

THE ADVERTISER.

COLUMBIA UNITED, THE LAND OF FREEDOM, THE CLIME OF PEACE AND THE GRAVE OF TYRANTS.

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AGENCY.

Montgomery County—John Campbell

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21.

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

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

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

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

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

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

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

The resources of our country were, at all times, competent to the attainment of every national object; but they will now be enriched and invigorated by the activity which peace will introduce into all the scenes of domestic enterprise and labor. The provision which has been made for the public creditors, during the present session

of Congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of the public credit, both at home and abroad. The reviving interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulations will, I trust, be seasonably devised as shall secure the United States their just proportion of the navigation of the world. The most liberal policy towards other nations, if met by corresponding dispositions, will, in this respect, be found the most beneficial policy towards ourselves. But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberation of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress.

The termination of the legislative session will soon separate you, fellow-citizens, from each other, and restore you to your constituents. I pray you to bear with you the expressions of my sanguine hope, that the peace which has been just declared will not only be the foundation of the most friendly intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, but that it will also be productive of happiness and harmony in every section of our beloved country. The influence of your precepts and example must be every where powerful: and while we accord with grateful acknowledgments for the protection which Providence has bestowed upon us, let us never cease to inculcate obedience to the laws, and fidelity to the union, as constituting the palladium of the national independence and prosperity.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington Feb. 18, 1815.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Extract from an Orleans paper, dated January 24.

This day was celebrated a triumph which no heart could behold without emotion. Amid the loudest acclamations that sex, whose smiles are the soldiers' best reward, received with a grateful heart, HIM, whose steady example saved them from the insolence of a foreign foe—with a trembling hand they crowned the soldier's brow—they followed his steps to the foot of the Altar—together they sent their orisons to HIM whose arm has been great to save. Never since injustice has been the scourge of man, since ambition has led her murderous hands to conquer and destroy, has the invisible controller of human power dealt a more deadly wound to cruelty and oppression.—Never did human nature approach the thrones of eternal mercy to return its grateful acknowledgments for a more signal deliverance.

A few gallant men have been sent to the abodes of everlasting peace by the accidents of this campaign.—Their remains have been laid in the grave by kindred hands; no enemy has violated the sacred dead. It may with propriety be inscribed on their tombs—
"Traveler go to Sparta we died in obedience of her laws."
Noble and generous men! you have been denied a participation in this day's festivity! you have fallen in the discharge of the highest duty imposed on human nature! But your memory shall be dear to those you have so greatly served. The passenger when reviewing the repository of their precious dust, will exclaim—"Here rests the relics of a hero, a soldier, a patriot, and a friend!"

This day, which perhaps for the first on earth ever united the pride of a Roman triumph and the fervor of Christian humility, will be long and strongly remembered. We have numbered a proud enemy; we have sealed our freedom; and we have performed the exalted duties of gratitude and devotion."

Extract of a letter from Col. A. Hynes to his Excellency Gov. Blount, dated

Camp Henderson, four miles above New-Orleans, Feb. 8, 1815.

DEAR SIR—The prisoners who were captured in the gun boats and on the night of the 23d of December, have been exchanged and returned to this city two days ago, among whom is Maj. Kavenaugh, who we expected was killed on the night of the 23d of December. Those prisoners have bro't intelligence that the British are building a great number of small boats, calculated to navigate small passes and Bayous, which are numerous in this country, and that they intend making another attack on New-Orleans, which they will endeavor to effect by some other route than they before attempt-

ed. We do not, however, apprehend any further danger from them for the present, as we have learned from a variety of concurring testimony, that their loss was much greater on the 8th January than we at first imagined. It is now generally estimated to be near three thousand men killed, wounded and prisoners. Dr. Flood, of this city, returned day before yesterday from the British fleet, (where he had gone in the cartel sent for the exchange of prisoners) states that there are several hospital ships all loaded with their wounded, and that the complexion of the soldiers is much altered from that of the prisoners taken near this city, the latter being the finest and most healthy sort of Irish and Scotchmen, but the first appear now to be pale and sickly and look as if they are affected by the unwholesomeness of the climate.

The unfortunate Lt. Gen. Sir Edw. Pakenham, (brother-in-law to Lord Wellington) and Maj. Gen. Gibbs are each put into hogheads of rum, and sent home to England in good spirits, on board the Plantagenet. These are melancholy trophies of the attack on New-Orleans, and their urns are encircled with the wreaths of the cypress instead of the laurel.

If there were an Anthony in England to shew the dumb wounds of those unfortunate generals and make them speak as he did those of Cesar, he would cause the people of the British empire to "rise and mutiny."—They would then demand of that government why the continuance of this unjust and unnecessary war; why sacrifice the flower of the British army in an ill-conducted and vain attempt on New-Orleans. Those men who fought on the morning of the 8th January deserved a nobler and better fate.—Their courage will excite the admiration of the whole world, and their misfortunes extort the pity of their enemies. They were led forward to slaughter, and received no equivalent—our own loss was about one to their hundred.

The report of this affair will not be believed. The British will misrepresent it, but I know not what apology they will make to their own government. Maj. General Keane was severely wounded in the thigh, and in the body, but is recovering.—He lost his sword in the action—when he was first wounded, he gave it to ensign Brown of the marines, who was taken with fifty-one others including Capt. Knight when reconnoitering the left of our line, and I had the honor of receiving those swords by order of General Jackson, and had Maj. Gen. Keane's sword in possession for about a week at Gen. Carroll's quarters. When I afterwards delivered it to Mr. Duplessis, the commissary of prisoners for New-Orleans. General Keane has particularly requested by Mr. Ogden (one of our prisoners who returned day before yesterday) that his sword should be returned to him; that it was a present received from a particular friend in England—that he did not want it for its intrinsic value, but to be kept as a memorial of friendship, and is willing to give a sword of almost any value to the person who holds it, if he should want to keep it as a trophy of war.

Gen. Jackson, with his usual generosity, has said it shall be returned to Gen. Keane, and will avail himself of the first opportunity of forwarding it to the fleet.

I am sorry that I have to mention to you that our soldiers are getting to be very sickly.

The seeds of disease were probably planted in their constitution while they remained in the swamp at the breast-work. It was a horrible place for our men to stay, but the necessity of the times commanded every sacrifice of comfort, and it is the source of the highest pleasure to know they braved every difficulty and hardship without a murmur.

I cannot in this place withhold expressions of admiration for the persevering good conduct of Cols. John Cocke and Robert Jarmon. They were always at their posts night and day and during the greatest inclemency of the weather. They have never been reported on the sick list and have always been faithful centinels during the greatest dangers. Capt. Weakly also deserves the highest praise for his many services, and particularly at the breast-work. I hope you will do those gentlemen the justice to report their good conduct to their countrymen at home.

You will understand me as not detracting any merit from other officers, but of rendering justice to three brave men.

Gen. Jackson's health is not good, I wish he could enjoy better health and live long to receive the gratitude of his countrymen.

NEW-ORLEANS.

This place is destined to become immortal in the annals of fame. Here the Eagle of America has soared above himself in a contest with the British Lion. The proud *Wellingtonian* phalanx is once more humbled—and not only humbled, but so signally defeated, with a loss so great on their part, and so small on ours, that history presents, we believe, no event like the battle of the 8th of January, which has, we trust in God, saved New-Orleans, the Key of the Mississippi, if not of the Union—a place destined by nature to become an emporium of trade, of arts and of arms, equal to any in the known world. The effects of this brilliant achievement, we confidently hope may not be merely the salvation of territory, and property; but that, reaching the throne of the Prince Regent, it may convince him, that his contest with us is in vain, that the God of armies is with us—and that, if he wishes to spare the blood and treasure, and indeed to save the sinking honor of his country, he will stop all preparation for another campaign, and heal the breach that is severing forever the two countries.—But we will not defer the reader by our own remarks, a moment longer, from the perusal of those details, which while they exhilarate every American heart, and call for our most fervent gratitude to Heaven, will carry astonishment and wonder to the shores of distant climes, at the prowess and glory of our infant republic.

Albany Register.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

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

The Court with great attention and much labor have perused the numerous papers and documents referred to them, from whence they collect—that Brigadier General Winder was appointed to the command of the 10th Military District, of which Washington was a part, on the 2d of July, 1814; that immediately thereafter he took every means in his power to put that District into a state of proper defence: that from the period when well grounded apprehensions were entertained that the enemy meditated an attack upon the Capital, his exertions were great and unremitting: that through these exertions he was enabled to bring into the field on the 24th of August, 1814, the day on which the battle of Bladensburg was fought, about 5 or 6000 men, all of whom excepting four hundred were militia: that he could not collect more than one half of his force until a day or two previously to the engagement, and 6 or 700 of them did not arrive until fifteen minutes before its commencement: that from the uncertainty whether Baltimore, the City of Washington or Fort Washington would be selected as the point of attack, it was necessary that Brigadier General Winder's troops should frequently change their positions, owing to which, and the frequent alarms causelessly excited in the night of the 23d of August, they were much fatigued and many of them nearly exhausted at the time when the hostile army was crossing the bridge at Bladensburg: that the officers commanding the troops were generally unknown to General Winder, and but a very small number of them had enjoyed the benefit of military instruction or experience.

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

The Court adjourned *sine die*.

W. SCOTT,

Major General & President.

TREATY WITH THE CREEK INDIANS.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the U. States of America;
To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting.

WHEREAS certain articles of agreement and capitulation were made and concluded on the ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, between Major General Andrew Jackson, in the name of the President of the United States of America, for and in behalf of the United States, and the chiefs, deputies and warriors, of the Creek Nation: and whereas the President having seen and considered the same, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, duly ratified and confirmed the said articles of agreement and capitulation, which are in the words following, to wit:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND CAPITULATION,

Made and concluded this ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, between Major General Andrew Jackson, on behalf of the President of the United States of America, and the Chiefs, Deputies and Warriors of the Creek Nation.

WHEREAS an unprovoked, inhuman and sanguinary war, waged by the hostile Creeks against the United States, hath been repelled, prosecuted and determined, successfully on the part of the said States, in conformity with principles of national justice and honorable warfare—And whereas consideration is due to the rectitude of proceeding dictated by instructions relating to the re-establishment of peace: Be it remembered, that, prior to the conquest of that part of the Creek nation hostile to the United States, numberless aggressions had been committed against the peace, the property and the lives of citizens of the United States, and those of the Creek nation in amity with her, at the mouth of Duck river, Fort Mimms and elsewhere, contrary to national law, and the regard due to an article of the Treaty concluded at New-York, in the year 1790, between the two nations: That the United States, previous to the perpetration of such outrages, did, in order to ensure future amity and concord between the Creek nation and the said States, in conformity with the stipulations of former treaties, fulfil, with punctuality and good faith, her engagements to the said nation: that more than two-thirds of the whole number of chiefs and warriors of the Creek Nation, disregarding the genuine spirit of existing treaties, suffered themselves to be instigated to violations of their national honor, and the respect due to a part of their own nation faithful to the United States and the principles of humanity, by imposters denouncing themselves Prophets, and by the duplicity and misrepresentation of foreign emissaries, whose governments are at war, open or understood, with the United States. Wherefore, 1st.—The United States demand an equivalent for all expenses incurred in prosecuting the war to its termination, by a cession of all the territory belonging to the Creek nation within the territories of the United States, lying west, south and south-eastwardly, of a line to be run and described by persons duly authorized and appointed by the President of the United States.—Beginning at a point on the eastern bank of the Coosa River, where the south boundary line of the Cherokee Nation crosses the same; running from thence down the said Coosa river with its eastern bank according to its various meanders to a point one mile above the mouth of Cedar creek, at Fort Williams, thence east two miles, thence south two miles, thence west to the eastern bank of the said Coosa river, thence down the eastern bank thereof according to its various meanders to a point opposite the upper end of the great falls (called by the natives *Woetumka*) thence east from a true meridian line to a point due north of the mouth of the Olukskee, thence south by a like meridian line to the mouth of Olukskee on the south side of the Tallapoosa river, thence up the same according to its various meanders to a point where a direct course will cross the same at the distance of ten miles from the mouth thereof, thence a direct line to the mouth of Summochock creek, which empties into the Chatachouchee river on the east side thereof below the Eufaulau Town, thence east from a true meridian line to a point which shall intersect the line now dividing the lands claimed and owned by the said Creek nation from those claimed & owned by the state of Georgia: Provided, nevertheless, that where any possession of any Chief or Warrior of the Creek nation, who shall have been friendly to the United States during the war, and taken an active part therein