

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1815.

[No. 358

SHIPWRECK OF THE SYLPH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEAD MINE.

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

FOR SALE.

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

WALTER B. SELBY.

Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 2.

A CARD.

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

Those who have been so dilatory in paying off, and do not come forward now, may expect to find their notes and accounts in the officers hands in a very short time. He hopes there will be no party 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, adjoining Mr. James's (Globe Tavern) Shepherd's-Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many

VALUABLE ARTICLES

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

June 30, 1814.

For Sale or Rent,

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

ROBERT AVIS.

Oct. 27th.

FOR SALE,

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

ALEXANDER REILEY.

January 19.

Notice.

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

JACOB ROCKINGBAUGH.

January 19.

100 Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES,

about 30 years of age, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, yellow complexion, slender make and very polite in his conversation. Had on a brown cloth coat, drab home made cloth pantaloons, striped swan-down 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.

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

Cotton Chain and Filling, from the highest to the lowest numbers—Nice long FLAX, &c. for sale by

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 27.

Stoves—Sheet and Strap IRON, &c.

THE subscriber has Stoves of all patterns and sizes, at the old price. There are several first rate workmen in this place, who will trim them at the very shortest notice, and at a cheap rate.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, November 17.

Queen's, China and Glass WARE.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Plates, Dishes of all kinds and sizes, Bowls, Mugs and Pitchers, Pint Tumblers, Gill and Half Gill Glasses, Teas and Coffee Pots, Turcens, Ornament and other

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 Her 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, Charlestown, Dec. 8, 1814

Doctor Lee Griggs,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Smithfield, and those of its vicinity. He will be found at Mr. Wm. Stephenson's, January 12, 1815. [4 w.]

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BEN. B. STRIDER.

October 27.

NOTICE

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

That the distiller may be correctly advised of the duties incumbent upon him to discharge, an abstract of the several acts of Congress, subjecting Stills and Boilers and Spirits to duty has been prepared, a copy of which, together with the annexed forms of returns required from a distiller will be furnished to him by the Collector on demand. The Collector will also furnish on demand blank bonds, and such other blanks as will enable the distiller to comply with the several provisions of law.

WILLIAM DAVISON,

Jan. 5, 1815.

Notice

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

WILLIAM DAVISON,

Jan. 5, 1815.

SINE QUA NON.

Hoffman & Breedin,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the public that they have received and opened a few copies of the wonderful Sine Qua Non (published in Philadelphia) offered by the British Commissioners at Ghent, with characteristic consideration; 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 Casimeres
- Second quality do.
- Coatings and Plains
- Shirting and Cambric Muslins
- Irish Linen, Black Cambrics
- Bedford Cards
- Patent Dress Cord, elegant for pantaloons
- Galico, of the newest style
- Galico, Dresses, in patterns
- Cambrics and other fashionable Shawls
- Ladies' Sandal Shippers and Angels
- Striped Jaconet and Book Muslins
- Tabby Velvets and Flannels—with a superb assortment of Fancy Muslins, for Ladies' handkerchiefs, caps and dresses.
- 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.

Some, perhaps, may be surprised at this style of the above Sine Qua Non, but the plain meaning a necessary preliminary, it will be obvious to every one, that the above articles are a very necessary pre-requisite for the approaching winter—and, therefore, they are really a Sine Qua Non. To the above Sine Qua Non, they offer

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

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

Thomson, near Harper's Ferry, }
December, 22, 1814. }

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Pay me what thou owest

Out of the abundant means, with which thou art blessed this year, He hopes more will be so, 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 practical whatever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and GLOVES, VER SEED, will be received in payment—otherwise most of the different claims will be laid over to the Sheriff at March court for collection. He tenders his best thanks to his old personal customers, and informs them, that he will feel pleasure in serving them, with such articles as they may want.

JAMES S. LANE,

Shepherd's Town, November 10.

Latest Fashions.

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

Fullers and Farmers

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

JOHN W. HARRIS,

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

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Stud Horse

Five years old next Spring, seventeen and a 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 Chester Ball, a colt of the old Chester Bull, formerly the property of John Heale, of this County. The horse may be seen and the terms made known by applying to the subscriber, near Harper's Ferry.

ROLIN MOLEK.

January 12.

Rye Wanted.

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

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

October 13.

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground, containing 12 acres, situated near the Academy in Charlestown, the property of Ann West. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOHN GRIGGS.

December 8.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has obtained license 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 KREBS.

January 12.

FULLING AND DYING.

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

BENJ. BEBLER.

December 8.

A Fuller Wanted.

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

October 27.

Tanner's Oil,

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

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Dec. 1.

FOR SALE,

MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situated on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Stafford, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of water wheels and 1 pair country stones, with an excellent sawy machinery, newly built and in an excellent state of repair, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which there is a dwelling house and other buildings. Another Mill situated on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 80 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair of 6 feet 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 to the purchaser.

JOHN ALLEGRO.

Stafford County, Va. June 9.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

OFFICIAL.

NEW ORLEANS.

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

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

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

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

For an hour, the fire of the small arms was as incessant and severe as can be imagined. The artillery, too, directed by officers who displayed equal skill and courage, did great execution. Yet the columns of the enemy continued to advance with a firmness which reflects upon them the greatest credit. Twice the column which approached me on my left, was repulsed by the troops of general Carroll, those of general Colfite, and a division of the Kentucky militia, and twice they formed again and renewed the assault.

At length however, cut to pieces, they fled in confusion from the field, leaving it covered with their dead and wounded. The loss which the enemy sustained on this occasion, cannot be estimated at less than 1500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Upwards of three hundred have already been delivered over for burial; and my men are still engaged in picking them up within my lines and carrying them to the point where the enemy are to receive them. This is in addition to the dead and wounded whom the enemy have been enabled to carry from the field, during and since the action, and to those who have since died of the wounds they received. We have taken about 500 prisoners, upwards of 300 of whom are wounded, and a great part of them mortally.

The entire destruction of the enemy's army was now inevitable, had it not been for an unfortunate occurrence which at this moment took place on the other side of the river. Simultaneously with his advance upon my lines he had thrown over in his boats a considerable force to the other side of the river. These having landed, were ready enough to advance against the works of

General Morgan, and, what is strange and difficult to account for, at the very moment when their entire discomfiture was looked for with a confidence approaching to certainty, the Kentucky reinforcements, in whom so much reliance had been placed, ingloriously fled, drawing after them, by their example the remainder of the forces; and thus yielding to the enemy that most fortunate position. The batteries which had rendered me, for many days, the most important service, though bravely defended, were of course now abandoned; not however until the guns had been spiked.

This unfortunate route had totally changed the aspect of affairs. The enemy now occupied a position from which they might annoy us without hazard, and by means of which they might have been enabled to defeat, in a great measure, the effects of our success on this side the river. It became therefore an object of the first consequence to dislodge him as soon as possible. For this object, all the means in my power, which I could with any safety use, were immediately put in preparation. Perhaps, however, it was owing somewhat to another cause that I succeeded even beyond my expectations.

In negotiating the terms of a temporary suspension of hostilities to enable the enemy to bury their dead and provide for their wounded, I had required certain propositions to be acceded to as a basis; among which this was one—that although hostilities should cease on this side the river until 12 o'clock of this day, yet it was not to be understood they should cease on the other side; but that no reinforcements should be sent across by either army until the expiration of that day. His excellency Major-General Lambert begged time to consider of those propositions until 10 o'clock of to-day, and in the mean time crossed his troops. I need not tell you with how much eagerness I immediately regained possession of the position he had thus hastily quitted.

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

I have the honor to be, &c.

ANDR. JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.
Head Quarters, left bank of the Mississippi, 5 miles below New Orleans, January 10, 1815.

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

Killed on the field of battle, 100
Wounded left on the field of battle, 280
Prisoners taken—1 Major, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Midshipman, 66 Non. Com. Officers and privates, making a grand total of 400.

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

A. P. HAYNE,
Inspector General.

Maj. Gen. A. Jackson,
Commanding the Army of the Mississippi.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated H. 2, 7th M. D. Camp, 4 miles below New Orleans, Jan. 13.

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

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

Early on the morning of the 8th, the enemy having been actively employed the two preceding days in making preparations for a storm, advanced in two strong columns on my right and left. They were received, however, with a firmness which, it seems, they little expected, and which defeated all their hope. My men, undisturbed by their approach, which indeed they long anxiously wished for, opened upon them a fire so deliberate and certain as rendered their scaling lad-

ders and facies, as well as their more direct implements of warfare perfectly useless. For upwards of an hour it was continued with a briskness of which there have been but few instances, perhaps in any country. In justice to the enemy it must be said, they withstood it as long as could be expected from the most determined bravery. At length however, when all prospect of success became hopeless, they fled in confusion from the field, leaving it covered with their dead and wounded. Their loss was immense. I had at first computed it at 1500; but it is ascertained to have been much greater. Upon information which is believed to be correct, Col. Hayne, the inspector General, reports it to be in total 2600.—His report I enclose you. My loss was inconsiderable, being only 7* killed and 6 wounded. Such a disproportion in loss, when we consider the number and the kind of troops engaged, must, I know excite astonishment, and may not every where be fully credited; yet I am perfectly satisfied that the account is not exaggerated on the one part, nor underrated on the other.

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

from the ship Louisiana, Lord Nelson, and others, on the camp of the British; the two armies still remaining in their respective positions, as mentioned in my last. The British are fortifying themselves very strongly on the side of the Cypress swamp, some say with an intention to cover their retreat, others with, I fear, much more reason, for the purpose of securing and keeping open and placing beyond the possibility of our molesting them, their communications with the lake through the bayou by which they came. We are fortifying ourselves likewise on the Cypress swamp to prevent their flanking us. Independent of our present strong line, occupied by our army, we have erected strong works on the plantation of Madame Pignas, and opposite the plantation of Madame Montreuil, between Tredeau and Deslovettes. In the possible, but for the reasons above stated, not probable case of the British attempting to come up with their shipping, I am informed that there are at Plaquemine two new very strong forts, supported by several batteries detached from the forts, and in case they should succeed to pass them, a remarkably strong work has lately been erected at the English Turn, on the right side of the river. A considerable number of furnaces, to heat shot, have likewise been erected, and ultimately many fire-ships are kept in readiness to be let loose among their shipping.

Still I am not without apprehensions for the ultimate result, when I reflect, that the contest is probably to be decided in a pitched battle, where the superiority of the discipline of the enemy may possibly render unavailing the courage of our brave defenders. It seems that there is a very great deficiency of flints; our powder is represented as vastly inferior to that of the British—and for want of a sufficient number of arms, our exemptions, to the number of 1000, who guarded the city, have been delayed in order to arm the Kentuckians, lately arrived—and still there are not arms enough for all of them.

The same spirit of unanimity and devotion to the common cause still continues to pervade every class of the community. The Kentuckians, I am told, arrived destitute of every thing. Every thing has been supplied by the citizens; cloths of every description, blankets, &c. Subscriptions to an immense amount have been made in the city. All the ladies are engaged in making cloths for the soldiers, and in attending the sick & wounded. The nuns of the convent have taken the glorious lead. They, under the immediate superintendance of the Abbe Dubourg, have thrown open their doors, and converted all their houses, separated from their main building, into a hospital, where they themselves, at their own expense, and with their own hands, take care of the sick and wounded. The future historian will delight to contrast the destroying and brilliant virtues of one sex with the preserving and not less attracting virtues of the other. Courage, charity, twin sisters, may you not have exerted yourselves to the utmost, in vain!

ELIGIUS FROMENTIN.

INTERESTING JOURNAL.

FROM THE AURORA.

January 1st.—At day light the enemy had opened upon us a battery of two 18 pounders, constantly pouring upon our lines, principally upon our left, towards the cypress woods. The affair has been pretty hot. The British have considerably suffered from the fire of our batteries all along the line. We have lost 12 men killed and wounded. This day arrived general Thomas with 600 men from Baton Rouge.

2d.—General Jackson having (by the means of his telescope) observed, last evening, a good deal of confusion in the enemy's camp, and also this morning again, ordered a sortie of 400 men, 200 of them mounted, to go and reconnoitre their camp; by them it was ascertained, that a part of their artillery had been dismounted by our guns; that they had been carried off; that they had razed the redoubts, and had retreated on their first lines, towards Lake Bienville. General Adair has arrived this evening with 4000 men, who encamped about three miles from the city. The general, accompanied by his aids, went to general Jackson's quarters, and to-morrow his corps will march to the place assigned to it.

3d.—Nothing extraordinary—all the prisoners and deserters will soon be conducted into the interior.

4th.—In consequence of the great number of men arriving with their arms in bad order, and of the scarcity of good muskets with bayonets, the four companies of veterans have given up theirs, amounting to about 500, to arm the men at the camp, and they have armed themselves with fowling pieces and pikes.

5th and 6th.—To-day all the prisoners and deserters have gone for Natchez, under escort. Yesterday arrived 10 British sailors, captured on a British brig from Jamaica, loaded with rum, bread, and other munitions for the English army; the brig grounded near the post. (Chef-Montieur) the commanding officer of which captain Johnson, finding it impossible to land the cargo of said brig, ordered her to be fired; we are informed by these prisoners that the infamous Cochrane had received a reinforcement of 2000 men. On the evening of the same day arrived 660 men from Natchez; they inform that all the volunteers and militia from the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi territory, are burning with the desire of coming to assist us, and were ready to march at the first call from general Jackson, who, it is said, has orders from the president to call them into the field whenever he may think proper.

8th.—Sunday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. the enemy began a very heavy cannonade upon our lines from his batteries of 18 and 24 pounders erected since the 3d, supported by the musquetry of 2,500 men, who marched in close columns, and advanced nearer than musket shot distance to our entrenchments, armed with rockets, obuses, and facines, to storm our batteries; they directed their principal attack against the head of the line, flanked by the river, and upon the left resting upon the Cypress swamp, as well as against the tirailleurs and riflemen placed above the said swamp; the roaring of the guns and firing of the musketry lasted two hours and a quarter, the enemy's mortars, although directed against our centre, have done no harm to our troops, the bursting of their bombs in our works has been of no effect. Two British officers and one French engineer of the name of Rennie, who had gained the summit of our parapet, have been killed or wounded and made prisoners, (the engineer and one colonel was killed;) after this terrible affair, the field in front of our works was strewn with British wounded and killed. The English have lost more than 1600 men, of whom 600 killed, at least 800 wounded and more than 200 prisoners or deserters, amongst them 25 officers of every rank. Our loss is trifling, 4 killed, whites and men of color, and 7 slightly wounded, we don't know exactly the number of the British wounded in their camp.

From the 2d to the 7th, the British had made the negroes of the sugar plantations in their possession, cut and continue the canal from Villare near lake Borgne into the river, and on the night of the 7th they passed in their barges about 600 men on the Mississippi, chiefly sailors, with orders to attack our two batteries of 4 guns of 24 pounders, on the right side, at the same time that they would attack us on the left; they effectively opened their fire before day light upon about 500 of our men that our good general had sent there in the afternoon of the 7th; our men surprised by an enemy that they could not see, and exposed to the galling fire of such gallant troops, retreated; the commanding officers of the batteries so unsupported spiked their pieces, and made their retreat; one was commanded by commodore Patterson, a brave officer, and the other by general Morgan; on the morning of the 9th, the British having found all the guns spiked, recrossed the river in their barges, two of them were lost. Our barracks and hospitals are full of enemy's wounded, and some of our own; the British die at every moment of their wounds, more than 30 were buried yesterday. On the 9th, in consequence of a truce agreed upon, the enemy sent 60 of his men unarmed, who were busy all the morning in carrying off their dead; our city is at present a true *ville de guerre*—our cruel enemy is only 5 miles distant from our gates. This day the prisoners have been sent on horseback to Natchez and Fort Adams.

Among the officers of rank killed or mortally wounded, are lieutenant gen. commander in chief, Pakenham, adj. gen. Keane, the French engineer Rennie, and also a colonel—all carried to their camp. We learned that the three last are dead, and that the general in chief, at his request, has been carried on board of admiral Cochrane, said to be always in a tented gig on the borders of Lake Borgne.

This day, 11th, we are informed by two deserters that gen. Gibbs died of his wounds in their camp, and that Pakenham died also on board of Cochrane: that on the 10th, the enemy had begun to re-embark his artillery and munitions, and appeared to be preparing for a retreat; and that maj. gen. Lambert had the command of the army since the death of the three first chiefs.

12th.—This day our artillery on the right side of the river have been unspiked, and mounted upon new carriages; the

general sent 2000 men thither; two lines are formed there two miles distant, one at each battery; 280 of our good friends from the other side of Pouchatrain have just arrived.

The two last English deserters arrived on the 11th, agree, that before their departure from their camp, and on the night of the 10th, it was a general rumor that the British loss in the terrible affair of the 8th had been stated at 5000 men, *hors de combat*, killed, prisoners, and deserters, and of about 4500 since their arrival at Ship Island on the 14th December to the 8th inst.

13th.—Three hundred men of the 44th regiment of regulars have just arrived; we are about 15,000 strong, distributed in 5 or 6 posts, including general Jackson's camp in front of the enemy, of about 9000.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans to a Member of Congress.

New-Orleans, 13th January, 1815.

DEAR SIR, Knowing the interest you must feel in the movements of the enemy in this quarter, I will now continue my account up to this date. In my last I mentioned a reinforcement daily expected by the enemy, which I now understand was at that time actually received by them at Cat Island, having arrived in a fleet of twenty one sail, said to be from Portsmouth. This force is said to consist of 3000 men, and to be commanded by Gen. Lambert, and probably forms the first brigade of their present army.

On the 7th these troops were disembarked at the Bayou Bienville. The enemy had now remained quiet for three or four days, keeping us in a state of uneasy suspense and fearful uncertainty. During this ominous interval, part of their forces was employed in preparing scaling ladders, and collecting fascines (made of sugar canes) for their intended assault upon our lines; while others were digging a canal, communicating with that through which they entered, and extended to the levee, which, on the evening of the 7th, was cut through to admit the river. Through this canal they floated or dragged twenty four of their smaller boats, supposed to contain twenty five men each, and thus transported about 600 men to the opposite side of the river, some distance below the spot where we had constructed our batteries. These troops, under the command of Col. Thornton, were intended to make a dash at our batteries, and create a diversion on that side of the river, while the main attack was carried on on this side. Accordingly, before day-light on the morning of the 8th, they silently drew out, a large force to storm our lines, their columns advancing unperceived in the obscurity of the morning, to within about half a mile of our camp, where they met and drove in our picket guard. About day-break they advanced with great vivacity to the entrenchments, led gallantly by their officers up to the very muzzle of our guns. Some of their men penetrated into our lines, where they were immediately killed or taken prisoners; many fell mounting the breast works; others upon the works themselves, and the ditch in front, was, in many places, literally filled with dead and wounded.

The roar of artillery from our lines was incessant, while an unintermitted rolling fire was kept up from our muskets. The atmosphere was filled with sheets of fire, volumes of smoke. For an hour and a quarter the enemy obstinately continued the assault; fresh men constantly arriving to fill up their lines, thinned by our fire. Their determined perseverance and steady valor, were worthy a better cause; nor did their troops falter, until almost all the officers who led them on had fallen. They then retreated, leaving from 1500 to 2000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.—In this number are included thirty-nine officers. On our side, the loss was confined to about 200 men, 7 only of whom were killed.—Though our extreme right was attacked with great vivacity, yet the principal assault was made on our left, where Gen. Coffee's brigade of riflemen were stationed, and the carnage there was prodigious. Our men, covered by their breastworks, took steady and deliberate aim, and almost every shot told. The enemy drew out eight regiments to the attack, animated by the presence of their commander in chief, Pakenham, and led on by Gens. Gibbs and Keane.

In my former letter, I named to you six of these regiments, viz. the 4th, 44th, 21st, 85th, 93d and 95th.—To these were added the 7th regiment of Scotch Fusiliers, and the 43d, being part of their last reinforcement. Their 7th and 21st regiments are said to be completely

ruined. Soon after the battle, they sent in a flag of truce, and twenty four hours were allowed them to remove and bury their dead. In one small spot alone, on the left of our lines, they found three hundred and sixty eight dead bodies.—In the course of the day, forty canoes and ten boats arrived in town loaded with wounded prisoners, who were put into the temporary hospital; about 150 unwounded prisoners were also brought to town and placed in prison. Their Generals, Packenham and Gibbs, are said to be killed, and Keane mortally wounded. Their communications are all signed by Lambert. The prisoners are all remarkably fine, well-looking men; indeed, there are picked troops, the flower of their army; men who have served with distinction in Spain, Italy and France. Is not this a brilliant affair? And if we consider the disparity of loss, almost unprecedented in military annals! Allow us to boast a little.

We are now disposed to think, that the English are seriously inclined to relinquish their attempt. Of this I entertain no doubt; if their vessels do not succeed in taking or passing the fort at Plaquemine. This fort is said by an express to have been attacked on the 9th, about noon, and that the attack still continued, when he left there, on the morning of the 10th. Four of their vessels are said to have advanced towards the fort, to have put springs upon their cables, and opened a distant fire: more were coming up to support them—but we have above thirty pieces of cannon mounted upon that fort, and Major Overton, who commands, is said to be a brave man.

Many of the English officers have brought their families with them, and it is said they have a collector on board. Even thing proclaims their intention of permanent establishment and their confidence of ultimate success—a confidence still kept alive. Major Mitchell, one of the prisoners taken on the night of the 8th, (when complimented by our Col. Bland, upon an offer of linen, politely declined, upon the ground that his own baggage would be up in a few days. And many of the officers taken in the last engagement, seem, or affect to believe, that their troops will soon be up. *Mais nous verrons.* The number of unwounded prisoners we have, at different times taken, amounts exactly to 289, exclusive of officers; of this number, 100 have been sent to Natchez, and the rest will accompany me. One of the officers taken prisoner, is a Lieut. Fonblanque, son of the barrister who wrote the treatise of equity. The amount of the total loss of the enemy's men put *hors de combat*, is calculated, cannot fall much short of 3000 men.

Before I again write you, I think the affair must be finally decided. The 6th, if I may so say, is now turning, upon which our fate is staked. If we retain the command of the river, their army must necessarily and speedily retreat. Their provisions are falling short, and their troops growing discontented; they are disappointed in the supposed divisions and disaffection in this country; their loss has been severe, including in it their commander in chief.

New Orleans, Jan. 7.

Gen. Adair arrived on the 4th inst with his troops, and Gen. Hopkins of this state has also come in, with 1000 volunteers; I think our army is now about 12,000 strong. Gen. Holmes of the Mississippi territory is coming down with 2,500 men. Several deserters have lately come into camp, the first stated the British force to consist of 8 regiments, amounting by their account to about 6000 men; some of the regiments containing not above 500 men each; but a few of the last, have informed that a reinforcement of a brigade has been received, with 7000 men; and we continue on the defensive and will not assault the enemy's entrenchments until a proper reconnoitre can be made. Neither army has done anything since the morning of the 8th inst. the bombardment was tremendous on both sides, many lives lost and a number wounded, but as I before told you, we silenced the whole line of British batteries, and obliged them to retire within their encampment. We have had a little cannonading to-day; but as I have been indisposed for two days past, I have not been at the scene of action; therefore cannot state to you by the day's mail what the result has been. We have become so used to the sound of cannon within these two weeks past, that no one appears to attach any importance to it, and even women who never heard of a camp before, will enter in the heat of battle without fear. I think now, all that I have read of wars and battles is mere stuff—that its terrors are more horrid

in imagination than in reality. Some of the most cowardly fellows are among our front warriors, and have achieved deeds equal in valor to some of Bonaparte's great feats of bravery—but practice makes every thing familiar to the human mind, and I do really believe that our troops are now so familiarized to scenes of blood, that they would not hesitate, if commanded, to march in column up to the mouth of a cannon. I cannot conceive how the men at Washington allowed the same cowardly Englishmen to alarm them when they attacked at Bladensburg, but they ***** You will laugh at my calling the British soldiers *cowards*. I don't know if the epithet may be applicable to the whole army, but to the division we have seen, it appears with great justice. On the first assault of the enemy made upon our entrenchments, on the 28th ult. they came on in three columns, 1 to the right, 2 to the centre, and 3 to the extreme left; they marched up in solid mass, until they came within about four hundred yards, they then halted and displayed; we then saluted them with grape and canister shot—they immediately formed solid columns again, but with all the thrashing that the officers could give, not a man would advance another inch, in this situation they stood until we gave them another round of canister and grape, when down they fell upon their bellies, and laid there until dark and then sneaked off under cover of the night, as Drummond says; "that the fashion of ducking may have answered in Spain;" but among the Yaukees it is disgraceful, and our Tennessee men go out now, and fire upon the picket guards and beckon to them to come up—and not to fall down into the weeds and lay there like snipes!"

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.

I have been informed that 5 of the enemy's vessels have come into the river and that our fort Plaquemine has blown up a sloop of war and two bomb vessels on their attempting to pass.—God grant it may be true.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.

The privateer *Harpy* arrived at Salem this morning, having captured 7 vessels. Has a full cargo of dry goods, &c. brings London dates to the 2d December, and verbal accounts to the 25th.—The negotiations were still going on, and peace was expected immediately.—Petitions from upwards of 60 manufacturing towns in England had been sent into Parliament praying for a Peace with America. The Prince Regent mentioned, in his Speech to Parliament, that there was every prospect of a Peace with the U. States of America, highly honorable to the British Crown, &c. &c.

Another letter, of the same date, after mentioning the arrival of the *Harpy*, says, "There is no prospect of Peace, although it is the general wish in England; and although 60,000 manufacturers have signed Petitions to that effect to the Prince Regent."

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.

An official dispatch reached town this morning to General Floyd, which states that the enemy evacuated St. Mary's and Point Petre on Tuesday last, after burning the barracks and blowing up the fort at the latter place; and that there is no doubt Savannah is ultimately their object.

A private letter to a gentleman in this place, from Amelia, states that the enemy evacuated St. Mary's on Tuesday last, after plundering every thing they could lay their hands on—that they intend occupying Cumberland island as their headquarters—that the incendiary *Cockburn* commands them—and that they say Savannah is the only place worth holding or taking care of. The writer adds, he is assured the impression that the enemy will pay our city a visit, is not confined to the ignorant and unthinking.—Be vigilant! Be watchful!

CHARLESTON, FEB. 1.

THE ENGAGEMENT.

After our paper was prepared for press last evening, we were politely favored by Lieut. Kearney, who arrived in town yesterday afternoon, with the following particulars of the affair which took place on Sunday last off John's Island.—We learn in addition that there were 36 prisoners taken, viz.—1 assistant surgeon, midshipman, and 34 seamen.

The barges were commanded by Lieut. Keane and Lawton, and sailing master Ashbridge.

"On my arrival at North Edisto Islet, on the 29th ult. I received information of there being a watering party on Edisto Island, belonging to the ship of war in the offing. I took three barges and proceeded out in pursuit; on getting outside of the islet, I discovered a schr. and two large boats standing towards the ship, endeavored to cut them off from the ship, but the two boats rowing fast, made their escape—the schr. being to leeward, I stood for her, and she observing in us an intention to board, hauled down her colors, previous to which the boats had given chase, being reinforced by another boat from the ship; but discovering the tender captured they returned. During the running fight, one man was killed on board my barge. The frigate kept up a heavy fire during the chase, but without effect; she also fired several broadsides on her own boats when they were retreating.

The tender mounted one large nine pounder.

L. KEARNEY."

We learn that a gentleman has arrived from Edisto Island, who states that the detachment from Major Robertson's bat-

alion on John's Island, consisting of fifty men, and twenty of the Island militia of Edisto, attacked and succeeded in capturing the whole of the marauders; to the number of seventy, who were on that Island "sinking wells and killing cattle."

WASHINGTON, FEB. 9.

Extract of a letter from Com. H. G. Campbell, Commanding Naval Officer at Savannah, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Savannah, Jan. 29th, 1815.

The enemy have evacuated St. Mary's, and withdrawn to Cumberland Island, after destroying the fort at Point Petre and blowing up the magazine.

Previous to their leaving St. Mary's, they primed the houses with tar, ready to fire them, if molested in their retreat.

I regret to inform you, that the new barge *Scorpion* has fallen into their hands with her equipments; a correct return of which shall be forwarded for your information.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated Feb. 6. "The privateer *Harpy* arrived at Salem this morning, having captured 7 vessels. Has a full cargo of dry goods, &c. brings London dates to the 2d December, and verbal accounts to the 25th.—The negotiations were still going on, and peace was expected immediately.—Petitions from upwards of 60 manufacturing towns in England had been sent into Parliament praying for a Peace with America. The Prince Regent mentioned, in his Speech to Parliament, that there was every prospect of a Peace with the U. States of America, highly honorable to the British Crown, &c. &c.

Another letter, of the same date, after mentioning the arrival of the *Harpy*, says, "There is no prospect of Peace, although it is the general wish in England; and although 60,000 manufacturers have signed Petitions to that effect to the Prince Regent."

CANANDAIGUA, Jan. 31.

We learn from Sackett's Harbor, that our force at that post amounts to 4,500 effective men, including 350 marines.—The fortifications are in complete order, and in great strength; and an attack is rather rash than expected. Six hundred ship carpenters are engaged in building for the Lake, and it is said the keels of one 98 and one 74, are already laid, and in a state of considerable forwardness. A frigate of the largest class, or a steam frigate, is also building. These, it is believed with our present naval force, will be amply sufficient to give us the complete command of the lake the next season, maugre all the efforts of the enemy to prevent it.

AUBURN, N. Y. JAN. 23.

The detachments of U. States troops, which recently passed through this village, have arrived at Greenbush. We are informed that there now remains on the Niagara frontier nearly 3000 effectives. These are stationed at Black Rock, near Buffalo, Eleven Mile Creek, and at Batavia. The greater part of the military stores and ordnance is removed to the latter place. The troops are in good health. Several soldiers have been snatched by the inhabitants. Articles of subsistence for man or horse, are exorbitantly high at Buffalo and its vicinity.

In six duels, recently fought near Buffalo, five of the combatants were killed! This may be said to be SHARP SHOOTING.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Sackett's Harbor, Jan. 31.

Sir—Had any thing of importance transpired since my last to you, I should ere this have written. Our eyes are now drawn to the operations of the enemy, whose precautions measures and whose immense preparations, leave no doubt but that he intends to strike some important blow.

The prevailing opinion is that this place will be the object, and his main point the destruction of our fleet and the vessels now building.

The weather for a week past has been most severe, although considerable snow has fallen at intervals. The St. Lawrence has frozen over, and the ice in front of the harbor is sufficiently strong to bear any burden.

Should this severe cold weather continue for a few days longer, we shall have a complete bridge from Kingston to this place, and strong enough to support an army of any number.

But let them come—reposing the utmost confidence in our naval and military commanders, and their brave companions in arms, we look forward to the hour when they shall dare to attack, as the hour of honor and victory.—[Col

CHARLESTON COURIER OFFICE.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Extract of a letter, dated Ernanandina, January 30.

"I wrote you this morning—since then, there has been an arrival from Matanzas (Cuba) which brings intelligence, that General MINA had entered Madrid, at the head of 140,000 men—that FERDINAND had abandoned it, and proceeded to Bajadoz, and shut himself up. CHARLES the 1Vth had sworn to the New Constitution, in favor of the People—There is no doubt of its prevailing."

PLATTSBURG, JAN. 28.

We learn from a source entitled to credit, that the enemy have lately obstructed the road leading through L'Cadie woods, and have erected a small battery in Odletown. It is said they have thrown a chivax-de-frise across the L'Cadie road, leaving a space sufficient for a sleigh to pass.

It is rumored that the enemy have moved some detachments of troops to the west, and are fortifying at Cornwall. And also, that they have lately commenced building four frigates on this Lake. We are still, however, of opinion that they will attempt the destruction of our fleet in some other way than by building; and it behoves us not to be put off our guard by the manoeuvring of a subtle enemy.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, FEBRUARY 16.

DIED, on Monday the 13th inst. at his residence in Winchester, General JAMES SINGLETON, President of the Bank of that place.

On the 14th inst. Mr. GEORGE BURNETT, of this County.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

At the request of brigadier-general Winder, the President of the U. States has appointed a court of inquiry, consisting of major-general Scott, colonel Fenwick and col. Drayton, to investigate the conduct of gen. Winder as commander of the 10th military district, during and previous to the battle of Bladensburg. The court commenced the investigation in this city, on Monday the 30th ult. and is still sitting.—[Balt. Pat.

CHANGE OF OPINION.

Col. SAMUEL S. CONNER, a Republican, has been elected to Congress in the Sixth Eastern District of Massachusetts, by a majority of several hundreds: it will be recollected there was no choice in this district at the election in November last. We are assured by intelligent gentlemen from the District of Maine, that the conduct of Governor Strong and his adherents in quietly permitting the enemy to retain Castine and a large portion of the district, and the deep interest which the federalists have taken in protecting smugglers, and those who aid the enemy, has wrought a wonderful change in the minds of all thinking people in Maine. If such be the impressions in the green tree, what will be the detestation of the traitors when there shall be time for reflection, and forming a judgment void of temporary prejudice and party spirit?

[M. H. Pat.

From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 31.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Richard Richardson, Esq. of this place, arrived here a few moments since, from Darien, at which place he saw and conversed with Capt. Edward F. Tatnall, of the United States' Army, who informed him that a British bomb-ship arrived at St. Mary's, on Friday last, (27th) from the squadron off New-Orleans, in a passage of six or seven days, the officers of which stated, that a general engagement had taken place [meaning, no doubt, that of the 8th ult.] between the American and British armies, in which the latter was totally defeated—the destruction of British officers was so great that there were scarcely any left to conduct the balance of the army off the field; that the expedition against New-Orleans had been abandoned, and that the remainder of it should be turned against Savannah.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a young man, who is acquainted with Book Keeping, and would occasionally attend the Bar, in the Tavern—one who has some little knowledge of 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.

GOOD NEWS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE FEDERAL CAZETTE, EXTRA, OF FEB. 13.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette has conversed with a gentleman who arrived last night, express from New-York, who brings the following information:

NEW-YORK, FEB. 11. The British sloop of war Favorite, 41 days from Portsmouth, (Eng.) with Mr. Carroll, one of the Secretaries to our Legation, who is bearer of a TREATY OF PEACE, arrived here this evening. Mr. Carroll is in town. The Treaty was signed the 24th December.

The gentleman who-brings the above, states that the City of New-York was illuminated in consequence of this highly gratifying news.

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.

TON, SELBY & SWEARINGEN.

Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 16.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 2d March next, in the County of Jefferson, near the Brick 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 purchases giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

JOHN WHIP, Esq.

February 10, 1815.

All persons indebted to the estate of Peter Whip, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to bring them in for settlement.

JOHN WHIP, Esq.

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 Aule, and Mr. C. Moore, containing 134 acres. This land is equal to any in the county, in point of fertility, and is well timbered. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase can view the land, before purchasing. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

JOSEPH WISONG. February 16.

Five Dollars Reward.

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

JOHN POWELL,

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

SAMUEL HOWELL. February 8.

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

EXTRACT OF AN ACT
To amend the Militia Laws of this Commonwealth, passed Jan. 9, 1815.

Be it enacted, That hereafter the annual returns of the Militia of this Commonwealth shall be as follows: On the first day of the training of the officers within every regiment, the commanding officer of each company attached thereto, whether of Cavalry, Artillery, Grenadiers, Riflemen, Light Infantry or Infantry of the Line, shall deliver to the commanding officer of the regiment, a fair and correct return of the strength and condition of his company. The commanding officer of every regiment shall cause the returns to be consolidated, and on the last day of the training, shall deliver to the Brigade Inspector a fair and correct return of the strength and condition of the regiment, including every company within the said return. He shall also enter and preserve a copy of every commanding officer of a troop or company, to make the return hereby required of him. He shall also enter and preserve a copy of every commanding officer of a troop or company, to make the return hereby required of him. He shall also enter and preserve a copy of every commanding officer of a troop or company, to make the return hereby required of him.

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Militia Laws of this Commonwealth, passed on the fourteenth February, 1814.

The commanding officer of the regiment shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required, whenever a requisition is made for troops, to direct an officer to march or attend the men detailed from his regiment to take the field, who, together with the Surgeon of the regiment, shall certify to the court, herein directed to be holden, their opinions of the persons so detailed to perform militia duty. The said commanding officer of the regiment shall cause a Court of Enquiry to sit at the time of such detail, or as soon as practicable thereafter, whose duty it shall be to hear and decide all questions which may arise in relation thereto. The officers of such courts shall receive the same compensation as officers of courts of Enquiry, by law to be made for officers of other regimental courts of Enquiry.

And be it further enacted, That the bounds of a company of militia shall not be hereafter divided, unless the number of militiamen within the same shall exceed one hundred and eight officers, included.

And be it further enacted, That the fines, as well those heretofore, as those hereafter imposed by law upon a non-commissioned officer, musician or private, for failing to appear at the place of rendezvous when ordered, or failing to march when ordered, or to furnish a substitute, shall be certified by the president of the court before whom the same shall be assessed, to the sheriff of the county in which the delinquent shall reside, and also to the Auditor of Public Accounts noting in the certificate to the Auditor the residence of the delinquent. The said sheriff shall proceed forthwith, upon such certificate, to levy the said fine, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, or to cause the same to be levied, in the public Treasury at the same time that the public revenue is payable; shall be entitled to the same commission thereon as for the collection of the said revenue, and liable to be proceeded against for failure to pay the same in like manner, as for a failure to pay the public revenue. And when any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment, there being no goods and chattels found whereof to levy the said fine, the said sheriff shall forthwith commit such delinquent to jail, there to be confined for the term for which he was adjudged to suffer imprisonment, or until he shall pay the fine with costs.

The Militia of this Commonwealth when called out under State authority, shall serve six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged, and shall have credit only for the time actually served.

Each company of militia, artillery, grenadiers, light infantry, riflemen and cavalry, shall in future consist of at least sixty men, including non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates; and in all cases where a company shall consist of a less number than sixty, such company, if of militia, shall be consolidated, as prescribed by law; if of artillery, grenadiers, light infantry or cavalry, the number be not increased to 60 in six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter kept up, so that they be not, at any time, for six months together, less than the number aforesaid; the said company shall return to the body of the militia.

Be it enacted, That there shall be in future no supernumerary officers among the militia; and that the Commissions of all those who hold no command shall be deemed void, unless they be personally holding the same, or unless otherwise exempt, shall return to the ranks.

Be it further enacted, That no miller, owner, or occupier of a mill, owner or keeper of a ferry, shall be hereafter exempt from militia duty, for any period not exceeding the continuance of the present war between the United States and Great Britain. Every person so guilty of desertion may be arrested, tried and punished therefor, at any time during the continuance of the said war, notwithstanding the expiration of his term of exemption. And any court martial of militia officers, duly organized in any detachment in the service of this State, shall have cognizance of the offence.

This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

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 their notes and accounts to the subscriber, are hereby notified, that he has no objection to their application of the law—money is preferred; but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any pretext, whatever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and CLOVER SEED, will be received in payment—otherwise most of the different claims will be handed over to the Sheriff at March court for collection. He tenders his best thanks to his old punctual customers, and informs them, that he will feel pleasure in serving them, with such articles as they may want.

JAMES BROWN
Has just received, at the Corner Store, adjoining Mr. James's (Globe Tavern) Shepherd's-Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many valuable articles of present necessity, which on examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sold on fair terms.

100 Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Charles Town, Jefferson County, Virginia, on Thursday the 6th 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, with blue and white cloth pantaloons, striped swan-down 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.

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 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 excoriated 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 any ardent attachment to my native soil; if any 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 interests, and the honor of the nation.

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

FOR SALE.
I have for sale a young Negro Man, who is stout, active and healthy, and would be a very valuable fellow on a farm.
WALTER B. SELBY.
Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 2.

Pay me what thou owest
Out of the abundant means, with which thou art blessed this year. It is hoped 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 feel 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 a half hands high, with bone and body in proportion—his pedigree will be made known on enquiry; but let it suffice at present to say, he is a Chester Ball, a colt of the old Chester Ball, formerly the property of John Henkle, of this County. The horse may be seen and the terms made known by applying to the subscriber, near Harper's Ferry.

ROLLIN MOLER.
January 12.

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

GONRAD KOWNSLAR.
October 13.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has obtained a licence to follow the business of a Public Auctioneer, in the fifth 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 RINDS.
January 12.

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

DEW. J. DEGLER.
December 8.

A Fuller Wanted.
THE proprietor wishes to employ a person, who understands the FULLING & DYING business, to whom good wages or a share of the Mill will be given—a single man would be preferred otherwise one with a small family, with respectable connections, enquire at this office.

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

Ten Dollars Reward.
LOST on Tuesday evening last, somewhere in Shepherd's-Town, a Red Hair Coat, containing one FIFTY dollar note, and several other smaller notes, enclosed in an open letter addressed to the subscriber. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the said coat, with its contents to me, at Smithfield, or to Selby & Sweetman of Shepherd's-Town.

BEN. B. STUBBS.
October 27.

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 sale, investigation, under the various appellations of Superior Oils and Casimeres, Second quality do. Coatings and Plains Shirting and Cambric Muslins Irish Linen, Black Cambrics Bedford Corls Patent Drab Cord, elegant for pantaloons Galico, of the newest style Galico Dresses, in patterns Cashmere and other fashionable Shawls Long cloth Shirtings, and Gingham Striped Jaconet and Book Muslins Tabby Velvets and Flannels with a superb assortment of Fancy Muslins, for Ladies' handkerchiefs, caps and dresses. Ladies' Sandal Slippers and Ankle-Bands of the newest Philadelphia fashions. Gentlemen's Shoes, and black Boots, which may be chosen to fit with such exactness as to show the exact boundary line of the foot.

Some, perhaps, may be surprised at their seeing the above a Sine Qua Non; but this title phrase meaning a necessary preliminary, it will be obvious to every one, that the above articles are a very necessary prerequisite for the approaching winter—and, therefore, they are really a Sine Qua Non. To the above Sine Qua Non, they add the following viz. Loaf & Brown SUGAR, COFFEE, CANE SUGAR, Soap, Lard and fine Liverpool Salt, &c.

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

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

NOTICE.
THE price of the Farmer's Repository is Two Dollars a year, and to be paid at the time of subscription, and one at the expiration of the year. Payment in advance will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

Any persons wishing to exceed a square, will be charged five cents for non-subscribers for one dollar, 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.

TERMS ON THIS PAPER.
All Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

OFFICIAL.
Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated Headquarters, 7th Military District, Camp 4 miles below New Orleans, 19th Jan. 1815.

Last night at 12 o'clock the enemy precipitately decamped and returned to his boats, leaving behind him, under medical attendance, eighty of his wounded including two officers, 14 pieces of his heavy artillery, and a quantity of shot, having destroyed much of his powder. Such was the situation of the ground which he abandoned, and of that through which he retired, protected by canals, redoubts, entrenchments, and swamps on his right, and the river on his left, that I could not without encountering a risk, which true policy did not seem to require or to authorize, attempt to annoy him much on his retreat. We took only eight prisoners.

Whether it is the purpose of the enemy to abandon the expedition altogether, or renew his efforts at some other point, I do not pretend to determine with positiveness. In my own mind, however, there is but little doubt that his last exertions have been made in this quarter, at any rate for the present season, and by the next I hope we shall be fully prepared for him. In this belief I am strengthened not only by the prodigious loss he has sustained at the position he has just quitted, but by the failure of his fleet to pass Fort St. Philip.

His loss on this ground, since the embarkation of his troops as stated by all the last prisoners and deserters, and as confirmed by many additional circumstances, must have exceeded four thousand; and was greater in the action of the 8th than was estimated, from the most correct data then in his possession, by the Inspector General, whose report has been forwarded to you. We succeeded on the 8th, in getting from the enemy about 1000 stand of arms of various descriptions.

Since the action of the 8th, the enemy have been allowed very little respite—my artillery from both sides of the river being constantly employed, till the night, and indeed until the hour of their retreat, in annoying them. No doubt they thought it quite time to quit a position in which so little rest could be found.

I am advised by Major Overton, who commands at Fort St. Philip, in a letter of the 18th, that the enemy having bombarded his fort for 8 or 9 days from 13 inch mortars without effect, had, on the morning of that day, retired. I have little doubt that he would have been able to have sunk their vessels had they attempted to run by.

Giving the proper weight to all these considerations, I believe you will not think me too sanguine in the belief that Louisiana is now clear of its enemy. I hope, however, I need not assure you, that wherever I command, such a belief shall never occasion any relaxation in the measures for resistance. I am but too sensible that the moment when the enemy is opposing us, is not the most proper to provide them.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General Com'g.

P. S. On the 18th our prisoners on shore were delivered to us, an exchange having been previously agreed to. Those who are on board the fleet will be delivered at Petit Coquille—after which I shall have in my hands an excess of several hundred.

A. J.
20th—Mr. Shields, Purser, has to-day taken 54 prisoners; among them are 4 officers.
Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of War.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.
Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1815. [No. 359.

From the Mississippi Republican Extra.
New-Orleans, Jan. 20, 1815.

Messrs. Isler & McCurdy,
Gentlemen—Immediately after the repulse of the British forces, on the 8th inst. they commenced active preparations for re-embarkation of the troops. All the sick and wounded were sent on board, together with such baggage and munitions of war as could be safely saved. During these operations the enemy kept up a menacing attitude—frequent indications were given of an intention to renew the attack on our lines, and vigorous works of defence were thrown up in front of our camp. The rear of their army retired first, while they displayed a numerous body of men to our view, and at night, their fires seemed rather to increase than diminish. They had erected batteries to cover their retreat in advantageous positions from their original encampment to the bayou through which they entered Lake Bourgne.

The cannon placed on these batteries could have raked a pursuing army in every direction, and any attempt to storm them would have been attended with great slaughter indeed. Having made the necessary arrangements, on the night of the 18th instant, the whole army precipitately retreated to their boats, which were prepared to receive them, leaving behind about 20 pieces of artillery, which were spiked, and from 120 to 130 prisoners, including the wounded who could not be conveniently removed. On the morning of the 19th, the cavalry, under Major Hinds, were ordered to pursue and make prisoners of such as could be overtaken, and ascertain whether the enemy had re-embarked his whole force or not. This duty was performed by that valuable officer with his usual vigilance and promptitude.

I joined in the pursuit, and had the pleasure of receiving the surrender of about ninety prisoners, including the wounded who had been left by the British commander, to the mercy of General Jackson. I accompanied the surgeon who remained with those sent to the head quarters of the General, who confirmed the assurances I had previously given, that the unfortunate wounded prisoners, who had thus fallen into our hands, should be treated with the greatest humanity.—The watch word and countersign of the enemy on the morning of the 8th, was BEAUTY and BOOY. Comment is unnecessary on these significant allusions held out to a licentious soldiery. Had victory declared on their side, the scenes of Havre-de-Grace, of Hampton, of Alexandria, and of St. Sebastien, would without doubt have been repeated at New Orleans, with all the untold and brutal inhumanity of the savage foe with whom we are contending. But Heaven be praised, we are relieved from all apprehension; our arms have been crowned with triumphant success; the enemy is driven in disgrace from our soil, and I trust ere long our shores will be redeemed from the desolating visits of his majesty's navy.

Information has this moment arrived, that Thomas Shields, who was lately confined on board the British fleet, had made an attack on some of the boats of the enemy, and taken fifty four prisoners.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
GEO. POINDEXTER.

Copy of a letter from an officer in the U. S. Army to his friend in this city, dated Camp, near New Orleans, January 20, 1815.

The enemy have at length taken their departure, after having remained on the banks of the Mississippi for four weeks, within 5 miles of N. Orleans. They left their encampment on the night of the 18th inst. in the most secret and precipitate manner; they left on the field 16 pieces of cannon, their equipments, and an immense number of ball; their dead were left in the most shameful manner, not half buried. They left seventy of their wounded in their camp, and two surgeons, with a request from Gen. Lambert to General Jackson, to consider them as prisoners of war; they being mangled in such a manner on the morning of the 8th by our cannon, that they found it impossible to take them off. Among the number are several officers. We had an exchange of prisoners before

they left here, those taken in the gun boats, and about 40 we lost on the night of the 23d ult. We also received an express from Fort St. Philip yesterday—the British fleet left there and returned down the river on the morning of the 17th inst. after a bombardment of nine days, during which they threw better than 1000 shells, in and about the fort; we have ascertained the enemy's loss to be better than two thousand on the 8th, and by their own accounts since the evening of the 23d, they have lost 3,000 men, while ours does not amount to 100 in killed and wounded; we are also perfectly acquainted with their regiments & strength—they had landed 9,400. Gen. Gibbs is also dead.

FROM THE KENTUCKY FALLOUT.
Extract of a letter from Gen. John Adair to Gov. Shelby, dated Head Quarters, 5 miles below New Orleans, January 13th, 1815.

DEAR SIR—When we arrived at this camp on the 5th inst. only a part of our men could be armed. Maj. Gen. Thomas was unwell. I was ordered by Maj. Gen. Jackson to take the command of 800 men and place them in the rear of Maj. Gen. Carroll's command, who defended the coast of our works, which was the most vulnerable. This detachment consisted of Col. Slaughter's regiment and Maj. Harrison's battalion. Lieut. Col. Davis, who commanded the 13th regiment, was soon after ordered to cross the river with 400 men to reinforce Gen. Morgan. In this situation we remained until the morning of the 8th, when the enemy attacked us on our lines. His main column was led against our centre, as we expected a column was led at the same time against our right. These columns were formed and led on with a degree of bravery that, at least, command our respect—three times they were repulsed. On their second charge they entered our ditch—our men, both Kentuckians and Tennesseeans, sustained the attack, and repulsed them with a bravery never surpassed, and when the enemy entered our ditch, many of our men jumped on the breast work to meet them and killed them on the spot. It would not be proper for me to disparage any of our men—the detachment under my command, both officers and men, have done their duty faithfully, and honorably sustained the character of the state to which they belong.

The detachment on the other side of the river, under Lieut. Col. Davis, were obliged to retreat before the enemy's force. They have been commended by those who sought to have fought with them, but did not—some of them have perhaps behaved improperly, but I have no doubt Col. Davis did his duty as far as was in his power—a great distinction is about to take place, when I trust the blame will fall where it ought.

From English papers received by the private vessel Harpy, arrived at Salem.

Salem, Feb. 7.—On Sunday afternoon arrived here, the private brig Harpy, Capt. Nichols of Baltimore, from a cruise of 85 days on the coast of Ireland, in the British channel.

The English papers contain many official American documents; among them the report of the committee of ways and means, stating our pecuniary necessities and proposing new taxes—Dallas' report, exposing the deplorable state of the treasury—Gen. Winder's division orders after the retreat of the British from Baltimore—Gov. Chittenden's proclamation to the Vermont militia—Com. Maedonough's and Gen. Macomb's account of the destruction of the British fleet on Lake Champlain, and the retreat of their army from Plattsburgh. Of these last the English papers say—"Candor obliges us to admit, that the despatches of both the American commanders are written in a plain, manly style, with very little exaggeration, and with none of that vulgar and vulgar abuse of the English, by which many American officers have not infrequently courted the favor of their own government." The same paper, which contains the despatches of our commanders, has also those of Sir George Prevost and Capt. Pring, of the British army and navy. Sir George, after stating previous movements by land and lake, till the battle which terminated in their defeat, says—

"It is now, with deep concern, I inform your lordship, that notwithstanding the intrepid valor, with which Captain Downie led his flotilla into action, my most sanguine hopes of complete success were not long afterwards blasted, by a combination, as it appeared to us, of unfortunate events, to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed. Scarcely had his Majesty's troops forced a passage across the Saranac, and ascended a height on which stand the enemy's works, when I had the extreme mortification to hear the shout of victory from the enemy's works, in consequence of the British flag being

lowered on board the Confidence and Linnet; and to see our gun boats seeking their safety by flight. This unlooked for event, depriving me of the co-operation of the fleet, without which the further prosecution of the service was become impracticable, I did not hesitate to arrest the course of the troops advancing to the attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing, and the possession of the enemy's works offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them."

London, November 11.—This day the Prince Regent went to the House of Peers, and the Commons having been summoned to the bar, made the following SPEECH:
My Lords and Gentlemen,
It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition.

It would have given me great satisfaction to communicate to you the termination of the war between this country and the U. S. of America.

Although this war originated in the most unprovoked aggression on the part of the government of the United States, and was calculated to promote the designs of the common enemy of Europe, against the rights and independence of all other nations, I have never ceased to entertain a sincere desire to bring it to a conclusion on just and honorable terms.

I am still engaged in negotiations for this purpose; the success of them must, however, depend on my disposition being met with corresponding sentiments on the part of the enemy.

The operations of His Majesty's forces, by sea and land, in the Chesapeake, in the course of the present year, have been attended with the most brilliant and successful results!

The flotilla of the enemy in the Patuxent, have been destroyed. The signal defeat of their land forces, enabled a detachment of his majesty's army to take possession of the city of Washington and the spirit of enterprise which has characterized all the movements in that quarter, has produced on the inhabitants a deep and sensible impression of the calamities of a war, in which they have been so wantonly involved.

The expedition directed from Halifax to the Northern coast of the U. States, has terminated in a manner not less satisfactory. The successful course of this operation has been followed by the immediate submission of the extensive and important district east of the Penobscot river to his majesty's arms.

In advertising to these events I am confident you will be disposed to render full justice to the valor, and discipline, which have distinguished his majesty's land and sea forces, and you will regret with me the severe loss the country has sustained by the fall of the gallant commander of his majesty's troops in the advance upon Baltimore.

I availed myself of the earliest opportunity afforded by the state of affairs in Europe, to detach a considerable military force to the river St. Lawrence; but its arrival could not possibly take place till an advanced period of the campaign.

Notwithstanding the reverse which appears to have taken place on Lake Champlain, I entertain the most confident expectation as well from the amount as from the description of the British force now serving in Canada, that the ascendancy of his majesty's arms throughout that part of North America will be effectually established.

The opening of the Congress of Vienna has been retarded from unavoidable causes, to a later period than had been expected.

It will be my earnest endeavor in the negotiations which are now in progress, to promote such arrangements as may tend to consolidate that peace, which in conjunction of his majesty's allies, I have had the happiness of concluding, and to re-establish that just equilibrium amongst the different powers, which will afford the best prospect of permanent tranquility to Europe.

[The concluding part we had not time to copy.]

AMERICAN NEGOCIATION.
House of Lords, Nov. 19.—The Marquis of Lansdown called the attention of the House to an official paper said to have