

forces are at such a distance. How came Sir George, in his dispatch of the 4th of October, not to send a duplicate of the account before? And, if he had not sent it before, how came he not to send it along with his dispatch of the 4th of October?—The solving of these questions will be very good amusement for the winter evenings of Johnny Bull, who was so anxious "to give the Yank" a good *drubbing*," and who thinks nothing at all of the Property Tax when compared with so derable an object.—Reader, pray let me bring you back to the affair of Plattsburg. It is situated on the side of Lake Champlain, about 25 miles within the United States. There is a fortress near it, in which Jonathan had 1,500 regulars and 5 or 6,000 militia.—Against this fort and force, Sir George Prevost, with 14 or 15,000 men, marched early in September, the fort being to be attacked by water by our fleet, at the same time that our army attacked it by land. The attack was made, but the American fleet came up, attacked ours, beat and captured the whole of the ships. Sir George Prevost, seeing the fate of the fleet, retreated speedily into Canada, was followed, as the Americans say, by their army, who harassed it, took some cannon, a great quantity of stores, and many prisoners, and received from the British army, a great number of deserters who quitted Sir George Prevost, and went over to them. This is the most serious part of the subject; and, therefore, as the Montreal newspapers had stated that we lost 150 men by desertion; as the Americans made them amount to a great many hundreds; and as Mr. Whitbread, in the debate in Parliament, a few days ago, said he had heard that they amounted to 2000, and that, too, of Wellingtonians, the people were very anxious to see Sir George Prevost's account of the retreat. The Ministers said, that Sir George Prevost had said NOTHING about any DESERTION; and that, of course, he would have mentioned it if it had been true. But the Times newspaper now tells us, that Sir George has sent no account of his retreat; or at least, that none has been received. According to the Ministers, Sir George's account has been received, and no mention is made in it of desertions. According to the Times, Sir George's account has not been received. We must believe the Ministers, of course, and must set the Times down for a promulgator of wilful falsehoods. But, then, there is a rub left: if the account of the retreat is come, WHY NOT PUBLISH IT? This is another riddle, Johnny Bull, for your winter evening's amusement.—The attack of our forces on Mobile furnishes a new feature to the war. We have before seen the two parties engaged, frigate to frigate, brig to brig, sloop to sloop, and, in two instances, fleet to fleet. We have seen them, on land, alternately besieged and besieging. We now see the Americans in a fort, containing only 136 men, attacked by a combined naval and military armament, as to the result of which, after describing the scene of action, we must, for the present, take their own official account. Point Mobile is situated on the main land on the border of the gulph of Mexico, not far from the mouth of the great river Mississippi. On this point is a fort, called Fort Bowyer, belonging to the Republican enemy, to the attack of which our squadron proceeded in September last. [Here follow the American official accounts.]

I extract these articles from the Times newspaper; and yet, in the face of these facts, in defiance of these red-hot balls, the consummate ass would make no peace except at New York or Philadelphia, they being first the head quarters of a *Pretion* or a *Bill*! This is as good a lift as this writer could have given to Mr. Madison, and as hard a blow as he could have given to the *Nebbesse* of Massachusetts, on whom he and the rest of our war tribe had built, and do still build, their hopes of ultimate success. Let him look at the attitude of New-York and of Philadelphia. I do not say, that it is impossible to get at either of those cities with bomb shells or rockets; but I am quite satisfied that it would require a very large army to set foot in either of them, even for the purpose of burning and then quitting them in safety. I will now make an observation or two with regard to public opinion as to the American war. People are disappointed. The continuance of the Property Tax pinches. But would they have the luxury of war without paying for it? No, no. Pay they must; or they must put up with what they have gotten, and see the Stars and stripes waving in every sea. They would have war. War was their cry. They have it, and they must pay for it.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Measure. Editors. I hand for publication extracts from several letters* written by British officers on our Southern coast, to their friends employed in the late expedition against New Orleans. If any farther testimonials were necessary, in addition to those which the late war exhibited, of the lust of plunder which has so preceminently marked the British officers, these extracts afford them. It is by no means my intention to condemn the acquisition, by an enemy, of such property, as, in the prosecution of an honorable warfare, the usage of nations assigns to him; or that he may not receive, in his march to great deeds, an impulse from the sentiment, that these deeds are to be rewarded by the wealth they acquire; but I mean to express the strongest indignation against that predatory system, which has been

perjured by our late enemy, and which inevitably involved a violation of all those feelings a magnanimous enemy will always hold sacred. Impelled by the principle which these extracts exhibit, we see, in the train of all their invasions, plunderings, burnings, rapes, massacres, ransackings, and other equally atrocious enormities, such as have not been practised since the days of Gothic barbarity. Perhaps, it may be said, a peace having now occurred between us, we ought to throw a veil over their enormities, and sedulously endeavour to strengthen the bands of amity, by the kindest offices of charity and good correspondence. If the British officers were of that refined and exalted character which disdains to be behind hand in the race of good deeds, none would yield more cheerfully to this sentiment than myself; but, since the magnanimous examples furnished by our officers during the late war, have, in no degree, improved their models, it is due to justice, to hold them up to the indignation and contempt of the world.

A READER.

* These letters were found on board the St. Lawrence, at the time of her surrender to the Chasseur, privateer.

From Col. Malcolm to Rear Admiral Malcolm.

Cumberland Island, 5th Feb. 1815. "I received your letter of the 5th ult. It is written before your last attack on the place, but I most sincerely hope you will ultimately succeed. From all accounts New Orleans is very strong.—The enemy will have gained a great confidence in themselves from their success.—What a disappointment it will be in England should you fail. The chance of failure has not been calculated on, and from the force employed, it has been made too sure from the first—I have no opinion of either the Indians or Black new raised corps; the former in this country carry on a most furious war; murder and desolation mark their track; there is no hope but flying or resistance to the last moment of life; this is what every one says of the Floridan Indians, of course the inhabitants of all descriptions would fear to come near you. There is a report here that neither the 21st or 44th Regts. behaved well, but as a report I treat it.—I should be sorry to hear two British Regiments slurred in an attack."

[† In this letter of the Colonel's there was a lamentation expressed that his share of the prize-money at St. Mary's did not exceed five hundred pounds!]

From Col. Malcolm to Rear Admiral Malcolm.

Cumberland Island, 11th Feb. 1815. "I hope we may hear from you in a short time and of your success against the place you are now before (New Orleans)—IT WILL REPAY THE TROOPS FOR ALL THEIR TROUBLE & FATIGUES! I do not expect either war or peace, that we will move from this Island this winter; if the war goes on a garrison must be left here in charge of the Island."

From Sir Thomas Cochrane, of the Surprise frigate, to Capt. Pigot, off New Orleans, dated

Cumberland Island, Feb. 12, 1815.

"I came here just two days too late to share in the good things going on. Old Somerville was senior, and ordered the attack on St. Mary's, which Barrie executed. The prize money will be about £30,000, not more. Had our force been sufficient, the next movement would have been against Savannah, but not mustering above a thousand bayonets, we are content to keep possession of this Island, which we are placing in a state of defence. Our operations will, I suppose, be shortly put a stop to by our friend *Jenny Madison*, as peace or war now depends on him—the Commissioners at Ghent having signed, and the Prince Regent ratified, the terms of a peace, and hostilities will cease as soon as he does the same. We hope, in the mean time, better luck will attend you at New Orleans than has hitherto done, and that you will have time to give Gen. Jackson a trimming."

From Sir Thos. Cochrane, to Sir Thos. Troubridge, off N. Orleans.

N. End Cumberland Island, February 12, 1815.

"I hope this will reach head quarters in time for the St. Lawrence, who sails immediately for your part of the world with the news of peace being concluded with this country, but of which I should think you will receive earlier intelligence direct from England. We are in daily expectation of a flag of truce to inform us of Mr. Madison's having ratified the Treaty, on his doing which, hostilities will immediately cease. I confess myself by no means sorry for this event. I think we have had quite enough of war for some years to come, although should have wished we had made the Yankees more sensible of our power and ability to punish them, should they again provoke us. As it is, except the injury done to their trade, we have little to boast of.—We are all very much grieved to learn the disasters in your quarter. Our loss seems to have been immense; and from the reports we pick up, one is led to believe there was not much prospect of success at the commencement of the attack. We are most particularly unfortunate in our general officers on all occasions.—I am afraid General Power, and the regiment with him, will not be with you in time to render any service. He was at Bermuda on the 24th ult. at which period the *Stairs* had not arrived.

I came here six weeks ago, and found St. Mary's had been taken two days before my arrival, which of course cuts me out of what is captured. Barrie commanded the party landed; old Somerville was senior officer, the Admiral having only arrived the day before me, in consequence of being blown off the coast by strong N. W. gales on his way from the Chesapeake. It was at first supposed, as is usual on all these occasions, that a great deal of money would be made; but if they clear thirty thousand pounds, it will be as much as they will do."

From Adm'l. Cockburn, to Capt. Evans, dated

Head Quarters, Cumberland Island, 11th Feb. 1815.

"No General, however, as you now know has come here; you have had them all your way, and though I have learnt by a few hasty lines the unfortunate result of your first endeavors against New Orleans, yet excepting as far as relates to the poor Generals and to the gross numbers you lost I know no particulars, not even which of my many friends amongst you are dead or alive, or which have broken bones or whole skins. I trust however it will prove that you are amongst the latter, and I hope you will when at leisure favor me with a detailed account of all that has passed in your neighbourhood.

We have been more fortunate here in our small way. We have taken St. Mary's, a tolerably rich place, and with little loss have managed to do much damage to the enemy and we are now in tolerable security upon a large fertile island in Georgia, though an ugly account of peace being signed (the particulars of which I have sent to Sir Alexander Cochrane) seems to promise a speedy dismissal to us from this coast."

From Mr. Swainson to Lieut. Douglass, of H. M. Brig Sophie, off New Orleans,

9th February, 1815.

"We had some fine fun at St. Mary's—the bombs were at the town and had plenty of plunder. How are you of for tables, and chests of drawers, &c.?"

From J. Gallon, to J. O'Reilly, Esq. on board H. M. ship Tonnant, off N. Orleans,

Cumberland Island, 9th Feb. 1815.

"We have had fine fun since I saw you, what with the Rappahannock and various other places, we have contrived to pick up a few trifling things such as Mahogany Tables, Chests of drawers, &c."

From John Miller to Mr. Thos. Miller, 75, Old Gravel Lane, St. George's, East London.

H. M. SHIP LACRDEMONIAN, Offland, Feb. 12th, 1815.

"We have lately been employed with the squadron under Adm. Cockburn and have taken Cumberland Island, and the town of St. Mary's from the Yankees.—Our troops and sailors behaved very well, part of the black reg't. employed on this service acted with great gallantry. Blacky had no idea of giving quarters; and it was with difficulty the officers prevented their putting the prisoners to death.—The Yankee riflemen fired at our men in ambush.—Blacky, on the impulse of the moment, left the ranks and pursued them in the woods, fighting like heroes.—A poor Yankee disarmed, begged for mercy. Blacky replied, "he no come in bush for mercy" and immediately shot him dead!"

From J. R. Glover to Capt. Westful, of the Anaconda.

Head Quarters, Cumberland Island, 1st Feb. 1815.

"We have established our head quarters here, after ransacking St. Mary's, from which we brought property to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, and had we two thousand troops, we might yet collect a good harvest before peace takes place. My forebodings will not allow me to anticipate either honor or profit to the expedition, of which you form a part, and I much fear the contrary, yet most fervently do I hope my forebodings may prove groundless.—The Admiral (Cockburn) is as active as ever, and success in general attends his undertakings."

From Captain Napier, of the Euryalus frigate, to Captain Gordon of the Seahorse.

Off Cape Henry, Jan. 24th. 1815.

"Here am I in Lynhaven Bay, the clippers sailing every day & losing them for want of fast sailors.—All our prizes are well disposed of. I have had a good deal to do with them, & not many thanks as you may suppose from the agents.—I have petitioned the Prince Regent, in behalf of the whole of us, for a good slice of the prize money, and I hope to succeed, you I suppose will not be displeased at it. Excuse this hasty scrawl, I am in a d—d bad humor, having just returned from an unsuccessful chase."

Extract from the return of the Adjutant General at New Orleans, showing the number of troops under Major Gen'l. Jackson, and engaged in the defence of that place.

28th December, 1814.

Marines,	54
Artillery, navy and volunteers at batteries,	154
7th Infantry,	373
44th do.	285
Maj. Hind's command,	230
Maj. Gen. Carroll's division,	1,312
Brig. Gen. Coffee's brigade,	834
Capt. Smith's light dragoons,	40
Total,	3,289

1st January, 1815.

Artillery, navy and volunteers at batteries,	154
Col. Ross's command,	1,432
Maj. Gen. Carroll's division,	1,312
Brig. Gen. Coffee's brigade,	813
Maj. Hind's command,	230
Total,	3,961

8th January, 1815.

Artillery, navy and volunteers at batteries,	154
Col. Ross's command,	1,413
Maj. Gen. Carroll's division,	1,562
Brig. Gen. Coffee's brigade,	813
Col. Slaughter's command,	526
Maj. Hind's command,	230
Total,	4,698

It will be recollected that the enemy's force, by his own accounts, exceeded ten thousand.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Boston, Feb. 23, 1815. At a large and respectable meeting of the Republican Members of both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and other citizens, the following *Congratulatory Address* was unanimously voted to be communicated (by a committee) to the President, on the restoration of Peace between the U. States and G. Britain.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR, AFTER acknowledging our grateful obligations of the Supreme Disposer of national events, for the restoration of an honorable Peace between the U. States and G. B. in, we most cheerfully embrace the earliest opportunity to express our warmest approbation of the measures adopted by the Supreme Executive, to repel the invasion of a savage foe, and maintain the honor of the American flag, against those daring aggressors, who had presumptuously assumed the sovereignty of the ocean.

We have viewed the arduous conflict in which you have been engaged, with anxious solicitude; and though fully persuaded, that the energies of the administration would finally triumph over your foreign and domestic enemies, yet the constant pressure of opposition (by artifices the most subtle) could not but excite apprehensions among many considerate citizens, lest the false representations of an aspiring party, should create a jealousy between the respective States, which might lead to a temporary embarrassment of the Government, and involve the country in all the dreadful consequences of civil war:—Especially, when the evils were threatened by men, whose official situation gave them an opportunity to prosecute their mischievous designs with impunity.

Nothing short of conscious rectitude, and personal intrepidity, could have enabled the Supreme Executive to counteract the combined efforts of such formidable opponents, in their desperate pursuits to accomplish their baneful purposes. It affords the most pleasing reflections to the Republican citizens, that the late war has terminated so honourably to the American government. Our national character has been highly exalted—our glory has increased in almost every event of the war. The splendid victories of the army and navy have given us a pre-eminent station among the nations of Europe. Among these transcendent trophies of military heroism & naval tactics, we cannot but notice with admiration the magnanimity displayed by the Supreme Executive while assailed by the artifice of personal destruction. His firm and deliberate decisions on questions agitated by his opposers with the most inveterate malignancy—the fortitude and energy with which he withstood the imperious assaults of public bodies and private individuals, to "coerce" him from exercising his official functions, must ever place him in that dignified attitude as will command the veneration of his fellow citizens, and the reverence of the civilized world.

The honorable ground on which Peace is restored, must convince every impartial citizen, that the wisdom of the Executive in his diplomatic negotiations, aided by the judicious conduct of our Commissioners, has given an additional splendor to the various transactions of the government and substantiated the glory of the country on an imperishable basis.

May you long enjoy the blessings of Peace, and the advantages resulting from its permanent establishment; which, under God, you have been so instrumental in procuring; and while your enemies must stand confounded, amidst the lustre of your patriotism, at the baseness of their conduct, the approbation of a large and respectable majority of citizens throughout the United States, will commemorate your name in the American annals with lasting honors and applause.

The testimony of our estimation of your public services, is offered with sincerity, as a duty which we discharge with the most respectful cordiality.

In behalf of the Republican Members of both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and other citizens assembled, we request the honor to subscribe ourselves, your most obedient humble servants,

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, GEORGE BLAKE, JOHN HOLMES, MARK LANGDON HILL, TIMOTHY FULLER, Committee.

JAMES MADISON, President of the U. States.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

Washington, March 7.

I have received, fellow citizens, the address transmitted by you on the 23d of February, with the attention due to the occasion which gave rise to it, and to the view which it takes of past scenes and events.

Whatever differences of opinion may have existed among good citizens, all will rejoice in the happy result of the contest, in which we have been engaged. If this has been attended with difficulties and with sacrifices, with anxieties and with apprehensions, we have a reward in the reflection, that the rights of our country have been successfully maintained under peculiar disadvantages, against a nation powerful at all times, in armaments and resources, and wielding them against us, under circumstances the most favorable to her; that the arduous trial has unfolded the energies of the American people, the extent of their public spirit, the stability of their political institutions, and their capacities for war, as well as for the improvements and the enjoyments of a state of honorable peace.

The firm and persevering resistance which has been made, to violations of our national rights, and of our essential interests, and the signal valor and patriotism displayed by every variety of our arms, both on the water and on land, whilst they cannot fail to do justice to the American name, will be among the best guardians of our future peace and safety.

It remains for us to strengthen these titles to the respect and esteem of other nations, by an adherence to the policy which has cultivated peace, friendship, and useful intercourse with all; and to provide still further for our external security, as well as internal prosperity and happiness, by fidelity to the Union; by reverence to the laws, by discountenancing all local and other prejudices; and by promoting every where, the concord and brotherly affection, becoming members of one great political family.

I thank you, Fellow Citizens, for the kind partiality with which you have regarded the discharge of my duty, throughout the period which called for the best efforts of us all, in our respective situations; and I pray you to accept for yourselves, and for those in whose behalf you have spoken, assurances of my friendly respects and my best wishes.

JAMES MADISON. To BENJAMIN AUSTIN, GEORGE BLAKE, JOHN HOLMES, MARK LANGDON HILL, TIMOTHY FULLER, Esqrs.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA HERALD.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Several of our friends having expressed a wish to see a correct statement of the public debt together with its increase since the declaration of war, we addressed a letter to a friend at Washington, who has politely favored us with the information, we rejoice therefore that we have an opportunity of correcting the many false assertions which have lately been made in the neighboring districts by the opponents of the government, where it has unblushingly been told to the people, that it exceeded one hundred and forty millions. Subjoined to our correspondent's letter we have given a list of vessels captured by the navy of the U. States!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington to the Editors, dated March 17, 1815.

"The pressure of business has thus long delayed an answer to your inquiries touching the national debt, the navy, and the internal improvements occasioned or accelerated by the war. The same cause will necessarily prevent strict accuracy in my statements; but there will be no material accuracy in them. The comments on the facts, you must yourselves supply.

On the 1st of January, 1790, shortly after the commencement of General Washington's administration, the national debt was \$72,237,30.

At the commencement of Mr. Adams's administration in 1797, the public debt having increased upwards of eight millions, was 80,934,32.

At the commencement of Mr. Jefferson's administration in 1801, the debt amounted to 82,006,16.

At the commencement of Mr. Madison's administration, in 1809, the debt, having been diminished or paid off by the republicans to the amount of near thirty millions, was only 53,712,200.

During Mr. Madison's administration about twelve millions more of the debt have been paid off, and the then national debt, at this time, amounts only to 39,905,185.

It thus appears, that while the federal administration increased the public debt, the republicans have extinguished more than 42,000,000 of it, besides having purchased Louisiana, the brilliant theatre of American glory and destined to be the great emporium of western commerce and wealth.

The debt created by the war, as ascertained at the Treasury, amounts to 68,783,127.