benefited. Among other decisive proofs of the extraordinary results arising from burning of Land, I have lately met with one, in a recent English print; and have taken the pains to copy it, for the information of those who are either prejudiced, or unacquainted with the "Salutary Effects of Fire on Soils." No person can suppose, that the instance mentioned hereafter, could serve any purpose, but that of experiment. No one would dream of such means of going over a large field, when means of cheaper execution of the practice are common, and easily attainable. But the fact is clearly established; notwithstanding the mode was not intended for extensive application. Ashes appear to have been used. Heat alone was the agent.

Extract from EVAN'S & RUFFY'S FARMER'S JOURNAL, Aug. 29th, 1814. This publication is one of great credit and authority. "We observe in a late Monthly Publication, a Report of an experiment made by Mr. John Bower, of Hunslet; an experiment interesting both to the Philosopher and to the Agriculturist. Observations had for several years induced this gentleman to suppose, that one of the most effectual means of recovering the fertility of a worn out soil, was to restore it to its latent heat; and he resolved to put this opinion to the test. Accordingly he erected a furnace (moveable) and burnt the soil by several successive operations, for several square yards, and a foot deep; taking care not to carry the heat beyond a dull red; this was done in the spring of 1812. It was found the first year much too rich for Wheat or Barley; they grew so luxuriantly, that they could not support themselves. Potatoes, Beans, Peas, Onions, and Turnips, were a most abundant crop; and the potatoes deliciously flavored. And even this third