

# THE ADVERTISER.

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

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## The Advertiser.

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CONDITIONS.

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### OUR NEW FRIENDS.

Copy of a letter from Com Campbell to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Savannah, 29th March, 1815.

SIR—My respects to you of the 18th inst. made you acquainted with my having dispatched a gun-vessel to Cumberland, for the purpose of recovering from Admiral Cockburn the barge and dismantled gun-vessel taken at St. Mary's. I have now the honor to enclose the report of sailing master John Hulburd, whom I sent on this duty—which goes to prove a most flagrant violation of national rights, and an outrage committed on the flag of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

HUGH G. CAMPBELL.

The hon. B. W. Crowninshield.  
U. S. gun-vessel, No. 163, Cumberland Sound, March 18, 1815.

SIR—Proceeding with the despatch which you did me the honor to entrust to my care, I sailed from Tybee bar, at 1 P. M. on the 16th inst. wind N. E. steering south, at half past 3 descried a sail in the S. E. quarter, which we soon found to be a ship standing N. N. W. about 40 minutes after she fired a gun and hoisted her colors; the shot passed over our fore gaff; our colours were hoisted, continued our cruise for a few minutes, then hauled up S. E. the wind having blown off the land all the preceding day, it was very smoky near the horizon. Several Russian and Swedish vessels having passed from Amelia for Savannah, she was taken for one of that description, until coming away S. W. it was discovered that some of her gun deck ports were open. We then luffed E. S. E. when another gun was fired; the shot passed about the main rigging over the lee quarter. Heaving his vessel too on the starboard tack, hailed me by saying, "you damned rascal, if you don't lower your boat down and come on board immediately, I'll fire into you; I'll sink you, God damn you." Seeing me in the act of taking in the square sail, "why don't you heave to, God damn you, I'll fire a broadside into you." As soon as I could be heard, I said, "this is a United States vessel from Savannah with dispatches for Admiral Cockburn. In the act of pronouncing the last words, a musket was fired at me, the ball passed near my shoulders, over the hand of the man at the helm, striking the water from twenty to thirty feet from the vessel. Putting the helm down, I again informed him of the character of the vessel, saying, if you wish for further satisfaction, you are at liberty to send your boat on board. He said, I don't care a d—n for the dispatches nor Admiral Cockburn either; God d—n them and the United States too; I'll fire a broadside into you and sink you if you don't lower your boat down and come on board, you rascal." Put about and run close under the ship's lee, saying "this is the United States gun vessel No. 168, with dispatches for the Admiral off St. Mary's; if you doubt her being what she appears to be, you can send your boat on board; I shall heave too, as soon as clear sufficient to lie too," which was done on the starboard tack. He then hailed saying, "if you heave too on the starboard tack I will send my boat on board of you;" at that moment discovered both his hands up, crying no, no, no, no; as if to prevent the firing of the quarter deck guns and musketry—most of the men were in readiness to fire. Turning to me, says, "God d—n you come on board or I'll sink you—I'll fire thunder into you." I replied, "if you do, I shall return your compliments with lightning." At this time I received, if possible, a greater flood of vulgar abuse than be-

fore. I hove about, stood to windward of him, heaving too on his starboard quarter with the larboard tacks on board; when a Lieutenant came along side, ordered me into the boat, saying, "if you do not go on board, every one of you will be taken out and carried to Charleston." Go on board and tell your commander that I shall not lower my boat, nor shall any officer or man leave the vessel, but by force, shewing him the paper for Admiral Cockburn. If you don't go on board, you will be sunk as soon as I go on board; I advise you to go—"I want no advice," said I, "I have the orders of my government by which I am governed, tell your commander such trifling shall not pass with impunity."

On the boat leaving us the captain of the ship said, won't the d—d rascal come? then come along side and let me sink him; I'll fire a broadside into him. On the boats reaching the ship's side a gun was fired; the shot passing to leeward, through the main sail, near the mast, cutting away one of the stays, going between the foremast and rigging; while he gave a full vent to his vulgar abuse, throwing down his speaking trumpet. Hitherto every order of mine had been obeyed with alacrity. I now saw every one of our little crew anxiously waiting the order to fire into the apparent enemy; but I considered that several valuable lives would in all probability be lost, and the flag struck at last. With my reduced crew it was hardly possible for me to escape from a vessel sailing nearly or quite as well as mine. Under these considerations I fired a gun across his bows, as the vessels were lying, sunk the signals and hauled the colors down. A lieutenant came on board, to whom I made a formal surrender of the vessel; he observed, that he was only a lieutenant. "Send an officer on board, I replied, the officers and men are your prisoners." He ordered me on board the ship. On my arrival on board the ship, I was met by the captain near the main mast saying, this is his majesty's ship Erebus, Bartholomew commander. "This is the U. S. gun vessel No. 168, which I surrender as your prize, myself, officers and crew as your prisoners." He said again, "now dare you refuse to come on board his Majesty's ship when ordered?" "I know not nor do I acknowledge any right you have to order me on board, or to interrupt me sailing along the American coast. I shall, however, make a fair representation of this most flagrant abuse of power on your part to my government. Had I the crew that were attached to my vessel but a few days since, you should not have brought me on board, without my first marking your vessel with a few thirty-two pound shot and I very much regret that I have not the command of a vessel of 20 guns, which would save the trouble of demanding satisfaction at a future day, by taking it on the spot." He said, "I only wish to warn you off the coast; will you see my orders from the Admiral to warn all vessels from the coast?" "As I am governed by the orders of my own government, I can have nothing to do with those of Admiral Cockburn."—He said, I thought you might be from the Cape of Good Hope. "You could not believe any such thing, when you see she has no quarter, has not the appearance of having been at sea any length of time; her boats not stowed as if to remain long at sea; nor could you suppose that were we from a long cruise I should run past the port of Savannah, thereby exposing my vessel to any British cruiser that might happen to be on the coast. He then said, upon my honor, I believe it was an accident, but I am sure the last shot would not have been fired if you had not been trying to run away from me. "You could believe no such thing; you saw both jibs to windward and the helm a-lee." He said, upon my honor I don't know whether it went off by accident or was fired, no orders were given to fire. After walking the quarter-deck for a few minutes, returning, he said, will you see my orders to warn all vessels off the coast. "As I have nothing to do with them I can have no wish to see them." If you think this will cause any dispute between the two governments, said he, I will return with you to the Admiral and have it settled. "I replied, I do not feel myself authorised in my present situation to receive any satisfaction you may have in your power to offer for such a willful insult offered to the U. States. I was then ordered on board, and to proceed with the dispatches.—When on board of the Erebus I saw about twenty negroes, and on the gun deck looking up the hatch thirteen black women, several of whom I had previously seen in the neighborhood of

St. Mary's. The ship mounted 20 thirty-two pound carronades, and two long eighteens on her spar deck; had twenty ports independent of her bridle ports on the gun-deck. As her ports were shut I could not ascertain what guns she had. I am since informed, that she is a rocket ship; she had all hands at quarters, for were they piped down until I left her. I was detained about an hour at a quarter.—My sails being torn out, came into port, it blowing fresh, and the Admiral under way, delivered a dispatch to Captain Hamilton of the Ceylon.—The Admiral ordered it sent out as per signal. I have the honor,

to remain, sir, yours

Very respectfully,

JOHN HULBURD.

Com. HUGH G. CAMPBELL

ALGIERS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Algiers is the second in order as you proceed up the Mediterranean, of those countries called the states of Barbary, its capital being 500 miles from Gibraltar. The country extends 4 or 500 miles on the sea, and from 40 to 100 inland to the mountains. It is under the government of a Dey, elected for life from any rank in the army, and a council of little authority or influence called the Divan. The provinces are governed by Deys or Viceroyes as despotic as their master. The military force seldom exceeds 6000 men. The naval force is more respectable. It has usually consisted of 5 or 6 frigates, with smaller vessels. The present force is said to be 5 frigates from 30 to 50 guns each, 6 corvettes and brigs, mounting each 20 guns or more, and 6 or 8 gunboats, manned by between 3 and 4000 men.

The Barbary States commenced their piratical practices early in the 16th century. Haruc and Hayradin, sons of a potter in the island of Lesbos, having run away from their father and become pirates, under the name of friends to the sea, assembled so many followers, and were so successful in their depredations, that their names became terrible from the straits of Dardanelles to those of Gibraltar.—They were each called Barbarossa, from the red color of their beards.—They first carried their prizes into the Barbary ports, by which those towns were greatly enriched. In process of time the King of Algiers applied to the elder Barbarossa for assistance, to subdue a fort which the Spaniards had built near their capital. Under pretence of furnishing this assistance, he marched into Algiers with 5000 troops, took forcible possession of the town, murdered the monarch, and caused himself to be proclaimed king. He continued his depredations on all christian nations, and greatly increased his power. His brother Barbarossa, who succeeded him by treachery and with the assistance of the Grand Seigneur Solyman, became master of Tunis.—Here his power became very formidable; but the Emperor Charles V. of Germany fitted out a fleet of 500 vessels, having on board 30,000 regular troops, took the Goletta, which protected the harbor by storm, subdued an immense army which Barbarossa had assembled, released 20,000 christian slaves, and restored the son of the former king to the throne.

The government of Algiers devolved on Hascen Aga, who continued with great activity the piratical depredations on the christian states. Charles took the resolution of subduing also this freebooter. He assembled a force of 20,000 foot and 200 horse, mostly veteran troops, besides 3,000 volunteers, including the flower of the Spanish and Italian nobility, and a thousand soldiers under one of the most gallant knights of Malta. This force he commanded in person. The voyage to the African coast was tempestuous, and as he approached the shore, the roll of the sea would not permit the troops to land. At last he succeeded in gaining the shore, and marched towards the town of Algiers. To oppose this mighty army Hascen had only 800 Turks and 5,000 Moors; yet returned an insolent answer to the summons of surrender.

On the second day after the landing of the army, the clouds began to gather and the heavens to assume a threatening aspect. At night the rain began to fall in torrents, accompanied by a violent wind. The soldiers had landed without tents or provisions, and had nothing to cover them, or to appease their hunger. Their camp was overflowed with water; at every step they took they sunk to their ankles in mud—they could not lie down, and they could hardly stand against the impetuosity of the tempest, which assailed them with wind, rain and hail. As the morning

dawned they were attacked by the Turks and Moors, who sallied, dry and vigorous, from their comfortable quarters; and they were hardly capable of resistance, sunk as they were in the mire, exhausted with hunger, cold and fatigue, and blinded by the storm, their powder wet, and their matches extinct. It was no sooner broad day, the hurricane having abated none of its violence; than the sea opened to their sight, agitated with all the rage of which that element is capable; all the ships on which the sustenance of the army depended were driven from their anchors—some beaten to pieces on the rocks, some dashing against one another, and some sinking in the waves. Fifteen ships of war, and 140 transports, with 8,000 men, perished in the storm, and such of the unhappy crews as escaped the fury of the sea, were murdered by the Arabs as they approached the shore. The emperor could only stand a silent spectator of this scene of destruction. Another night approached; and again covered the sea with darkness. The whole night, the horrors of which were increased by several severe shocks of an earthquake, passed in anguish, suspense and uncertainty, and it was not until the dawn of another day, that a storm, unequalled for 50 years in fierceness and horror, abated so as to permit the shattered remnant of the fleet to seek a port. This port was distant, three days' march, from the place of landing. Thither the emperor led his famished troops, subsisted even himself on horse-flesh. Many sunk down and died—many were drowned in the swollen streams which they were obliged to wade up to the chin, and many were killed by the enemy, who harassed their retreat, and annoyed them by day and night. So great was the number of prisoners made by the Algerines, that they sold them, by way of contempt for an onion per head.

At last the remnant of the army embarked at the port of Metaufuz, but this was not the end of the calamities. A new storm arose, shattered the fleet, and obliged them separately to put into such ports as they could most easily make in Spain and Italy, thus leaving the several adventurers to spread the story of their disasters, with all the circumstances of aggravation and horror, which their fear or fancy suggested.

Since the fatal issue of this expedition, the Algerines have continued their depredations on the christian nations, when not subsidized by them, to the present day. Many expeditions have been, with various success, undertaken against them by the different European powers, the history of which is very interesting. The result of all seems to have been, that it is cheaper to buy their friendship, than to compel it. The Dey once told an English consul that the Algerines were a company of rogues and that he was their captain. Most, if not all, the commercial nations have recently been content to preserve peace with them at the expense of an annual subsidy, and some of them have received ministers from their court.

In December, 1810, a minister plenipotentiary from the Dey of Algiers arrived in London, where he probably remains to this day. He was said to be a respectable looking man of 70 years of age, with a long white beard, and a statesman of considerable abilities. He carried with him a numerous retinue, rich presents, and a menagerie of lions, tigers, ostriches, &c. with some capital Arabian horses.

The United States by treaty in 1795 agreed to pay the Dey of Algiers, annually, in military stores, 12,000 sequins, equal to 15 or 20,000 dollars.

### A 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 United States and Great Britain.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

SIR—After acknowledging our grateful obligations to the Supreme Disposer of national events, for the restoration of an honorable Peace between the United States and Great Britain, we 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 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 was terminated so honorably 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. Admit these transcendent trophies of military heroism and naval tactics, we cannot but notice, with admiration, the magnanimity displayed by the Supreme Executive while assailed by the artillery of personal detraction. 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 U. States, will commemorate your name in the American annals with lasting honors and applause.

This 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,

MARK LANGDON HILL,

TIMOTHY FULLER,

JAMES MADISON,  
President of the United States.

### THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

Washington, March 7, 1815.

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 sacrifices, with anxieties and 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 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

Com-  
mittee