

What these events was transpiring on the right, the left column advanced upon our breast work, led by the gallant General the Right Hon. Edward Packenham, commander in chief— This column was permitted to reach our work, before a gun was fired—at that moment three 24's, under the direction of naval officers, opened a most destructive fire of grape and cannister, whilst our musketry kept up the scene of death, for about a half a mile in extent—thrice the enemy returned to the charge, and thrice he was routed with incredible slaughter. The action lasted for about 46 minutes, with unparalleled fury, by which time the enemy had retired out of reach of our guns—prudence did not admit of pursuit—The moment he retired, our brave fellows crossed the breast work, to offer every aid humanity could dictate to the suffering wounded. He noticing this display of native American feeling, sheltered by the woods and high grass, commenced a fire upon our disinterested soldiery, whilst engaged in this humane duty—I his in my mind, caps the climax of British cruelty. For, whilst we could derive no advantage from saving their wounded, they endeavoured to prevent our extending to them christian comfort—But brave men cannot easily be diverted from displaying charitable actions. The wounded enemy lay before them, and in despite of his fire, those wounded were brought into our lines, and as our surgeons had but few of our own troops to attend, their whole attention was bestowed on the suffering wounded, of our once enemy, but who, from misfortunes, had now become friends. Our loss in this affair does not exceed five killed and ten wounded, whilst that of the enemy may be estimated at 600 killed, 1000 wounded, 400 prisoners: making a grand total of 2000 men, and 800 stand of arms, in an action say of 50 minutes. I have conversed with a number of prisoners, one of whom has been in the service 18 years. He says he was at the battle of Talavera, in Spain; at the storming of Badajos and St. Sebastians; at the battle of Toulouse, and at the capture of our city of Washington; and acknowledges, that in all his campaigns, he never witnessed so destructive a fire. Old French soldiers, (officers) who have waded through the wars of the revolution, acknowledge that they did not believe it possible that such destruction could have been committed in the same time.

On the night of the 7th, the enemy was enabled to get a few barges across from the canal into the Mississippi, and passed about 900 men on to the west bank. On that side, we had erected a battery of six long guns, 24 and 12 pounders, and one howitzer, taken at York town, with Cornwallis, supported by about 1000 men—600 state troops and 400 Kentuckians, under command of general Morgan. Apprised of the enemy's intention, Gen. M. ordered Maj. Tessler with 100 picked men of state troops, to watch his movements, and prevent his landing. The moment the enemy put off with his barges, the Major affected to believe his object was an attack upon Fort St. Leon, at the English turn, and retired—suffering him to land unmolested. Apprised of the landing, Gen. Morgan made a disposition of his force, and singular as is the fact, Maj. Tessler was placed on the right—Simultaneous with the attack on Gen. Jackson, was that on Gen. Morgan—Two companies on the left, received the enemy with great coolness; and our battery opened a spirited and destructive fire. Major Tessler did not wait his approach—he broke himself setting the example, and all fled without firing a gun. The flying troops fell back upon the Kentuckians, who being also panic struck, fled in confusion—throwing away their arms, without seeing the enemy. The right having given way, the left followed the example, and we were signally defeated. They took all our cannon, which however, had been spiked—but such was his haste to retreat, that he was only able to take off the howitzer. The result of this affair was two killed, on our part, and one slightly wounded. The enemy left six graves, and two men covered in a ditch—one of whom, from his dress, was a commissioned officer, and two prisoners—of his wounded we have no idea. Our cannon is drilled, and the battery was yesterday opened again on the evening. On the 11th, an express reached head quarters, announcing that the enemy with an immense force of ships, bomb vessels, gun boats, barges, &c. had commenced an attack at 10 P. M. on the preceding day, on fort St. Philip, (Plaquemine) situate on the Mississippi, 60 miles below the city, and 30 from the Balize. The cannonade which we can distinctly hear, continued until late last night. Of the result, we are as yet uninformed—but all anticipate a glorious issue. After the battle of the 8th, many flags passed, and 24 hours allowed for burying the dead. Since the commencement of hostilities, not a gun has been fired from the enemy. We all feel entirely secure, and at the breast work in our camp, there appears as much security, and as little apprehension, as I ever witnessed in a camp. It affords me most singular

pleasure to bear witness to the courage and good conduct of the old inhabitants of Louisiana.

The general impression is, that the enemy is preparing to leave us, tired of the war. To this opinion I cannot subscribe. I do expect another battle, and another most glorious victory. P. S. 2, M.—I am this moment informed that our squadron has driven in the enemy's picket, and is now engaged—so I must haste to join them. If I live, I shall write again by the next mail.

The Advertiser.

WINCHESTER:

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 4, 1815.

We have the pleasure this day of furnishing our readers with the details of a brilliant victory obtained over the enemy at New-Orleans. The British have paid dear for their temerity.—A few more such "drubbings," we believe, will teach them that discretion is the better part of valor, and that it is easier to demonstrate the conquest of the United States at St. James's or on board their fleet in St. George's channel, than on the banks of the Patuxco or the Mississippi.

When we consider the importance of New-Orleans to the people of the Western country, as the mart of their produce, and consequently the source of pecuniary aid, the safety of that place is to them an object of the last importance. The late victory achieved by Gen. Jackson and the brave troops under his command, has, we trust, secured the best interests of the western section of the Union, whilst it has reflected the highest honor on the American arms, and stamped those of the enemy with defeat and disgrace.—Since the commencement of the present struggle no encounter with the enemy has secured more honor to our arms, or results more beneficial and important to our country than the late victory near New-Orleans. The plan displays profound military skill, and the repulse of the enemy evinces the highest valor. Those who on this occasion fought in defence of American freedom richly deserve that immortality which the faithful historian ever bestows on virtuous and noble deeds.—While we mention the affair of the 8th of Jan. with patriotic pride, we view the advantages resulting to our country from the safety of that place, with sentiments of enthusiasm.

But while we rejoice with all the pride of country and national enthusiasm proper on the occasion, we would not forget that the safety of the lives of our brave fellow citizens demands our highest gratitude to heaven. In the commemoration of most of our victories we have to pause and drop a tear over our loss, but in contemplating the late achievement we cannot but admire the extraordinary interposition of divine providence in giving us so decided a victory, almost literally without loss. Whilst the public authorities of our country by the proclamation of a day of humiliation and fasting, turned the attention of the nation to put their dependence in God and to seek help from him; the Lord heard and answered with anticipated success to our arms.—"So swift is prayer to reach the sky; so hear is God to men." We have had two public fasts evidently attended with a series of successes; but where is our acknowledgment of the divine favor? Our hearty, ingenuous thankfulness to the Lord of Armies for necessary aid? It would well become the citizens of the U. S. as the beneficiaries of heaven, to unite their voices in a song of general thanksgiving, from Maine to the Mississippi. If there is gratitude in our government our rulers will, we trust, see the propriety of calling the attention of the nation to this important duty:

"That hourly as new mercies fall,
Let hourly thanks arise."

Among the congressional novelties of the present session, is the petition about *Amy Darden's Mare*. This poor old beast has been so hard ridden for a number of years back, that she must be nearly jaded out by this time, and we hope will soon give up the ghost, as she has cost the nation enough to mount a regiment of dragoons since she first made her public appearance.

1408 prizes, according to Nile's Register, have been captured and destroyed since the commencement of the war.

A Herkimer, (N. Y.) paper states the government have determined to build during the winter, an additional force on lake Ontario. If we may estimate the addition from the number of workmen employed, we should suppose it would nearly equal that already there. Five hundred and twenty seats are already engaged in the lines of stages, and twenty men are to be conveyed each day. About 150 have already passed through Herkimer, and more than one hundred have arrived at Sackett's Harbor. The active spirit of commodore Chauncey has never shone more conspicuous than in this instance. But three weeks since he left the harbor, and workmen are now there, having commenced building.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

We are proud to acknowledge the superior worth of Mr. Crowninshield; and we believe there is no man in our country more capable of succeeding Mr. Jones than this gentleman, in the Navy Department. His peculiar talents and commercial knowledge qualify him for the important office. He has a mind and a decision that is much wanted in such a department of the government. He will always be capable of discerning merit, and of rewarding it promptly and correctly, without fear of any man for what he does or says.—His patriotism and his intrepid support of the government has excited the best feelings of his friends towards him: And while he presides in the Navy Department, the Navy will find him a staunch friend, and an able, vigilant supporter of his country's rights. *Bost. Yankee.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington City to the Editor, dated Jan. 7, 1815.

"Lieut. Brummer of the British navy, one of the prisoners of war at Chillicothe last winter, who was taken on Lake Erie, is at this time, in this city—a deserter! It seems that some short time ago, in Canada, (perhaps Kingston) a quarrel took place between him and Lieut. O'Keefe, who was also a prisoner at Chillicothe, in company with several other officers in a room, when a challenge from O'Keefe to decide the dispute honorably was accepted by Brummer, and instantly executed in the room, by the aid of a brace of pistols. O'Keefe fell—and Brummer, to escape punishment, made his escape, crossed the Lake and gave himself up to an American officer, and was sent into the interior.—He arrived here a few days ago."

Chillicothe paper.

New-York, Jan. 4.

Counterfeiters.—A gang of counterfeiters, males and females, with all the apparatus necessary to carry on the business upon an extensive scale, were on Monday apprehended and committed to Bridewell.—There were found upon them six copper plates engraved and well executed—two on banks in Philadelphia, one on the bank of Delaware, one on the bank of a District of Columbia, (Georgetown), one on the Corporation with Thos. Franklin engraved, for 50 cents, together with a large parcel of spurious notes and materials for making paper &c. The whole were concealed in three large trunks, carefully wrapped up in wearing apparel.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable House in Bordeaux, of the 25th October.

"By a late decision of this government, any vessels of England or of the U. S. which may on the passage have captured the ships or property of either nation, are not admitted to an entry in the ports of France. They may come and take refreshments, but cannot land either of their original cargoes or prize goods.—Thus letters of marque destined to France with cargoes, are virtually prohibited from capturing on the high seas, although their prizes are directed to the United States."

SALEM, Dec. 21.

The privateer schr. Cadet, Elwell, of this port, arrived at Thomastown on Monday from a cruise of 11 days; having captured the British schr. May, Thos. from St. John's N. B. for Castine, of 60 tons, with a very valuable cargo of dry goods, from which the Cadet took above 90 trunks and cases, leaving only a few packages on board the prize. The circumstances of the capture of the above prize were as follows: While the Cadet lay at Tibbits' Island she received intelligence of a convoy from St. John's and on Sunday last discovered a brig under close reef topsails—go! under way and stood after, but soon found her to be a brig of war, and gave up chase.

On the other tack discovered a sloop which hauled her wind after the Cadet and gave her a gun, but the latter soon distanced her.—In half an hour discovered the convoy, consisting of three unarmed vessels, with the brig Rideman, schr. Snap Dragon; and the vessels above mentioned in company. Determined to make a dash among them.—At sundown gave chase; at 8 o'clock bore down for one of the leewardmost, when she shewed a signal for convoy; ordered her fore topsail aback; threatening her with instant destruction in case of refusal; boarded her and stood along to the westward, and in a short time lost sight of the fleet. Took the prize in tow, and at 11 o'clock a suspicious sail being in sight, took nearly all the cargo of the prize on board the privateer. At sundown got up with Herring-Gut, the prize still in sight, about two miles distant, with a topsail schooner beating up in co.

On arriving at the bar spoke the Charles Stewart, and was informed by her that the schr. was an English armed vessel of 12 guns. Capt. Elwell had still, however, hopes of safety.

This daring attempt upon a strongly protected convoy, so handsomely executed in one of the coldest nights of this season, entitles capt. Elwell to great praise.

Arrived at Beaufort, (N. C.) on the 22d of December, the private armed Schooner Jonquil, E. Carman Commander, nine days from Port-au-Prince.—On her outward passage, Oct. 21st fell in with and recaptured the Schooner Fox, prize to the Majestic, with a Lieutenant and six men on board, manned and ordered her for Wilmington, (N. C.) On the 30th spoke the private armed schooner Fox, of Portsmouth, captain Handy, bound home, after a successful cruise, Nov. 2d, off the port of Altavala, captured the English Schooner Elizabeth, bound from Jaquemel to Curacao, with female passengers on board, afterwards released her on account of the passengers. On the third, captured the Schooner St. John, loaded with Coffee from Jaquemel, where she was ransomed. On the 20th between Jaquemel and A. Cayes, captured the Sloop Trinidad loaded with Coffee, hides and logwood, took out all the valuables, burnt her and put her crew ashore at Jaquemel. On her homeward passage spoke the Schooner Crown Prince from Philadelphia with passengers, bound to the Havanna, in long. 76, and lat. 26, 55, off the Island of Henega, spoke the schooner Polly, Capt. Simeon Pendleton, from Go-naives bound to Wilmington (N. C.) out nine days.

New-York, Jan. 15.

On Saturday evening, the U. States' frigate President, Commodore Decatur, armed brig Tom Bowline and Macedonian, and schooner Hollins, and one other schooner went to sea, with a fine gale from N. W. about 5 o'clock.

We have late accounts from the Isle Aux Noix, which put it beyond a doubt that the enemy is preparing for a winter campaign.

His force is represented at sixteen thousand men in the vicinity of Montreal, St. Johns, and Chambly. All communication is cut off above, and no one is permitted to pass the La Cadie woods.

Every preparation is made to give them a grand entertainment, and we have no doubt the exhibition will meet their most sanguine expectations. *Plattsburgh Republican.*

Kingston, U. C. Dec. 25.

Yesterday an attempt was made to launch the frigate Psyche, which did not succeed owing to the severity of cold. This day she went safely into her element in a most handsome style. She is a beautiful Ship.

MARRIED.—On Thursday last, by the Rev. Wm. W. Martin, Mr. HIGHTOWER HACKNEY to Miss ELIZABETH WINN, both of this County.

WM. W. MARTIN will preach at Sugar Ridge on Sunday the 12th inst. at 11 o'clock, and at this place in the Seminary, at 3 o'clock in the evening.

TO DISTILLERS.

E. Aldridge—Cooper, respectfully inform the Distillers and the public generally, that he has on hand a quantity of well seasoned Timber, and is ready at any time to make any article in his line of profession, on the shortest notice and most moderate terms. He will make Whiskey Barrels to hold from 30 to 40 gallons; warranted to be good, if taken care of, at \$1.50 per barrel. *Winchester, Feb 4 27-tf.*

Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing all those indebted to him, that they will do well to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of March, as he intends leaving; this place about that time. Those failing to comply with this request, will find their accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection. *JAMES POSTON. Feb 4 27-tf.*

Notice.

THE Partnership of CAST & HALLEY being dissolved by mutual consent, the subscriber (after giving his sincere thanks to those who have formerly favored him with their custom,) informs them that he has purchased the present stock of GOODS on hand, which he offers for sale at his old stand. In addition to those already mentioned, he has just received an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CALICOES & CAMBRICS, and other articles too tedious to mention. *AMON CAST. Feb 4 27-tf.*

The subscriber earnestly requests all those who contracted debts with him previous to his entering into partnership with Mr. HALLEY, to come forward and settle their respective accounts. *A. C. Feb 4 27-tf.*

MAYSVILLE

GLASS WORKS.

THE public are informed that the Glass Works in Maysville is now in complete operation; and the proprietors thereof have on hand, and are daily making

Window and Hollow Glass

Of every size and description, and of a superior quality, which they will sell at the Pittsburgh prices. They have appointed J. & J. SUMRALL agents to make sale of their Glass, with whom a constant supply will be found; and all orders for Glass must be addressed to said agents. *J. & J. SUMRALL, Agents for the proprietors. Mayville, Jan 19, 1815.*

EDUCATION.

MR. LEWIS, Principal of the Winchester Academy, advertises that he has taken charge of the above Institution, in which he instructs youth in the theory and practice of the various branches of academic study. His method or system of education is admirably calculated to advance his pupils in the principles of language, and facilitate them in their progress towards a refined and complete classic education.

In compliance with the solicitations of his friends, Mr. L. wishing to render himself more advantageous and useful to an enlightened public, proposes (when there shall be a sufficient number of applicants) to open a school on a new plan, containing two classes only, which shall divide his attention, the first of the Learned Languages, (the Latin and Greek,) and the second of English Grammar, to which he will devote his time and talents, and he pledges himself to teach young gentlemen of sprightly talents the languages in twenty months in such a manner as by such a system, as they shall have as perfect a knowledge of those branches as to spend four years in the common practice.

English Grammar will be taught to youth of genius in ten weeks upon the same principles and by the same system.

The branches of pure and mixed Mathematics, the various hands of Penmanship and Belles-Lettres, will be taught in a department devoted to them in the most correct manner.—Also the rudiments of Literature, Spelling, Reading, &c. separated from the other rooms.

Lectures will be given on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry when the schools are duly arranged.

For terms, apply to the Principal. *Feb. 4, 1815.*

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Estate of JOHN BARRI, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment, as no further indulgence can be given. *THOMAS BERRY, Jr. Adm'r. Feb 4 27-3w.*

Notice.

THE subscriber will rent out for a term of one year, to commence on the 11th day of March next, sundry FARMS, situate in Bath County, on Stepstone and Slate, and near the upper Slate Forge. These Farms are well situated, and consist mostly of bottom land.—For further information apply to Capt. Clement Conner or Mr Edmund Okley, residing near the pre-vious, or to the subscriber, near Strode's station. *THOMAS SCOTT. Winchester, Feb 4, 1815. 27-3w.*

Flax & Hemp Seed Wanted.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in MERCHANDIZE for Hemp & Flax Seed. *AMON CAST. Feb 4 27-tf.*

Clark County.

TAKEN UP by Ellis Grant, living on D Fork, near Holder's Quarter, one BAY MARE, about 9 or 10 years old, some white in her forehead and snip, some white on the near fore foot, some saddle spots, fourteen hands, and a half high, near eye out. Also one BAY FILLY, two years old, past, 14 hands high. Also, one bay FILLY, one year old, past, near twelve and a half hands high.—Posted before me the 20th December, 1814.—The bay Mare appraised to \$30. The two year old Filly appraised to \$22.50. The one year old Filly appraised to \$10. *JAMES WOOD. Feb 4 27-3w.*

TAKEN UP by Yershaba Barns, in Bath County, near Slate Forge, one BAY MARE, raised with white hairs, and a large white in her face, and all her legs white up to her knees, and a heavy main and tail; fourteen hands high, supposed to be six years old. Appraised to \$30, before me the 23d Nov. 1814. *A copy—Teste: JAMES WADE, J. P. & C. Feb 4 27-3w.*

TAKEN UP by John Fowler, living on the waters of Lullbeugrad, a brown MARE, with a milk Colt, a small star on her forehead, about 14 hands high, no brands perceivable, 4 years old past. Mare and Colt appraised to \$25. August 25, 1814. *A copy—Teste: WM M'GUIRE, J. P. & C. Feb 4 27-3w.*

Clarke County, to wit.

TAKEN UP by Daniel Coleman, living on the waters of Lower Howard's Creek, 3 or 4 miles from Winchester, a dark bay MARE, supposed to be 4 or 5 years old, supposed to be 14 hands 3 inches high, the near hind foot white.—Appraised to \$30 dollars.—Posted before me the 29th day of November, 1814. *JOHN WARD, J. P. & C. Feb 4 27-3w.*

Montgomery County.

TAKEN UP by John Pritchett, living about one half mile from Main Slate Creek, near the road leading from Mount Sterling to Mud Lick, one bay horse COLT, about 3 years old last spring, branded with the figure of 5 on the near buttock, but not legible; also some white on the near hind foot. Appraised to \$25 before me this 11th day of November, 1814. *A copy—Teste: PETER HELMS, JAMES CRAWFORD. Jan 14 24-3w.*

ALMANACS,

BY THE DOZEN OR SINGLE,

For 1815,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.