

too, whose force I now clearly distinguished to be composed of one thousand men and officers. About 9 30, the Alligator (tender) which was to the southward and eastward, and endeavoring to join the division, was captured by several of the enemy's barges, when the whole flotilla came too, with their grapnels a little out of reach of our shot, apparently making arrangements for the attack.—At 10 30, the enemy weighed, forming a line abreast in open order, and steering direct for our line, which was unfortunately in some degree broken by the force of the current driving No. 156 and 163 about 100 yards in advance.—As soon as the enemy came within reach of our shot, a deliberate fire from our long guns was opened upon him, but without much effect, the objects being of so small a size. At 10 minutes before 11, the enemy opened a fire from the whole of his line, when the action became general and destructive on both sides.—About 11 49, the advance boats of the enemy, three in number, attempted to board No. 156, but were repulsed with the loss of nearly every officer killed or wounded, and two boats sunk. A second attempt to board was then made by four other boats, which shared almost a similar fate. At this moment I received a severe wound in my left shoulder, which compelled me to quit the deck, leaving it in charge of Mr. George Parker, master's mate, who gallantly defended the vessel until he was severely wounded, when the enemy, by his superior numbers, succeeded in gaining possession of the deck about 10 minutes past 12 o'clock. The enemy immediately turned the guns of his prize on the other gun-boats, and fired several shot previous to striking the American colors. The action continued with unabating severity until 40 minutes past 12 o'clock, when it terminated in the surrender of No. 23, all the other vessels having previously fallen into the hands of the enemy.

In this unequal contest our loss in killed and wounded has been trifling, compared to that of the enemy, which amounts to nearly four hundred.

Enclosed you will receive a list of the killed and wounded, and a correct statement of the force which I had the honor to command at the commencement of the action, together with an estimate of the force I had to contend against, as acknowledged by the enemy, which will enable you to decide how far the honor of our country's flag has been supported in this conflict.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
THOS. AP CATESBY JONES,  
Lieut. Comd't U. S. Navy.

Capt. DANIEL T. PATTERSON,  
Comd'g U. S. Naval Forces—N. O. station.

Statement of the effective force of a division of the U. S. Gun-Boats under the command of Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, at the commencement of the action, with a flotilla of English boats, on the 14th of Dec. 1814.

Gun-Boat, No. 5, 5 guns, 36 men, Sailing Master John D. Ferris; Gun-Boat 23, 5 guns, 39 men, Lieut. Isaac M'Keever; Gun-boat 156, 5 guns, 41 men, Lieut. Comd't T. A. C. Jones; Gun-Boat 162, 5 guns, 35 men, Lieut. Robert Spedden; Gun-Boat 163, three guns, 31 men, Sailing-Master George Urlick—Total 23 guns, 182 men.

N. B. The schooner Sea-Horse, had one six pounder, and 41 men, Sailing Master William Johnson, commander; none killed or wounded.

The sloop Alligator [tender] had one four pounder and 8 men, Sailing Master Richard S. Shepperd, commander.

T. A. C. JONES,  
Lt. Comd't. U. S. Navy.

The following is a correct statement of the British forces which were engaged in the capture of the late U. S. Gun-Boats, Nos. 23, 156, 5, 162 & 163, near the Malheureux Islands, Lake Borgne, 14th December, 1814. 40 Launches and barges, mounting one carronade each, of 12, 18 and 24 calibre.

1 Launch mounting 1 long brass 12 pounder.

3 Giggs, with small arms only.

Total No. of boats 45.

Total No. of cannon 42.

The above flotilla was manned with 1200 men and officers, commanded by Capt. Lockyer, who received three severe wounds in the action. The enemy, as usual, will not acknowledge his loss on this occasion in boats or men; but from the nature of the action, and the observations made by our officers while prisoners in their fleet, his loss in killed and wounded may be justly estimated to exceed three hundred, among whom are an unusual portion of officers.

LIEUT. CLARK'S STATEMENT.

I, JOSEPH CLARK, of Naples, in the County of Ontario, State of New-York, Lieutenant of Militia, was ordered by Col. Peter Allen to the Niagara frontier for three months, commencing the twenty-ninth day of August, 1814.—On the 12th of September I arrived at Buffalo, when I found that the Company I was attached to had crossed the river to Erie, to reinforce the army under the command of Maj. Gen. Brown.—I immediately crossed the river to

join my company. We staid in the fort five days, and on the morning of the 17th, were ordered to prepare for an attack on the enemy's batteries that annoyed us very much. Accordingly, we sallied from the fort with a force of about three thousand men. The riflemen commenced the attack, then the regulars, and the 1st regiment commanded by Col. McBurney, to which I belonged. We succeeded in carrying the batteries with great loss on both sides. But, unfortunately, I was made prisoner about four o'clock, with four privates. We were taken to the enemy's camp before his Excellency Gen. Drummond, where I expected to receive the treatment that is due a prisoner of war; but I found the general a very different character from what I expected. "Who are you?" cried he, addressing himself to me. I answered, "Sir, I am a Lieutenant." "Of the line?" said he. "No, sir, of the militia." "You have done farming have you?" "Partly," said I. "Then you thought you would come and fight, did you?" "Yes, sir," said I. "You are young in the service, I suppose." "I have been one campaign before," said I. "Well young man," returned he, "you shall have your belly full of it before you go home; you shall go to Botany Bay, and there remain during your natural life, if it is a hundred years. You have no business here.—There shall be a distinction made between you and the regular officers."—"Well, sir, I ask no favors except what is due a prisoner of war; and as for your threats, I despise them, and no gentleman would use such threats."

He then ordered my canteen taken from me, which was done; and my pockets searched which was about to be done, but on the General's going to give some orders to the army, a sergeant prevented it by dispersing the soldiers, and said it was my private property, and as long as the General was absent, it should not be done.

JOSEPH CLARK,  
Lieut. of N. York Volunteers.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

DIVISION—NOT OF THE UNION BUT—MASSACHUSETTS.

The idle proceedings of the anti-federal federalists of Massachusetts, are receiving a very cutting rebuke, not only from the republicans of Maine, but from the most western county in the state—Berkshire. A very ingenious satire on the whole proceedings of the Hartford conventionists, in the shape of a petition of the inhabitants of Berkshire, to be separated from Massachusetts and annexed to New-York, is circulating in that county. They state that, at a period of lawless innovation, with the most distinguished example before them, it cannot be matter of astonishment, that they should dislike a boundary, which confines them to an unnatural association; that as the pretention is boldly advanced by the Massachusetts legislature, that a sectional portion of sovereignty may retire from its obligations and cancel them at pleasure, they pray that the connexion between the county of Berkshire and the commonwealth of Massachusetts, may be dissolved. They go on to speak of their resources being taken and disbursed without their participation; of a greivous manner of collection, &c. &c. and in a word, by an ingenious parody, satirize the factionists most keenly.

But the cream of the joke is, these petitioners state the Green Mountains as the natural boundary of Massachusetts; and gravely speak of the great advantages to be derived from such barriers against encroachments from without. They conclude by saying, "Our chief magistrate has taught us to complain to your honorable body of all grievance. To your honorable body, therefore, for the reasons enumerated, we pray that the county of Berkshire may be separated from the commonwealth and as in duty bound with ever pray."

Bible Societies of the United States.

These institutions are rapidly increasing in the United States; their number having more than doubled in the course of the past year.

There appears to be one Bible Society in the state of New-Hampshire, seven in Massachusetts, two in Vermont, one in Rhode Island, one in Connecticut, twelve in New-York, four in New-Jersey, eight in Pennsylvania, one in Delaware, two in Maryland, eleven in Virginia, one in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, one in Georgia, one in Kentucky, three in Ohio, one in Tennessee, one in Mississippi Territory, one in Louisiana, and one in the District of Columbia; making in all sixty-two.

Fifth report N. Y. B. S.

LONDON, JAN. 7

A private letter from Calcutta, dated the 21st of August, mentions, that an application had been made to the Earl of Moira, by Lieut. Gen. Browning, Governor of Ceylon, for a strong reinforcement of troops to be sent to that island, for the reduction of the Candians, who were making preparations in all quarters for the avowed purpose of a general attack upon our settlements along the coast.

TRIAL OF GEN. JACKSON.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans to his friend in this town, presents a substantial account of the trial of General Jackson, for opposing the execution of a writ of habeas corpus issued for the release of a person who had been imprisoned for a breach of the Martial Law proclaimed in Orleans while the enemy were threatening the city.

L. Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 27.

"The writ having been served on the General, he presented himself to the court on Monday the 27th March, 1315. On his arrival at the Court-House door the populace gave three cheers—the Gen. entered—the judge (Hall) observed that it would be impossible to proceed with that kind of interruption, and was about to adjourn the court, upon which the General presented his defence in writing; and said, Sir, I pledge my life there shall be no interruption on my part, upon which the judge ordered him peremptorily to sit down, to which the general answered, I will my dear sir.

"Mr. Dick, attorney, rose to open the cause on the part of the prosecution, observed that the case was of the utmost importance, as the civil liberties of the country depended upon the free and uninterrupted functions of the judiciary. The General felt himself unpleasantly situated, and begged leave to withdraw, under pretext of his lady's indisposition, which privilege the judge granted—Mr. Dick continued his elegant address against the General, in which declaration he objected to the reading of the General's defence, stating, by anticipation, its illegality, supposing it contained his reasons for having proclaimed martial law, under the necessity of the times, &c.

"Maj. Reed, Gen. Jackson's chief Aid-de-Camp, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. Devazac, volunteer Aids-de-Camp, presented themselves for defending the General's cause.—The former of these gentlemen rose to offer the reading of the defence, Dick objected again to the opening of the paper; Mr. Livingston then rose in support of the position, who was succeeded by Mr. Duncan, they were answered by the opposite counsel, viz. Dick, Robinson, Henning, &c.

"The judge then admitted the introduction of the paper, so far as related to the legal points of defence, against the issuing of the attachment by the defendant's counsel producing the law in support of every position, but debarred the reading of any part that related to the necessity of the times, &c. and further admitted the reading of any part which tended to apoligize to the court. Mr. Reed accordingly went on to read a paper, and when he came to the words "when I arrived in this country, I received letters," he was interrupted by the judge, saying that is a deviation from the admission. Subsequent to which various points were discussed by both parties, the judge peremptorily declared that the paper should not be read, and adjourned at twelve o'clock, till ten o'clock the next day.

TUESDAY, March 28.

The court met according to adjournment. The judge produced and read an opinion which he had drawn up—it contained many points of objection respecting martial law, and the suspension of the civil jurisprudence, and particularly declaring that the written defence aforesaid should not, nor could not legally be admitted—that any objections founded on, and supported by the existing authorities of the country, to shew cause why the attachment should not issue, should not be heard, and nothing in a general relation should be introduced. The counsel for the General urged with elaborate zeal, the constitutional right to introduce the defence; the opposite party opposed it, asserting that the paper contained the reasons at large, which prompted the general to the adoption of these rules of the camp. The judge still persisted in his opinion, nor would he be moved by all the exertions and eloquence employed by the lawyers; Mr. Livingston insisted that no person present was authorised to make any admission on the part of the General, &c. nor had they an opportunity of adducing any other defence than that contained in the written statement, and if he (the judge) precluded one part, he must the whole. The judge then enquired whether or not they had any defence to make; to which the counsel for the General replied, "they had much to offer," and Mr. Livingston stated in writing, agreeably to the judge's directions, setting forth his reasons, and excepting to the judge's opinion; the judge then directed Dick, the U. S. attorney, to shew the charges to amount to a contempt. He then read the affidavit of Loualliere, who had been imprisoned, and who had not enjoyed the writ of habeas corpus.—Various authorities were produced and read—11th Blackstone, page 130, and after considerable debating the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock next day.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.

"The court met according to adjournment and delivered their opinion, and after some debating it was decided

that the attachment should issue, after which they adjourned till Friday 31st, 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 31.

"The court met at 11 o'clock—Gen. Jackson walked into the court house with admirable composure, and exemplary respect for the high authority which called him thither. He approached the judge with a paper in his hand, having dispensed with the friendly offices of the professional gentlemen who had managed his case before. Judge Hall then informed the General that there were interrogatories to be propounded to him, to which he was desired to respond; the General replied he would not answer them, saying, "sir, my defence in this accusation has been offered, and you have denied its admission, you have refused me an opportunity of explaining my motives, and the necessity for the adoption of the martial law on repelling an invading foe," pointing out at the same moment his objections to that mode of proceeding under which the farcical enquiry was had, to know whether or not the attachment should issue. "I was then with these brave fellows in arras, (alluding to the surrounding crowd) you were not, sir." Let it be remembered that on the 24th Dec. judge Hall and judge \*\*\*\* obtained general permission to pass the guards to and fro, and set out on foot, passed the upper guard above the city, and went to the interior, whence they did not return until after the victory. The judge went on to read his opinion fitted to cap this climax of ingratitude. The General interrupted him with much apparent deliberation, saying, "sir, state facts and confine yourself to them; since my defence is and has been precluded, let not censure constitute a part of this sought for punishment." to which the judge replied, "it is with delicacy, General, that I speak of your name or character, I consider you the saviour of the country, but for your contempt of civil authority, or to that effect, you will pay a fine of \$1000." Here the General interrupted by filling a check for that sum, on the bank, and presented it to the marshal, which was received in discharge. The General retired, observing on his passage to the door, "it will be my turn next." At the door he was received amidst the acclamations of the exclaiming populace, with which the streets and avenues were filled, of all nations and colors; a coach awaited him at the door of the court house, into which he was carried and seated, the shafts and handles of which were eagerly seized by the people, in this way he was precipitated through the streets to the French Coffee-House, amidst the shouts of vive le General Jackson, and denouncing his prosecutors, thence to the American Coffee-House where the General addressed the crowd as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens and Soldiers, behold your general under whom, but a few days ago, you occupied the tented field, braving all the privations and dangers in repelling and defeating your country's exterior enemies, under the rules and discipline of the camp, so indispensable to the hope of victory: rules which were predicated upon necessity and which met the approbation of every patriot. Behold! him now bending under a specious pretext of redressing your country's civil authority, which though wrought through prejudice he scorns to deny or oppose, but cheerfully submits to what is inflicted on him, now that the difficulties under which we groaned are removed, and the discipline of the camp summons you no more to arms. It is the highest duty and pride of all good men to pay the just tribute of respect to the guardian of our civil liberties. Remember this last charge, as in a few days I expect to leave you: it may serve as a lesson to yourselves and posterity."

Mr. Davezac gave the substance of the preceding remarks from the General in French, after which the General was conducted to the coach, and drawn to his quarters in Fauxbourg Marigny, followed by the multitude echoing—Vive le General Jackson.

IMPORTANT AND HIGHLY PLEASING INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, April 31.

THE U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION SAFE.

Captain Shelby, of the schooner Shelby, which arrived at this port yesterday from Gaudaloupe, informs us, that on the 9th of April, in lat. 21. 4. long. 65, he spoke the cartel brig Elizabeth, Capt. Hayes, bound for Annapolis from Barbadoes, which island he left on the 5th of April, with 178 released prisoners of war. Capt. Shelby took from the cartel Capt. Calder of New-York, and 14 others, who informed him that the British ships Lander and Newcastle, of 50 guns, and the Acasta frigate, arrived at Barbadoes on the first of April, from an unsuccessful chase of the U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Stewart; who, as the British officers related, ESCAPED IN A FOG.

The U. States frigate Macedonian, Capt. Hull, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in 3 days from New-London, (outside) and anchored in the North River, opposite the Battery.

FROM EUROPE.

Boston, April 13.

By the private armed schr. Bran arrived at this port yesterday, we have been favored with a few foreign journals. Their contents, however, have been anticipated. We glean only the following items:

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Sir Charles Stuart is expected to leave town in a few days, on his embassy to the Hague.

The Whitworth is taking in freight for Liverpool for New-York direct, and will proceed on her destination in a few days. This opportunity of renewing the relations of peace and amity with the U. States was formally notified to the Ship Letter Office, and evinced the confidence with those who are best informed, and the most interested in the question of war or peace, have in the ratification of the Treaty by the President of the United States.

PARIS, Jan. 14.

We have received English papers to the 10th inst. The intelligence they contain from Vienna affords just as much information as the previous accounts, consisting of little more than an almost endless series of conjectures and contradictions. The Sovereigns are said to have had a personal conference for the purpose of trying to arrange those matters in dispute which their Ministers could not settle. Poland and Saxony still appear to the great questions in controversy, and we fear that their fate will be the junction of Saxony to prussia, and Poland to Russia.

The Proclamation of the Grand Duke Constantine affords a sufficient proof that the Emperor of Russia will take possession of Poland with the title of King. The Grand Duke's words are, "Love towards the Emperor's person, obedience, discipline, unanimity—by these you will promote the welfare of your country, which is now under his mighty agis; by these you will attain that prosperity which others might promise you, but which he alone can procure you."—But from this Proclamation a question arises whether the Emperor has taken possession of it in consequence of an arrangement settled by the Congress, or whether he has done it of his own accord: whether he has directed his brother to occupy the country for him, "and bid my will avouch it." Some may incline to the latter opinion from the preceding expressions of the proclamation, in which the Grand Duke says—

"His Majesty Emperor Alexander, your powerful protector, calls upon you. Assemble round your standards, let your hands be armed for the defence of your country, and for the maintenance of your political existence! While this august monarch is occupied with the happiness which he designs for your country, shew that you are ready to support his generous endeavors with your blood."

Now, from these expressions, it might be inferred, that the design of erecting Poland into a kingdom, of which the Emperor Alexander should be the King, met considerable opposition, but the Emperor was determined upon carrying it into execution by force, and that hence he called upon the Poles to second him by their arms. Be this as it may, however, there seems little doubt that the fate of Poland is decided. We own we view this with great regret. Russia needed no accession of territory, and though Poland will be entered into a kingdom, yet she will in reality be as little independent as when she was parcelled out and divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

It is said that Lord Castlereagh, in order to get out of the embarrassment of the double treaty which he entered into with the King of Naples against the King of Sicily, and with the King of Sicily against the King of Naples, proposed that the seven Islands shall be given to the King of Sicily, as an indemnity for Naples. But to this Austria objects, for she claims the possession of these Islands as part of her Italian indemnity.

From the Boston Palladium.

The 74 at Charlestown progresses rapidly, and is now nearly rigged; some of her guns were taken on board yesterday. We learn, that there are about 330 seamen at the Navy Yard, intended for the Independence and Congress. About 50 are going to Portsmouth, first wind, to assist in bringing the latter to this port. The remainder of the guns for the Independence, are on their way from Washington City.

Votes for Governor.—The votes in 416 towns are for Gov. Strong 48,198; for Mr. Dexter 40,280; last year in the same towns, the votes were for Gov. S. 53,175; for Mr. D. 42,175.

The Bengal Merchants are said to have represented to government, that if the Americans were excluded from the British ports in India, a valuable trade would thereby be diverted into the hands of the subjects of other powers to the great disadvantage of the British trader. Rather singular that the prosperity of the Bengal traders should be so dependent on the Americans!—London Paper.