

of the practice, and not the cessation of the claim, was the object of the American government, a written agreement to desist was no longer indispensable. Great Britain, after what she had seen of our fighting, might be safely left to calculate, in the event of any future European maritime warfare, the difference of loss and gain between a forbearance to impress citizens of the U. States and a renewal of the practice.

Fourthly: As to the honor of the nation. It is only necessary to mention Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Jones, Perry, Lawrence, Porter, M'Donough, Broxon, Scott, Jackson, Macomb, Pike, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Plattsburg, and to refer to other names too numerous to particularize.

This obvious view of the subject ought to convince every body that American rights have triumphed over British wrongs; and that the Administration has succeeded in asserting the principles of God and Nature against the encroachments of human ambition and tyranny. Mr. Madison and Col. Monroe, and other distinguished men may be proud to have their names so intimately connected with this portion of our history. It does them immortal honor. And who is it that still assails them? Men who, I think, if John Milton were alive, and wanted to write a *Political Paradise Lost*, might furnish him with precious models of dramatic personae for a new Pandemonium. But, as Great Britain has made peace, the Tories might as well make peace too; for, say what they will, we have not only won all the points, but, considering Gen. Jackson's splendid victory at New-Orleans just at the close of the war, we have also won the odd trick.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.

The following is the address of Major General JACKSON to his troops on the first general review after his return to the city.

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District
NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1815.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS,

On this general review the commander in chief would do injustice to your feelings if he withheld from you the renewed assurance of his thanks and of his admiration—you have realised his highest hopes.

The audacious enemy who so lately prophaned your soil by his tread, threatening to lay your city in ashes and your country in ruin, has been compelled, by your valor, to retire in disgrace. Are you not sufficiently compensated for your nights of watchfulness and your days of toil?

Saviours of your country, you have merited its best rewards, and the veneration of posterity!

Natives of different states, you have shewn that one common principle united you. Feeling as Americans, you have harmonised as a band of brothers. Such was the spirit which animated the fathers of our independence.

No sooner had the enemy raised his standard on your shore, than, with an inferior force, you attacked him in his camp—that enemy who had achieved such wonders in Europe, and committed such excesses on the Atlantic seaboard. From that moment I foresaw the happy result which has at length crowned your exertions. You proved that the enemy was mortal and could be made to fear!—this was all of which I wished you to be convinced.

Five days after, deriving confidence from his increased strength, he presented his columns in formidable array before you. He hoped to intimidate or drive you from your position. Vain expectation! You met his approach with shouts of defiance and the roar of artillery. The erect and undaunted front which you displayed, and the deadly fire which you opened, alike admonished him of the fallacy of his hopes.—He drew off his columns and retired—pierced with chagrin and overwhelmed with shame.

But he did not abandon his purpose. We had not yet beheld a full display of his bombs and rockets; and those were to throw us into confusion and frighten us into retreat. Hope more vain than ever! From how many different points did he not open upon us those engines which he thought so terrifying, or the morning which ushered in the year? The sight was new—but how long was it alarming? Never can your general forget with what emotions he beheld you smile with contempt on this pompous pageantry! He saw that the feelings which gave birth to that expression, lived in a heart not to be overawed or subdued. The application of your matches was not retarded, nor the accuracy of your fire disturbed, by the splendid demonstration of the enemy. In a few hours we beheld his cannon dismounted, and him flying with precipitation.

Tortured into madness by repeated disappointments he collected his strength for a mighty effort. That was the effort which terminated in his ruin. On the morning of the 8th of January, a day which will long be illustrious, he opened his artillery and advanced his columns. Appealing no longer to your fears alone, he hoped to succeed now by an exertion of his strength. How fatal were his hopes! His columns, cut in pieces by your

fire, fled precipitately and in confusion. From that moment he became sensible of his folly and the madness of his designs. His only thoughts were, how to escape your further vengeance—happy to retire under the cover of darkness and a load of shame.

Thus, fellow-citizens, have you chastised the insolent invader of your soil—thus were avenged the outrages of female innocence committed at Hampton. Little did that enemy think, when he was rioting on the Atlantic shore in all the excesses of wantonness and barbarity, that he was raising up, in another part of the Union, a spirit to punish those atrocities! Deluded wretch! did he believe that Heaven would never interpose to arrest the career of his wickedness? Happy you who have been the instruments to teach him his folly and avenge his crimes? Your city was doomed to revelling and riot—here was to have been re-created those scenes, at which, even on the mention, humanity shudders. Did he forget how the heart is emboldened and the arm sinewed in defence of female innocence! Did he forget the enthusiasm which would animate the inhabitants in the day of battle when they remembered their wives, their daughters and their sisters? that the hardy sons of the West, though far removed from those tender relatives, were the champions of female virtue? Thrice happy you who have been able to undeceive him! Future generations shall hail your names with gratitude, & point to your virtues as an example worthy for imitation.

Deeds so illustrious you will never tarnish by a future direction of duty. Another opportunity may soon be offered you for the exercise of your fortitude and the display of your valor—it will then be seen how justly you have merited the laurels you have won. The enemy, though compelled to ignominious flight, still hovers on your coast. Incautious wretch! he had not provided for the reverses which have overtaken him. Flushed with recent victory, and relying on our weakness, he came in all the pride of a conqueror, to establish colonial government. Even the possibility of defeat had not entered his previous calculations. Repulsed and driven back on his first approach, and at a moment when he scarcely looked for opposition, it is not surprising that he is thrown into perplexity. Even on the bosom of his boasted element he perceives that danger still hovers round him. Rendered frantic by his situation he may again attempt some act of madness—in the delirium of his folly or the paroxysm of his rage, it will not be astonishing if he renews his efforts against our city. We will every where be prepared for the most desperate acts of his insanity. Excited to vigilance by the secrecy of his approach, and inspired with confidence by our subsequent triumphs, we shall be enabled, if he repeats his experiment, to drive from his distempored fancy the dreams of conquest which have so long deceived him. Happy deliverance for ourselves and for the world.

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District
New-Orleans, Feb. 19, 1815.

Fellow-Citizens and Soldiers,

The flag vessel which was sent to the enemy's fleet has returned; and brings with it intelligence, extracted from a London paper, that on the 24th of December, articles of peace were signed at Ghent, by the American commissioners and those of his Britannic majesty.

We must not be thrown into false security by hopes that may be delusive. It is by holding out such, that an artful and insidious enemy too often seeks to accomplish what the utmost exertions of his strength will not enable him to effect. To place you off your guard and attack you by surprise, is the natural expedient of one who, having experienced the superiority of your arms, still hopes to overcome you by stratagem. Though young in the 'trade' of war, it is not by such artifices that he will deceive us.

Peace, whenever it shall be re-established on fair and honorable terms, is an event in which both nations ought to rejoice; but whether the articles which are said to have been signed for its restoration will be approved by those whose province it is to give them their final confirmation, is yet uncertain. Until they shall be ratified by the Prince Regent and the President of the United States, peace, though so much to be desired, may be still distant. When that shall be done, the happy intelligence will be publicly and speedily announced. In the mean time every motive that can operate on men who love their country, and are determined not to lose it, calls upon us for increased vigilance and exertion.

If peace be near at hand, the days of our watchfulness—of our toils and privations—will be proportionably few.—If it be distant, we shall at any rate, hasten its arrival, by being constantly and every where prepared for war.

Whatever be the designs of the enemy, we must be ready to meet them. Should he have the temerity to assail us again, we will once more drive him ignominiously from our shore. If he place his hopes of success on stratagem

our watchfulness shall disappoint him; if on an exertion of his strength, we have proved how successfully that can be resisted.

It is true Fort Bowyer has fallen; but it must and will be speedily regained. We will expel the invader from every spot on our soil; and teach him, if he hopes for conquest, how vain it is to seek it in a land of freedom.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. General Commanding.

FROM THE LIGHT HOUSE.

The conduct of Col. Davis and the Kentucky detachment under his command explained, in the battle at Orleans on the 8th of Jan. last.

MR. EDITOR.—You will oblige a friend to your establishment, as an Editor, by giving publicity to the following remarks and general order, which as a soldier in the army to which they relate, I take the liberty of communicating.

A report has obtained currency, and is now afloat in the world, attaching much infamy (and stating many circumstances which are false,) to the character of the small detachment of Kentuckians, who were unfortunate in the choice of a commander on the memorable 8th of January last. The following opinion of the court of enquiry, called for the purpose of investigating the conduct of the officers concerned in that affair, will, I hope, be a satisfactory evidence of the conduct of Lt. Col. Davis, of the 13th regt. detached Kentucky militia, who commanded the Kentuckians; and cast the censure on the person who deserves it. It is a well known fact that not more than 500 stand of arms were furnished the whole Kentucky detachment, until after they had arrived within the thunder of General Jackson's cannon, on the fourth of January. And Gov. Claiborne's letter to Gov. Shelby, written the day of our arrival, states that arms were very scarce, but he expected a supply from Pittsburg; which did not arrive until after the last battle was fought. On the evening of the 7th January, Col. Slaughter's regt. and Major Hanson's Battalion were ordered to march down from our landing, and form in behind Gen. Carroll's division, to support the centre of the works. And the annexed order from General Adair, will shew that all the arms and ammunition were ordered to be taken from Col. Davis's command, and given to those who went to reinforce the breast work. And I was witness to the deficiency of the arms provided the troops who fought and defended the works, when the fire was still very warm. After the enemy was repulsed at the works a number of Kentuckians, whose guns would not fire, leaped over the works and picked up the enemy's, and fired several rounds. Col. Davis, after our departure, was furnished with all the refuse guns that could be mustered, and immediately marched over the river to reinforce Gen. Morgan, who commanded there. On the morning of the 8th a nearly simultaneous attack was made on both sides of the river, when the detachment under Gen. Morgan was forced to retire. The Gen. appeared to cast the principal blame on the few Kentuckians, who were so unfortunate as to share the defeat. The principal part of the troops were a mixture of Creoles and French, who appear to have no confidence in themselves or their commander. Let justice deal its portion, and misrepresentation fall before its power, and those who were so willing to exculpate themselves stand before the bar of a generous public, until a full investigation of their conduct take place.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

Camp below New Orleans, Jan. 7th, 1815.
All the men in Col. Davis's regt. who have been furnished with arms and ammunition, will immediately deliver them to adj. Maccoun, of Col. Slaughter's regiment. Maj. Crenshaw's battalion will deliver their arms and ammunition received by them to Maj. Harrison, for the use of his battalion. Tents will likewise be given up in the same order.

JOHN ADAIR, Adj. Gen.

Head-Quarters 7th Military District,
Adjutant General's Office, New Orleans,
19th February, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a court of enquiry, convened at this place on the 9th inst. of which the Kentucky Militia and Col. Dijon and Cavallier, of the Louisiana Militia, in the engagement of the 8th of January last, on the West bank of the river Mississippi, were investigated. The court after mature deliberation, is of opinion that the conduct of those gentlemen in the action aforesaid, and retreat on the 8th of January, on the West bank of the Mississippi, is not reprehensible—the causes of the retreat, the court attributed to the shameful flight of the command of Major Arno, sent to oppose the landing of the enemy. The retreat of the Kentucky militia, which considering their position, the deficiency of their arms, and other causes, may be excusable, and the panic and confusion introduced into every part of the line, thereby occasioning the retreat and confusion of the Orleans and Louisiana militia; whilst the court find much to applaud in the zeal and

gallantry of the officers immediately commanding, they believe that a further reason of the retreat, may be found in the manner in which the force was posted on the line which they consider exceptionable. The command of Cols. Dejan, Cavallier, and Desfluet, commanding 500 men, supported by three pieces of artillery, having in front a strong breast work, occupying only a space of two hundred yards—whilst the Kentucky militia composing Col. Davis's command, only 170 strong, without artillery, occupied more than three hundred yards, covered by a small ditch only. The Major General approves the proceedings of the court of enquiry, which is dissolved.

By Command
H. CHOTARD Asst. Ad. Gen.

TRANSLATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29th, 1815.
Major General VILLERE to the commander in chief of the forces of his Britannic majesty, lately stationed on the left bank of the Mississippi.

SIR—I have seen with a tranquil eye the excesses with which the army under your command has been guilty; I have not been astonished at the carrying off of my negroes.

The conduct of the English in other parts of the United States, was known to me. But I was penetrated with grief, when my son, of whose candour and inexperience you took an improper advantage, delivered to me the four hundred and ninety dollars, which one of the commissaries of your army gave him by your order, in payment for my cattle, horses, and other articles; and I shuddered with indignation at an outrage, of which I could have no conception; major general Jackson is willing, at my request, to return you this money, to my eyes as contemptible as your conduct is humiliating. This I am persuaded will effect no change in your conduct, but it will at least give you a knowledge of the disposition of the man you have insulted.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and most humble servant.
(Signed)

JACQUES VILLERE.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

The Transit is now on her way down from New-London. She left Bordeaux on the 6th of Jan. and the river on the 12th. Christopher Hugues, Secretary of Legation, and William Smaier, attached to the late mission at Ghent, and George Boyd, of Washington, reached town yesterday.

By this arrival we learn, that the Congress of Vienna was still in existence, though it was believed that there was no harmony in the views of the great Powers composing it. It is understood that Russia insists on the restoration of Poland under her exclusive auspices. Prussia does not oppose this measure, but insists on the entire acquisition of Saxony. Austria and England evidently oppose these views, and act in concert. The movements of the former indicate a determination to retain under her dominion the late kingdom of Italy, and the provinces lately pertaining to the French Empire in that country, and in Illyria, Dalmatia, &c. while the latter is employing all her influence in the consolidation of the military strength of North Germany, Holland and Belgium; with the same views, both these powers seem desirous to cultivate the best understanding with the King of Naples, whose military establishment is reported to surpass 80,000 men, and to be on the best footing of organization and equipment.

The unsettled state of public affairs in France, her deranged finances, the general discontent of her military, and the imbecility of the actual government of that country, have prostrated all her influence in the great political concerns of Europe: under such circumstances, all the talents and intrigue of her minister, Talleyrand, cannot raise her above a secondary consideration at Vienna. The illustrious exile of Elba continues to excite the interest and speculation of all Europe.

It would be difficult to describe the interest which the continent of Europe has taken in the events which have happened in America during the last year. Long accustomed to receive all their impressions of America, and all the accounts of the events of the war immediately from England, the glorious affairs of Chippewa, of Niagara Falls, of Fort Erie, of Lake Champlain, and the retreat of Gov. Prevost from the "new line of demarkation," all of which were correctly reported, and understood in Europe, opened their eyes; and the people of the continent were not less amazed than delighted at the gallantry and skill displayed by American commanders and American soldiers. The names of our naval & military heroes, a e in the mouths of every one. From regarding us as a people about to be conquered by the enormous undivided power of Great Britain, the news from America began to be looked for with anxiety—Victories gained by Americans were viewed as events of course—and their sympathies and admiration were completely enlisted in our behalf; the American name stands high in the estimation of every country not immediately

connected with Great Britain, and France especially, (where, notwithstanding her claim of gratitude that redeemed people for so long maintaining, and at last, restoring to their beloved Louis le desire) to be known as an American, is sufficient insurance to a stranger the courtesy even the caresses of every class of community.

We learn from an English paper the 19th of December, that in parts of Germany the robbers are numerous, that detachments of military have been sent out to guard great roads.

It is said the French government suspended the payment of Bonaparte's pension.

That Admiral Cochrane has made an application for some three decades for the American service.

That there were arrivals at Portsmouth with news from Halifax on the 23d of November, and from Quebec the 12th. General Kemp had arrived with news of the actual state of the Canadas. The Loire and Penelope had arrived with 435 American prisoners.

That the port of St. Michaels, on December 2, was blockaded by an American privateer.

That the Hyder Ally privateer, captured in the Indian ocean, the Owen Glendower, and carried to Pulo Penang.

That the Dey of Algiers had declared war against Napoleon, and ordered his cruisers to capture all vessels sailing under his flag, and, if possible, seize his person.

That on the 8th of December an American privateer ship was captured off Whitby by a Greenlandman, in a severe action of 50 minutes, and taken in tow.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

Within the last three days, a great American house has purchased wards of two millions in the funds.

Sir H. Wellesley, our Ambassador at Madrid, has obtained permission to retire from a situation which recent events have rendered irksome and disagreeable.

Parliament has adjourned to the 12th of Feb.

The Prince Regent's wife is on a visit to Naples, and receives great attention from Murat.

The report now is, that Bonaparte is to be removed to the island of St. Helena.

The Duke of Wellington is to remain Ambassador at Paris.

The diet at Christiana unanimously elected Charles XVIII, King of Sweden, on the 4th ult. and proclaimed the same day. The Crown Prince is present, and took the oath of fidelity to the new sovereign. Count d'Ernst was invested with the dignity of Swedish holder of Norway.

HAMBURG, DEC. 23.

The accounts from Vienna of the 16th inst. which have been brought here by a courier, are by no means consolating to the friends of humanity. Discord increased daily. Lord Castlereagh has protested, in an energetic tone, against the cession of Saxony to Prussia. Prince Metternich has delivered in a long note fraught with reasoning and detail, in which it is proved that Saxony should be preserved to Russia and Prussia oppose the views of the other powers, both with regard to Saxony and Poland; so that we are very anxious to know how the Congress of Vienna will terminate.

The king of Wurtemberg has delivered an energetic protest against the project of giving the fortress of Mentz to Bavaria. Similar protests are expected from other German princes.

It is understood that Austria has offered, in the event of the Vistula being declared the boundary of the Russian Empire in Poland, to give up to Prussia the Polish provinces of Cracow, Sandomir, lying on the left bank of Vistula, and formerly belonging to Western Galicia.

Ghent, DEC. 29.

The day before yesterday, the constituted authorities of this city paid a visit in a body to the English and American legations, to congratulate them on the cessation of the differences between the two nations, by the conclusion of an advantageous peace. The American ministers gave yesterday evening a diplomatic supper in the hotel; the greatest cordiality prevailed at it between them and the English ministers, who, in a few days, will give in their turn an entertainment to the ministers of the two nations to be taken place shortly.

A Liverpool paper says—"The effects of the American pacification which has taken place in the value of American produce during the present week, is less considerable than has been expected, on account of the small stock of the chief American staples which now remain in the market. The effects of the American pacification have been very promptly felt in this port. A vessel is already announced to sail for one of the ports in the U. States."

Extract of a letter from a young American gentleman in Cadiz, dated Dec. 12, 1815.

"An expedition of about ten thousand men, to be under the command of general Morillo, has been fitting from this port for the last three months."