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NATIONAL POLITICS.

RESULT OF THE WAR.

Local passions and partial interests will prevent many from perceiving the true result of the war. Those who considered the war as the means by which the party in power were to be overthrown, and of ascent to their places, will be apt to be dissatisfied with the peace.

Those who profited by the continuance of the war, either in places, contracts, or any other means of gratification or aggrandizement, may not probably perceive the peace exactly in the fairest point of view.

Others again, who will consider peace as necessary to their individual interests or views, will go into the opposite extreme.

It is through the medium of the influence of the war on the political concerns of the nations with each other, that we can view the peace with the greatest certainty of duly estimating the true value and the result of the war.

Ever since the treaty of 1794, the U. States have stood degraded in the eyes of the European nations; in that treaty not only our own rights as an independent nation were betrayed, but a wider latitude was given to the usurping spirit of restraint on the freedom of commerce and the seas. We suffered an enlargement of the principle of contraband, and basely connived at the capture of our own cargoes, upon the base condition of payment for the cargoes by the captors. All the outrages from that period, to 1806, were the fruit of this abandonment of national honor and independence.

The repeal of the embargo by the tenth congress, gave as heavy a blow to the character of the nation for wisdom and firmness, as the British treaty had given to national morality and honor: and Mr. Quincy's libel in congress was only the echo of opinions repeatedly uttered by the British agents in all our cities for several years before; Mr. Quincy had only the merit of giving the sentiment a legislative currency.

One result, however, has been to prove that we could be kicked into a war; and that when kicked, we could turn about and kick the enemy into a peace.

Before this war, just closed, we were so wholly ignorant of every thing necessary to maintain and to conduct a war, that the first year was a series of the most extraordinary movements, exciting at once anguish and ridicule; every thing that was done appeared the reverse of what ought to be done.

The experience of that war, tended to produce more correct ideas, but the second year produced only such further experience as led to the paths in which war could be conducted with effect; and this experience was on the verge of being realized when peace was concluded.

Before the war, it was the opinion of the secretary of the treasury, that the war could be conducted for several years with only a venture of ten millions and some small loans; we have learned that this was a fatal error, and we shall know better, should we be ever involved in war again.

We have learned by the war, that it is necessary to begin with an adequate instead of an inadequate force.

We have learned that science should be encouraged, that an army requires discipline, and that the time to provide for battle is not when the enemy is present.

But we have learnt what is of very great importance to ourselves to know, and what all the world will perceive. We have shown to the world that a free representative government, even at the moment when it thinks itself the weak, is really the strongest government in existence.

England has been able by subsidy or the purchase of a few cabinet ministers in the courts

of Europe, to arm all the nations of Europe, and by her subsidies to subjugate France.

But the same corruption could not be accomplished with a whole people extended over an immense territory like the United States, and therein the superiority of popular government has been manifested in the most fortunate manner.

This result has been the more manifest and important, both in its operation and manner, by the fact that by means of commercial agencies, religious and political emissaries, and other means, England had contrived to deprive the union of the physical and moral force of three of the states of the union, and a paralyzing disaffection in two more, so as to obtain from the union itself, an indirect alliance of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; and a partial suspension of the physical and moral force of Delaware and Maryland.

The war has resulted, nevertheless, in demonstrating, that the union of a free people was sufficiently strong, when five out of eighteen of the states were faithless to themselves, and favorable to the enemy.

The union has learned, and the world has seen, that thirteen of the states are competent to sustain the independence of the nation, and to protect the faithless states from "their own worst enemies, themselves."

The result of the war is, in another point of view, propitious; we have seen that the enemy has possessed all the advantages which he could possess from the unrestrained licentiousness of the press; from the constant eulogies bestowed by presses within the bosom of the country on the enemy; and by the most laborious treachery to which the press could be perverted in attempting to spread destruction and disunion, and to weaken and defame the government, and favor the enemy, during the whole course of the war. The result of the war has shewn the superiority and the strength of free government in this most conspicuously.

The result of the war has shewn that the prostitution of the pulpit, and the establishment of Bible societies subservient to the views and policy of the enemy, could not seduce a free people from the defence of their rights and liberties.

The war has shewn that with equal force, and often with inferior force, we can meet and beat the British by land and water—and this has been demonstrated—

In the naval victories of lake Erie, lake Champlain—and

In the actions with the Guerriere, the Macedonian, and the Java; besides the actions of the Frolic, Wasp, Peacock, &c.

This has been manifested by land, in three battles on the Niagara strait; in the battle of La Tranche; and at Orleans in a manner unprecedented in human annals.

And it cannot ever be lost sight of, that these splendid and signal achievements have been obtained, while three of the states were actually in rebellion; while one of them suffered its territory to be occupied unmolested by the enemy—refused aid to assist itself—and was publicly and in the most audacious manner carrying on measures to defeat the protecting measures of the union, and to prostrate the nation at the feet of the enemy.

The war has resulted in proving, what was heretofore disgracefully held fourth by one part of the union to terrify and defame other states, that the menaces of danger from the back population are ideal; and teaches the important truth that whenever we may be at war, we shall find in that class of the population a powerful means of defence.

The result of the war has shown that the yeomanry of the south are superior to the most experienced and hardy veterans of Europe.

The result of the war has shown that the militia of the eastern states, about which so much lofty boasting has been heard year after year, is a mere name; since it has never appeared even in defence of its own soil, and has shrunk from the obligations of common defence which is due to the social body.

The war, in its result, has shewn that the nation can exist in honor and glory and success, in

war and in peace, without the aid and in despite of the hostility of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

These truths are now notorious to the union and to the whole world—

And the nations of Europe see in the result of this war of only three years, that the resistance of a popular government, part of it in a state of seduction to the enemy, has been able to repel and defeat and triumph over the nation which has been successively marshalling their arms against each other for more than 20 years past.

From a state of humiliation in the eyes of the world, we stand on an elevation which now commands the respect of all the world.

The conclusion of the treaty, appears to have been a measure very sudden, and not at all consistent with the language of the regent on the opening of the session of parliament; nor with the apparent predominance of the British influence on the continent of Europe.

It has not been the policy of Great Britain, in any period of her history, to conclude a peace under terms of ignominy or discomfiture; the only instances in our remembrance are a peace with the Seven United Provinces in the 16th century, in which there was a speedy rupture; and the peace with the United States of America in 1783, which she continued to violate till 1794. In both these cases, like the present, England made peace under the most humiliating defeats of her naval and military force.

But in those former periods, her situation, relative to the powers of continental Europe, were very different. The United Provinces were aided by France, and the armed neutrality of 1780 kept the naval usurpation of England in complete check. The case is at this moment in every respect the reverse as to England.

Her subsidies have kept all Europe in conflict and commotion for 23 years, and the peace of Europe has been concluded by the boasted efficiency of her bribery; every court in Europe has been her stipendiary; she has been alternately at war and at peace, and in alliance with them all; and her capital has been the theatre of her exultation, where the emperors and kings of Europe have been paraded for the admiration of John Bull, like the lions and royal tigers and bears, exhibited in the tower of London, as the evidences and emblems of the magnitude and extension of English power—Paris and Vienna exhibited the predominance of her influence, while the torch of emigration consumed the capital of America.

It is indeed true that the signal defeats and the unprecedented destruction of her veteran troops on the Niagara frontier and at La Tranche—the defeat and the flight of her naval squadrons on lake Erie, lake Ontario, and lake Champlain; and the signal evidence given to the nations of Europe, of American naval superiority, are considerable drawbacks. The severe chastisement inflicted on England by the U. States, is an ample admonition to her, and a reproach to the coalesced powers which cannot but make a powerful appeal to the pride and the understanding of the statesmen of Europe—who see what can be done by a young nation with only ten or twelve ships of war of every denomination, against a power impudently pretending to hold absolute rule on the seas.

The considerations, in reference to her relations with Europe, gain additional force when brought into view with the general scope of her commercial policy, which never before abandoned the pursuit of a rival, without paralyzing or destroying the commerce and naval power of that rival; the reverse in every particular has been the operation of her hostility against the United States; we have no doubt lost all that carrying trade which we possessed from 1794 to 1809, and which excited so much of British envy and animosity; but the greatest amount of that commerce to the United States was a mere incident, not in the strictly natural order of commerce, but arising out of the troubled state in which England had placed all Europe, the tyranny which she exercised on the seas over all the minor naval powers of that quarter of the globe, and against whom she necessarily directed her whole force of power and policy, until she destroyed them either by seduction and internal distraction as in Holland, Portugal, and Spain, or by vio-

lence, as at Genoa, Florence, and Copenhagen; leaving the U. States of all the maritime powers of the world, "the last to be devoured." We lost the carrying trade, by the varied contrivances of her tyranny, her blockades, her impressments, and her carrying in for adjudication: all parts of the same flagitious system. But we gained in our inferior resources; the war has given us a degree of knowledge of our own faculties such as we should not have possessed for 40 years of peace: the *Merino sheep* alone will compensate for ten times the expenses of the three years' war; and the examples which we have given the world of our faculties by *sea and land*, will probably be set off for ten times the amount in our relations with all the world.

But what further renders the conclusion of a treaty extraordinary, is the state of our finances. We see by the late London prints that the bold and open exposition of our financial difficulties was published in London in November—and it cannot be forgotten, that in the zenith of Pitt's political crusade, the foundation of his argument for prosecuting the war was, that France was in the gulph of bankruptcy.

Another remarkable fact is, that the treasonable correspondence and co-operation in Boston, and the result of the convention formed to promote British views at Hartford, Connecticut, was not known in England—the convention at Hartford prevented the conclusion of a treaty four months ago—so that the treaty has been agreed upon when a treasonable conspiracy within our country, and the depressed state of our finances, held out to her powerful encouragements to persist in the war.

What are the extraordinary and unseen causes which have produced this change of conduct and policy—this sudden descent from lofty and insulting arrogance, to a desire for peace?

We see in her prints the doleful complaints about the supposed inefficacy of her bribery or hire of the courts of Europe; that after having armed all Europe by her subsidies to prostrate France, those subsidized emperors and kings, have the presumption now to think that their ships and traffic have as good a right to sail and go freely on the high seas as those of England.

The rumors of the arrangements of territory in Europe are so contradictory, as to admit of no determinate idea how those disputed limits of ambitious potentates, the deliverers of Europe, will settle down; whether Alexander is to have all Poland as a testimony of his desire and sincerity in settling the balance of power, or whether Saxony is to be the reward of Prussia for the consistency of its policy and fidelity to its engagements from the treaty of Pillnitz to the battle of Jena; or whether the teeth being drawn and the claws pared of the French tiger, the peace of the world is not indeed to be restored—with the restoration of those Bourbons, who, at the beginning of the reign of George III. were united as the celebrated bagaboos of the Family compact, the Pope, the Devil, and the Pretender.

Rumors abroad that a new commotion is menaced in France, and that the sentiment is common, that "France wants Bonaparte more than Bonaparte wants France"—and that the transactions at Vienna threaten a new rupture among the coalesced deliverers of Europe; that a convulsion has already taken place in Spain; that a war with the Turks is about to commence; that king Joachim of Naples, and prince John of Stockholm, are both to be provided for—in some islands of the Levant.

Whatever may be the cause of this sudden and unexpected change; it now becomes our government to provide against the destruction of those numerous and precious manufactures established already amongst us—to guard in time against that hateful contamination which English agency has practised in our cities; which has diseased the mass of society on the seaboard: and which will, if we do not guard against it timely, involve us in similar calamities, driving any future war in Europe, to those in which that influence alone has subjected us since the baleful treaty of 1794.

Accounts from Haranna, via Charleston, represent the British officers as acknowledging the loss of five thousand men put hors du combat before Now Orleans!

N. Int.

Mr. BAKER, the bearer of the ratification of the treaty of peace by the prince regent, and charged with the presentation of the same at the British military posts and naval stations, arrived in Washington city about 8 o'clock on Friday evening.

Nat. Int.

The National Bank bill has been postponed indefinitely, in the house of representatives, by a vote of 74 to 73.—It is probable that it will not be further acted on during the present session.

TREATY OF PEACE.

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

WHEREAS, a treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, was signed at Ghent, on the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose; and the said treaty having been, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified and confirmed, on the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and ratified copies thereof having been exchanged agreeably to the tenor of the said treaty, which is in the words following, to wit:

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY

BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY
AND
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship, and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: His Britannic majesty, on his part, has appointed the right honorable JAMES LORD GAMBIER, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the red squadron of his majesty's fleet, HENRY GOULBURN, Esquire, a member of the Imperial Parliament, and under secretary of state, and WILLIAM ADAMS, Esquire, Doctor of civil laws:—And the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JAMES A. BAYARD, HENRY CLAY, JONATHAN RUSSELL, and ALBERT GALLATIN, citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

There shall be a firm and universal peace between his Britannic majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken from either party by the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this treaty. No disposition made by this treaty, as to such possession of the islands and

territories claimed by both parties, shall, in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

Immediately after the ratifications of this treaty by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects and citizens, of the two powers, to cease from all hostilities: And to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of twenty-three degrees north to the latitude of fifty degrees north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic ocean, as the thirty-sixth degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side: That the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish channels, for the Gulf of Mexico, and all parts of the West Indies: Forty days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean: Sixty days for the Atlantic ocean south of the equator as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope: Ninety days for every part of the world south of the equator: And one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world, without exception.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, as hereinafter mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge, in specie, the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

Whereas it was stipulated by the second article in the treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova Scotia, on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia; and whereas he several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the island of Grand Menan in the said Bay of Fundy are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to, the aforesaid treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia: In order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz: one commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannic majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and the said two commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of his Britannic majesty and of the U. States respectively. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or

places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall, by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And if the said commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said commissioners refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting, to act as such, they shall make, jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the government of his Britannic majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic majesty, and the government of the United States, hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said commissioners, to some friendly sovereign or state, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly sovereign or state, together with the report of such other commissioner, then such sovereign or state shall decide *ex parte* upon the said report done. And his Britannic majesty, and the government of the United States, engage to consider the decision of some friendly sovereign or state to be such and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

Whereas neither that point of the high lands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace between the two powers as the northwest angle of the Nova Scotia, now the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominion of the two powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix directly north to the above mentioned northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed; it is agreed, that for these several purposes two commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorized, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and agree to

it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north west angle of Nova Scotia, of the north westernmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either, of them, refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such a reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made, in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

Whereas, by the former treaty of peace that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy to the Lake Superior, was declared to be "along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication into the Lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior." And whereas, doubts have arisen what was the middle of said river, lakes, and water communications, and whether certain islands laying in the same were within the dominions of his Britannic majesty or of the United States: In order, therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said commissioners shall meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the state of New-York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit: The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said river, lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

It is further agreed that the said two last mentioned commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorized, upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the water communication between lake Huron, and lake Superior, to the most northwestern point of the lake of the Woods, to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications, and rivers,

forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and to cause such parts of the said boundary, as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most north-western point of the lake of the Woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

The several boards of two commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements, and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceeding, shall be delivered by them to the agents of his Britannic majesty, and to the agents of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of their respective governments. The said commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expenses attending the said commissioners shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation, or necessary absence, the place of every such commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such commissioner was first appointed, and the new commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, and do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case any of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles, which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two countries, should, by the decision of any of the boards of commissioners aforesaid, or of the sovereign or state so referred to, as in the foregoing articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands, had by such decision or decisions, been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possession.

ARTICLE THE NINTH.

The United States of America engage to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present treaty to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians, with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification; and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven, previous to such hostilities: *Provided always*, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities, against the United States of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly. And his Britannic majesty

gages, on his part, to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to, in one thousand eight hundred and eleven, previous to such hostilities: *Provided always*, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against his Britannic majesty, and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

ARTICLE THE TENTH.

Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both his majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object.

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) *GAMBIER.
(L. S.) HENRY GOULDBURN,
(L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS,
(L. S.) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
(L. S.) J. A. BAYARD,
(L. S.) H. CLAY,
(L. S.) JONAS RUSSELL,
(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said treaty of Peace and Amity may be observed with good faith on the part of the United States, I, JAMES MADISON, President as aforesaid, have caused the premises to be made public; and I do hereby enjoin all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the [SEAL.] United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirtieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President
DANIEL MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

After sitting in closed doors (on the treaty) for some time—

The following resolutions, reported the day before yesterday, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, expressive of the high sense entertained by congress, of the patriotism and good conduct of the people of Louisiana, and of New Orleans, during the late military operations before that city.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That congress entertain a high sense of the patriotism, fidelity, zeal and courage, with which the people of the state of Louisiana, promptly and unanimously stepped forth, under circumstances of imminent danger from a powerful invading enemy, in defence of all the individual, social, and political rights held dear by man. Congress declare and proclaim, that the brave Louisianians deserve well of the whole people of the United States.

Resolved, That congress entertain a high sense of the generosity, benevolence, and humanity, displayed by the people of New Orleans, in voluntarily affording the best accommodations in their power, and giving the kindest attentions to the wounded, not only of our own army, but also to the wounded prisoners of a vanquished foe.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to his excellency the governor of Louisiana, accompanied with a request that he cause the greatest possible publicity to be given to them, for the information of the whole people of Louisiana.

Resolved, expressive of the thanks of congress to major general Jackson, and the troops under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct, in the defence of New Orleans.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the thanks of congress be, and they are hereby given to major general Jackson, and through him to the officers and soldiers of the regular army, of the militia, and of the volunteers, under his immediate command, and to the officers and soldiers charged with the defence of Fort St. Philip, for their gallantry and good conduct, conspicuously displayed against the enemy from the time of his landing before New Orleans, until his final expulsion from the state of Louisiana, on the 8th of January, for their valor, skill, and good conduct, on the 8th of January, in repulsing, with great slaughter, a numerous fleet of chosen veteran troops, when attempting, by a bold and daring attack, to storm and carry the works lately thrown up for the defence of New Orleans, and thereby obtaining a most signal and complete victory over the enemy, with a heavy loss on his part, and an unexampled loss in military annals.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to major general Jackson, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on this memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to major general Jackson, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That congress entertain a high sense of the valor and good conduct of commodore D. T. Patterson, of the officers, petty officers, and seamen, attached to his command, for their prompt and efficient co-operation with gen. Jackson, in the late gallant and successful defence of the city of New Orleans, when assailed by a powerful British force.

Resolved, That congress entertain a high sense of the valor and good conduct of maj. Daniel Carmick, of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and marines, under his command, in the defence of said city, on the memorable occasion.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Mr. Smith submitted for consideration the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to consider the propriety of reducing the military establishment of the United States, with authority to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to enquire what provisions should be made by law for protecting the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers. — Agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

MILITARY LANDS.

Mr. Wright of Md. rose to make a motion.—Believing, he said, that the war was about to receive a termination, he felt it a duty to those brave patriots who by their exertions had placed the character of the country so high that we should never again be disturbed by any foreign power, unless, unhappily, intestine division should afford an opportunity to an enemy, to move the following resolution, with a view to redeem the national pledge to those who had enlisted under the banners of their country to defend its soil, and enforce its rights. He therefore moved—

“That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of laying off as much of the public lands as shall be necessary to satisfy the claims of the army of the United States, and of fixing the location thereof.”

Mr. W. said he should not press the consideration of this motion to-day, but call for it on some future day.

THE BARBARY POWERS.

Mr. Newton of Va. offered for consideration the following resolution, which, he said, would speak for itself, and preclude the necessity of any elucidatory remarks:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the house such information as he shall deem necessary to be communicated, touching the state of the relations existing between the U. States and the Barbary powers.”

The resolution was agreed to *non con.* and a committee appointed to lay it before the president.

The remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole, on the bill to fix the compensations and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and for other purposes connected with the collection thereof. The bill was reported to the house—and

The house adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

VICTORY AT ORLEANS.

The resolutions from the senate expressive of the thanks of congress to gen. Jackson and the troops under his command for their gallantry in defence of New Orleans, were twice read and amended.

On the question of ordering these and the subsequent resolves to a third reading—

Mr. Troup of Geo. said, that he congratulated the house on the return of peace—if the peace be honorable, he might be permitted to congratulate the house on the glorious termination of the war. He might be permitted to congratulate them on

the glorious termination of the most glorious war ever waged by any people.—To the glory of it gen. Jackson and his gallant army have contributed not a little. I cannot sir,—perhaps language cannot, do justice to the merits of general Jackson and the troops under his command, or to the sensibility of the house—I will, therefore, forbear to trouble the house with the usual prefatory remarks—it is a fit subject for the genius of Homer. But there was a spectacle connected with this subject upon which the human mind would delight to dwell—upon which the human mind could not fail to dwell with peculiar pride and exultation. It was the yeomanry of the country marching to the defence of the city of Orleans, leaving their wives and children and firesides at a moment's warning. On the one side, committing themselves to the bosom of the mother of rivers; on the other, taking the rout of the trackless and savage wilderness for hundreds of miles. Meeting at the place of rendezvous—seeking, attacking, and beating the enemy in a pitched battle—repulsing three desperate assaults with great loss to him—killing, wounding and capturing more than four thousand of his force, and finally compelling him to fly precipitately the country he had boldly invaded. The farmers of the country triumphantly victorious over the conquerors of the conquerors of Europe. I came, I saw, I conquered, says the American husbandman, fresh from his plough. The proud veteran who triumphed in Spain and carried terror into the warlike population of France was humbled beneath the power of my arm. The God of battles and of righteousness took part with the defenders of their country, and the foe was scattered before us as chaff before the wind. It is, indeed, a fit subject for the genius of Homer, of Ossian, or Milton.

That militia should be beaten by militia is of natural and ordinary occurrence—that regular troops should be beaten by militia is not without example—the examples are as numerous or more numerous in our own country than in any other—but that regular troops, the best disciplined and most veteran of Europe, should be beaten by undisciplined militia, with the disproportionate loss of an hundred to one, is, to use the language of the commanding general, almost incredible.—The disparity of the loss—the equality of force—the difference in the character of the force, all combine to render the battle of the 8th of January, at once the most brilliant and extraordinary of modern times. Nothing can account for it but the rare merits of the commanding general, and the rare patriotism and military ardour of the troops under his command.

Glorious, sir, are those events to the American arms—honorable as they are to the American character—they are not more glorious and honorable than are the immediate consequences full of usefulness to the country. If the war had continued the men of the country would have been inspired with a noble ardor and generous emulation in defence of the country—they would have struck terror into the invader, and given confidence to the invaded. Europe have seen that to be formidable on the ocean we need but will it. Europe will see that to be invincible on the land, it is only necessary that we judiciously employ the means which God and Nature have bountifully placed at our disposal. The men of Europe bred in camps, trained to war—with all the science, and all the experience of modern war, are not a match for the men of America taken from the closet, the bar, the counting-house, and the plough. If, sir, it be pardonable at any time to indulge these sentiments and feelings, it may be deemed pardonable on the present occasion.

I think the resolution of the senate defective: it does not record the prominent fact which more than any other contributes to the brilliancy of general Jackson's triumph—the fact that the triumph was the triumph of militia over regular troops—in the contrary it is so worded, that strangers on posterity deriving their knowledge from the record itself, would be led to believe that the regular troops constituted the principal force, and that the militia was only auxiliary. If the house should consider the defect as important, I would move to amend the resolution.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Ingersoll also delivered speeches appropriate to the occasion, which shall be published hereafter.

The resolutions from the senate expressive of the high sense of congress of the gallantry and good conduct of commodore D. T. Patterson and major Carmick and the officers and men under their command, in the defence of New Orleans, were twice read and ordered to a third reading to-day.

The resolution from the senate expressive of

the high sense entertained by congress of the patriotism and good conduct of the people of Louisiana and New Orleans, during the late military operations before that city, were twice read and ordered to a third reading to-day.

A resolution was received from the senate for the appointment of a joint committee to enquire into the expediency of causing the chambers at present occupied by the two houses of congress, or others in the same building, to be altered and fitted up for their better accommodation.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. Jackson of Va. submitted for consideration the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire and report to what extent the military establishment of the United States can be reduced consistently with the public interest.

2. *Resolved*, That the said committee be further instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what provision ought to be made by law for allowing months extra pay and a donation in full to the officers of the army who may be disbanded.

3. *Resolved*, That the said committee be further instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing one or more additional military schools.

4. *Resolved*, That the naval committee be instructed to enquire into and report to what extent the navy of the United States on the lakes can be reduced, consistently with the public interest.

5. *Resolved*, That the committee be further instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing one or more naval academies.

6. *Resolved*, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to ascertain and report whether any, and if any, what modifications of existing laws are necessary to adapt them to the state of our relations with foreign nations.

The house having agreed to consider these resolutions, they were ordered to lie on the table.

The resolutions expressive of the thanks of congress to maj. gen. Andrew Jackson, and the troops under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the defence of New Orleans, were read a third time and passed unanimously.

The resolutions expressive of the high sense entertained by congress of the patriotism and good conduct of the people of Louisiana and New Orleans, were read a third time, and unanimously passed.

The resolution expressive of the high sense entertained by congress of the merits of commodore D. T. Patterson, major Daniel Carnick and the officers and men under their command, were read a third time and passed, with one negative, (Mr. McKee of Ky.)

The duties of congress, during the few remaining days of their political existence, have not only become totally changed, but of even increased importance. A bold, dangerous, though happily not a fatal experience, has sufficiently illustrated the precept inculcated by the immortal Washington: "In time of peace, prepare for war." Let congress then, profit by the lesson, and make such a disposal of our established forces as will secure us their energy on any future emergency. Our valiant little army revised and consolidated, will not be too large for a prudent peace establishment, though their pay and emoluments may be reduced; and let us never hear of dismantling our laurel covered navy; but let it continue the flourishing seminary of our enterprising seamen, and the successful scourge of Barbarian pirates. Let every encouragement be given to our infant manufactures, by countervailing duties, &c. Let our fortifications be preserved in complete repair, as a shield and defence against future menaces or attempts, in short, a wide field is displayed for the exercise of congressional wisdom, which if properly cultivated, may produce a rich harvest of national happiness and prosperity. With respect to pecuniary concerns, let most of our extraordinary expenditures cease, and an unshackled commerce, (with the continuation of the double duties for the term specified in the act) and some of the principal taxes and excise duties, will accomplish all else that is desirable. *Columbian.*

Translated from a Ghent paper extra. of the 24th December, 1814, publicly furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, by a commercial friend.

The Journal does not appear to-day, but the editor believes it will give pleasure to the public to learn that on Saturday the 24th a treaty of Peace was signed by the English and American commissioners. Though the conditions of the treaty are not known, and probably will not be until after its ratification, we believe we can assure the public, that this peace, while it is honorable to the two nations, recompenses gloriously the efforts and patriotism of the Americans.

In consequence of the following letter from the commissary general of prisoners, the marshal has liberated the five seamen lately saved from the wreck of the British sloop of war Sylph: and such of them as are disposed to go to Halifax will be sent there by the cartel Jane and Martha, which will depart for that place in the course of a few days.

(COPY.)
Office of Commissary General of Prisoners,
Washington, February 1st, 1815.

SIR: I have been in the National Intelligencer of this date, and in the New York head, (to which I beg leave to refer you) on account of the shipwreck of the British sloop of war Sylph, on the east end of Long Island, under circumstances affecting humanity, by which the greater part of the crew were lost, and that a portion and some few men were saved by the benevolent and spirited exertions of the inhabitants.

In war, as in peace, calamities like this give a claim to the survivors on the hospitality and protection of the country on whose shores they may be cast. It is not the desire of this government to consider as prisoners of war unfortunate men who thus come into its power.

If the facts be stated correctly you will be pleased to provide the seamen with what may be necessary for their subsistence and comfort, and to liberate them without exchange as soon as possible. The purpose being a non-combatant, under any circumstances, is entitled to be returned in that way.

If this reaches you in time to send them to Halifax by the British cartel now at New York, you are requested to do so, otherwise to convey them, as soon as can conveniently be done, by a flag to one of the ships off your harbor.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
J. MASON.

Gen John Smith, Marshal of the
district of New York.

Major general BROWN has received those attentions, since his arrival in the city, justly due to the eminent services he has rendered his country, as well as to his personal character. In consequence of a vote of Friday, he and his suite, majors Jones, Austin, and Brown, were conducted to a seat within the hall of the house of representatives. He has, besides ordinary visits, received the offer of the honor of a public dinner from the members of congress, and of a ball from the citizens. We have not yet heard whether it will be in his power to accept of either, as his stay here is necessarily very limited. *Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from gen. John Adair to gov. Shelby—dated: Head Quarters, 5 miles below New Orleans, Jan 13, 1815.

DEAR SIR:—When we arrived at this place on the 5th inst. only a part of our men could be deemed. Maj. gen. Thomas was unwell. I was ordered by maj. gen. Jackson to take the command of 800 men, and place them in the rear of maj. gen. Carroll's command, who defended the centre of our works, which was the most vulnerable. This detachment consisted of col. Slaughter's regiment and major Harrison's battalion. Lieut. colonel Davis, who commanded the 13th regiment, was soon after ordered to recross the river with 400 men to reinforce gen. Morgan. In this situation we continued until the morning of the 8th, when the enemy attacked us in our lines. His main column was led against our centre, as we expected; a column was led at the same time against our right. Their columns were formed and led on with a degree of bravery that, at least, commanded our respect—three times they were repulsed. On their second charge they entered our ditch—our men, both Kentuckians and Tennesseans, sustained the attack, and repelled them with a bravery never surpassed, and when the enemy entered our ditch many of our men jumped on the breast work to meet them and killed them one on another. It would not be proper for me to distinguish any by name—the detachment under my command, both officers and men, have done their duty faithfully, and honorably sustained the character of the state to which they belong. The detachment on the other side of the river, under lieut. col. Davis, were obliged to retreat before a superior force. They have been calumniated by those who ought to have fought with them, but did not—some of them have perhaps behaved improperly, but I have no doubt colonel Davis did his duty as far as was in his power—an investigation is about to take place, when I trust the blame will fall where it ought.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Extract of a letter dated Fernandina, Jan. 20.

"I wrote you this morning—since then there has been an arrival from Matanzas (Cuba) which brings intelligence, that gen. Mina had entered MADRID, at the head of one hundred and forty thousand men—that Ferdinand had abandoned it and proceeded to Badajos and shut himself up, and Charles IV. had sworn to the new constitution, in favor of the people—there is no doubt of its prevailing."

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

The adjutant general having ascertained the number of regiments composing the militia of the state of Pennsylvania, has numbered them as follows:

1 Daniel Levan,	52 Andrew Moore,
2 Isaac Bowman,	53 John Lotz,
3 Samuel Chamer,	54 Joh. McMeas,
4 John D. Goodwin,	55 John H. R. et,
5 John Souler,	56 Philip Hoyer,
6 James Wood,	57 William Kalsina,
7 George Whitch,	58 Robert Orr, jun.
8 Isaac Proctor,	59 Jacob Kintner,
9 Edward Tighman, jun.	60 Thomas McQuaide,
10 Josiah Dickerson,	61 James Logan,
11 John Neiker,	62 Wm R. Smith,
12 Wm Smith,	63 Wm. M. White,
13 Michael Direly,	64 Robert Colon,
14 Adam Ritchard,	65 James Ankint,
15 Henry Spelling,	66 Samuel Scott,
16 Wm. Cochrane,	67 James Guthrie,
17 Jonathan Smith,	68 James Jamison,
18 Samuel L. Geer,	69 Jeremiah Mather,
19 Moses McEuen,	70 Moses Thomas,
20 James A. McClelland,	71 James McClelland,
21 Samuel McKean,	72 Josiah Sullivan,
22 Wm. Turner,	73 Walter Rogers,
23 John Rippey,	74 Isaac Boyer,
24 John Negley,	75 Wm. McMillen,
25 Henry Stover,	76 Frederick Baily,
26 Henry Wuter,	77 Jonathan Ciever,
27 Andrew Christie,	78 George Moore,
28 George C. Vallenlegen,	79 John Shinn,
29 Charles Caldwell,	80 Thomas C. Miller,
30 John Hunsinger,	81 Peter A. Brown,
31 David Nelson,	82 Jacob Shaffer,
32 Thomas McPherson,	83 Robert Moore,
33 Wm. Long,	84 John Gordinan,
34 James Shaffer,	85 Wm. Gordon,
35 John Hamilton,	86 John West,
36 Frederick Hummel,	87 Magnus M. Murry,
37 House Bentley,	88 James B. Oliver,
38 John L. Pearson,	89 George Sherman,
39 John Maxwell,	90 Frederick Kiehlberger,
40 Andrew Sutton,	91 Andrew Thompson,
41 Robert Moreton,	92 Thomas Humphrey,
42 Lewis Bache,	93 John Thompson,
43 Aaron Chamberlaine,	94 George Hay,
44 Abraham Guldin,	95 Jacob Humphrey,
45 John Roberts,	96 Anthony Simmons,
46 Andrew Buchanan,	97 Jacob Seiple,
47 Robert Watkins,	98 Wm. Rutherford,
48 John Derry,	99 John Douglas,
49 Gideon Humphrey,	100 John Zine,
50 Stephen Wilson,	101 John McClure,
51 David Shirk,	

NUMBER OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS.

Philadelphia City,	9383	Luzerne,	2179
Philadelphia County,	10486	Susquehanna,	1232
Bucks,	7066	Bradford,	1423
Chester,	8072	Hartford,	3502
Lancaster,	11346	Beaver,	2395
York,	6772	Butler,	1498
Cumberland,	4971	Allegheny,	5318
Berks,	7390	Mifflin,	3065
Schuykill,	1614	Delaware,	2661
Northampton,	4323	Somerset,	2494
Lehigh,	2921	Cambria,	1838
Wayne,	551	Lycoming,	455
Northumberland,	1687	Tioga,	
Union,	2772	Potter,	
Columbia,	3349	Green,	2412
Washington,	6780	Adams,	2979
Indiana,	1598	Centre,	2155
Armstrong,	1454	Clemfield,	264
Westmoreland,	5370	McKean,	
Fayette,	4579	Crawford,	1184
Harris,	9151	Eric,	858
Franklin,	4200	Mercer,	1734
Eastmore,	6321	Venango,	889
Delaware,	3348	Pike,	475
Lebanon,	2696		

Whole number of taxable inhabitants in the state, 164,807

CIRCULAR

TO OFFICERS SUPERINTENDING THE RECRUITING OF
REGIMENTS AND COMP.

Office of superintendence of the recruiting service,
City of Washington, Feb. 15, 1815.

SIR—The recruiting service is suspended until further orders.

You will immediately call in all your subordinate officers with their parties, and direct them to hand in to you their recruiting accounts, which, with your own, you will forward with as little delay as possible to the proper officers at Washington. Those for bonuses and premiums to the paymaster general; those for contingent expenses to the accountant general; those for arms, accoutrements, clothing and camp equipage, to the superintendent general of military supplies.

You will settle all accounts for the hire of rendezvous and quarters, and travel contingent expenses, and will take special care to prevent any waste of public property in the possession of yourself and your subordinates.

And as soon as you have collected your parties from their different rendezvous, you will report yourself, officers and men, to the adjutant and inspector general, for orders.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
R. H. MACPHERSON, S. R. S.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant and inspector general's office,
10th Feb. 1815.

All military communications from the army intended for this office, and not of a personal or confidential nature, except those of commanding generals, will be made through the adjutant general's office of each district or division.

By order of the secretary of war.

D. PARKER,

Adjutant and insp gen

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,

February 3, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.

Whenever the officer, superintending the recruiting service of any regiment or corps, shall give notice to the commanding officer of his regiment or corps, that a recruiting officer has been ordered to the district and such officer is destined to join the regiment, and that that such officer is destined to join the regiment or corps with the recruits, a list shall be made to supply the deficiency occasioned to the recruiting service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

D. PARKER, Adjutant General.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR—DATED:

Harrisburgh, February 15th, 1815

"The committee of ways and means, through their chairman, Mr. Baecher, this day made the following

REPORT:

The committee of ways and means, to whom was referred a resolution to enquire into the expediency of providing for the payment from the state treasury of the state's quota of the direct tax of the United States; and the first part of a message communicated by the governor relative to the obtaining of a loan of money from the several banks lately incorporated under the act of the 21st of March, 1814, to pay off the militia lately in service, equal to the sum due them by the United States, and to provide for similar occurrences which may arise from the embarrassed situation of the finances of the U. States—

Report—that they have had the several subjects under consideration, and deem it unnecessary to say any thing further on the subject of paying the direct tax, than that they are of opinion, that the finances of the state, will not at this time enable them to anticipate the payment thereof.

And with respect to the obtaining of loans, and paying the arrears due the militia, &c. for services rendered, they believe that the mode recommended by the governor is the most efficient, and ought therefore to be provided for by law.

They are also well aware of the necessity of providing additional revenues; and that the exigencies of the times require, independent of the current receipts into the state treasury, a resort to additional loans, and to taxation, in order to replenish the funds of the state, and to meet all future contingencies.

The committee submit an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures of the state treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1814, to the 1st day of December, 1815.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury 1st of Dec 1814, . . .	\$36,167 05
Loans,	95,000
Dividends on bank stock, and taxes on new banks, . . .	27,000 0
Arrears of duties,	45,000
Tax on licenses, and balances of militia exempt, . . .	90,000
On debts,	20,000
Tax on estate offices,	8,000
Contributions,	6,000
Fe's of the office of the secretary of the common-wealth,	1,000
Miscellaneous receipts,	15,000
	\$349,167 05

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of government,	165,000
Payroll,	15,000
Of the militia expenses authorized by the present militia law, there may be called for about, . . .	50,000
Of existing appropriations there may be called for about,	120,000
Miscellaneous, including interest on monies borrowed,	25,000
	\$375,000
Probable surplus,	\$1,167 05

"If the foregoing statement should prove correct, there would then a balance be remaining in the treasury of \$81,167 05 cts. but as it will require a sum of about \$350,000 00 cts, to pay off the militia who were lately in service; and a sum of about \$15,000 00 cts. to procure Chamber's repeating guns, &c. &c. and to pay the additional emoluments to the seamen employed in the defence of the commonwealth by virtue of several acts passed in the present session; and as in all probability considerable sums of money will be required to carry on the war during the ensuing campaign, it is self evident, that additional sources to raise the necessary funds are indispensable.

The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed bring in a bill authorising the governor to borrow from the banks lately incorporated, under the act passed 21st March, 1814, a sum equal to, and for paying off the amount due the militia and volunteers of this state, late in the service of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill authorising the governor to procure by loan, one million of dollars (payable in a term not exceeding three years) and in case of extraordinary emergency such additional sums as the public service may require.

3. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill directing the laying of a direct tax, for military purposes, for the sum of half a million of dollars yearly; to be pledged until the debt and interest obtained by loan, shall have been paid; and that the stock of the state in the

banks of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, be also pledged for the payment of the principal with interest.

"Last night, agreeably to the resolutions of the two branches of the legislature, the state house was illuminated, and nineteen rounds were fired from a four pounder, in evidence of the joy felt by their members, at the unparalleled victory lately gained by the *Hero of the South*.—From some cause, not understood, but few houses of the borough beamed forth the fervid sentiment, with which, no doubt, their inhabitants in common with all Americans, were cheered by the momentous event, thus celebrated by the legislature. In consequence of this omission, Mr. McMeens, of the lower house, this morning offered a resolution, that the seat of government be removed from Harrisburgh, on account of the contempt in this way manifested by its citizens for gen. Jackson or the legislature. The resolution was laid on the table."

FROM THE HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE.

A resolution to remove the seat of government from Harrisburgh, with the reasons assigned therefor, will be found under the legislative head. Whether the resolution is evidence of title to respect, is not with us to say; nor does it become us to question the propriety of stirring the loyalty of the citizens of Harrisburgh, when neither the governor nor the heads of departments, illuminated

THE WAR.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Copy of a letter from Captain HENLEY, commanding late U. S. schooner Carolina, to Commodore PATTERSON, dated New Orleans, December 25th, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that after you left on the 26th inst. in pursuance to your order, every possible exertion was made to move the schooner Carolina higher up the river, and near general Jackson's camp, without success; the wind being at N. N. W. and blowing fresh, and too scant to get under way, and the current too rapid to move her up by warping, which I had endeavored to do with my crew.

At day light on the morning of the 27th, the enemy opened upon the Carolina a battery of 5 guns from which they threw shells and hot shot; returned their fire with the long 12 pounder, the only gun on board which could reach across the river, the remainder of her battery being light 12 pound carronades.

The air being light and at north, rendered it impossible to get under way; the second shot fired by the enemy lodged in the schooner's main hold under her cables, and in such a situation as not to be come at, and fired her, which rapidly progressed; finding that hot shot were passing through her cabin and fitting room, which contained a considerable quantity of powder; her bulwarks all knocked down by the enemy's shot, the vessel in a sinking situation, and the fire increasing, and expecting every moment that she would blow up; at a little after sunrise I reluctantly gave orders for the crew to abandon her, which was effected, with the loss of one killed and six wounded; a short time after I had succeeded in getting the crew on shore, I had the extreme mortification of seeing her blow up.

It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the able assistance I received from Lieuts. Norris and Crowley, and sailing master Hatter, and to say that my officers and crew behaved on this occasion, as well as on the 23d, when under your own eye, in a most gallant manner.

Almost every article of clothing belonging to the officers and crew, from the rapid progress of the fire, was involved in the destruction of the vessel.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) JOHN D. HENLEY

P. S. I have not made out a detailed account of the action on the night of the 23d, as you were on board during the whole action.

Capt. DANIEL T. PATTERSON, commanding U. S. naval forces on the N. Orleans station.

Copies of letters from com. PATTERSON, commanding our naval force on the Orleans station, to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. ship Louisiana, 3 miles below New Orleans, 29th Dec 1814

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that on the morning of the 25th instant, at about half past 7, perceived our advanced guard retreating towards our lines—the enemy pursuing; fired shot, shells, and rockets, from field artillery, with which they advanced on the road behind the levee; sprung the ship to bring the starboard guns to bear upon the enemy; at 2 1/2 minutes past

1. A. M. the enemy opened their fire upon the ship, with shells, hot shot, and rockets, which was instantly returned with great spirit and much apparent effect, and continued without intermission till 1. P. M. when the enemy slackened their fire, and retreated with a part of their artillery from each of their batteries, evidently with great loss. Two attempts were made to screen one heavy piece of ordnance mounted behind the levee, with which they threw hot shot at the ship, and which had been a long time abandoned before they succeeded in recovering it, and then it must have been with very great loss, as I distinctly saw, with the aid of my glass, several shot strike in the midst of the men (seamen) who were employed dragging it away. At 3. P. M. the enemy were silenced; at 4. P. M. ceased firing from the ship, the enemy having retired beyond the range of her guns. Many of their shot passed over her decks, which were strewn with their fragments; yet, after an incessant cannonading of upwards of seven hours, during which 800 shot were fired from the ship, one man only was wounded slightly, by the piece of a shell, and one shot passed between the bowsprit and heel of the jib boom.

The enemy drew up his whole force, evidently with an intention of assaulting general Jackson's lines, under cover of his heavy cannon, but his cannonading being so warmly returned from the lines and the ship Louisiana, caused him, I presume, to abandon his project, as he retired without making the attempt. You will have learned by my former letters, that the crew of the Louisiana is composed of men of all nations, (English excepted) taken from the streets of New Orleans not a fortnight before the battle; yet I never knew guns better served, or a more animated fire, than was supported from her.

Lieut. C. C. B. Thompson deserves great credit for the discipline to which in so short a time he had brought such men, two-thirds of whom do not understand English.

Gen. Jackson having applied for officers and seamen to work the heavy cannon on his lines furnished by me, Lieuts. Norris and Crowley, of the late schooner Carolina, instantly volunteered, and with the greater part of her crew were sent to those cannon, which they served during the action herein detailed. The enemy must have suffered a great loss in that day's action, by the heavy fire from this ship and gen. Jackson's lines, where the cannon was of heavy calibre, and served with great spirit.

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

DANIEL T. PATTERSON.

The hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington City.

Marine Battery, five miles below New Orleans, 13th Jan. 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that during the 2d and 3d inst. I landed from the ship and mounted, as the former ones, on the banks of the river, four more 12 pounders, and erected a furnace for heating shot, to destroy a number of buildings which intervened between general Jackson's lines and the camp of the enemy, and occupied by him. On the evening of the 4th, I succeeded in firing a number of them, and some rice stacks by my hot shot, which the enemy attempted to extinguish, notwithstanding the heavy fire I kept up, but which at length compelled them to desist. On the 6th and 7th, I erected another furnace, and mounted on the banks of the river two more 24 pounders, which had been brought up from the English Turn, by the exertions of colonel Caldwell, of the drafted militia of this state, and brought within and mounted on the entrenchments on this side the river one 12 pounder; in addition to which, gen. Morgan, commanded the militia on this side, planted two brass 6 pound field pieces in his lines, which were incomplete, having been commenced only on the 4th; these three pieces were the only cannon on the lines, all the others being counted on the banks of the river, with a view to aid the right of gen. Jackson's lines on the opposite shore, and to flank the enemy should they attempt to march up the road leading along the levee, or erect batteries on the same, of course could render no aid in defence of gen. Morgan's lines. My battery was manned in part from the crew of the ship, and in part by militia detailed for that service by gen. Morgan, as I had not seamen enough to fully man them.

During greater part of the 7th, reconnoitred the enemy at Villere's plantation, whose canal, I was informed, they were deepening and opening to the river, for the purpose of getting their launches in, which upon examination with my glass I found to be true, and informed general Jackson of my observations by letter; copies of

which I enclose herewith; a reinforcement to general Morgan's militia was made in consequence, consisting of about 400 militia from Kentucky, very badly armed or equipped, the general not having arms to furnish them, who arrived on this side on the morning of the 8th, much fatigued. At 1 A. M. finding that the enemy had succeeded in launching their barges into the river, I dispatched my aid-de-camp, Mr. R. D. Shepperd, to inform general Jackson of the circumstance, and that a very uncommon stir was observed in the enemy's camp and batteries on the banks of the river, and stating again the extreme weakness of this side the river, and urging a reinforcement. I would have immediately dropped down with the Louisiana upon their barges, but to do so I must have withdrawn all the men from the battery on shore, which I deemed of the greatest importance, and exposed to fire by hot shot from the enemy's batteries, mounting 6 long 18 pounders, which protected their barges; and at this time she had on board a large quantity of powder, for the supply of her own guns, and those on shore, most of which was above the surface of the water, consequently exposed to their hot shot.

General Morgan dispatched the Kentuckians, immediately on their arrival, about 5 A. M. to reinforce a party which had been sent out early on the night of the 7th, to watch and oppose the landing of the enemy, but who retreated after a few shot from the enemy, within the lines, where they were immediately posted in their station on the extreme right. At day-light the enemy opened a heavy cannonade upon gen. Jackson's lines and my battery, leading their troops, under cover of their cannon, to the assault of the lines, which they attempted on the right and left, but principally on the latter wing—they were met by a most tremendous and incessant fire of artillery and musketry, which compelled them to retreat with precipitation, leaving the ditch filled, and the field strewn, with their dead and wounded. My battery was opened upon them simultaneously with those from our lines, flanking the enemy both in his advance and retreat, with round, grape, and canister, which must have proved extremely destructive, as in their haste and confusion to retreat, they crowded the top of the Levee, affording us a most advantageous opportunity for the use of grape and canister, and I used to the greatest advantage. While thus engaged with the enemy on the opposite shore, I was informed that they had effected their landing on this side, and were advancing to gen. Morgan's breast work. I immediately ordered the officers in command to turn them in their embayures, and point them to protect gen. Morgan's right wing, whose line, not extending to the swamp, and there weakly manned, I apprehended the enemy's out-flanking him on that wing, which order was promptly executed by captain Henly and the officers stationed at the battery, under a heavy and well directed fire of shot and shells from the enemy on the opposite bank of the river; at this time the enemy's force had approached general Morgan's lines, under the cover of a shower of rockets, and charged, in despite of the fire from the 12 pounder and field pieces mounted on the lines, as before stated, when, in a few minutes, I had the extreme mortification and chagrin to observe gen. Morgan's right wing, composed as herein mentioned, of the Kentucky militia, commanded by major Davis, abandon their breast work, and flying in a most shameful and dastardly manner, almost without a shot; which disgraceful example, after firing a few rounds, soon followed by the whole of general Morgan's command, notwithstanding every exertion was made by him, his staff, and several officers of the city militia, to keep them to their posts; by the great exertions of those officers a short stand was effected on the field, when a discharge of rockets from the enemy caused them again to retreat in such a manner that no efforts could stop them.

Finding myself thus abandoned by the force I relied upon to protect my battery, I was most reluctantly and with inexpressible pain, after destroying my powder and spiking my cannon, compelled to abandon them, having only thirty officers and seamen with me. A part of the militia were rallied at a saw mill canal, about two miles above the lines from which they had fled, and there encamped, I ordered the Louisiana to be warped up, for the purpose of procuring a supply of ammunition, and mounting their cannon, remaining myself to aid general Morgan. A large reinforcement of militia having been immediately dispatched by general Jackson to this side, every arrangement was made by general Morgan to dislodge the enemy from his position, when he precipitately retreated, carrying with him the two field pieces, and a brass howitz, af-

ter having first set fire to the platforms and gun carriages on my battery, two saw mills, and all the bridges between him and general Morgan's troops, and re-rossed the river, and secured his boats, by hauling them into his canal. On the 9th, we reoccupied our former ground, and recovered all the cannon in my battery, which I immediately commenced drilling and re-mounting. And on the evening of the 10th, had two 24 pounders mounted and ready for service, on the left flank of a new and more advantageous position. From the 10th to the present date, I have been much engaged in mounting my 12 pounders, along the breast work erected by gen. Morgan on this new position, having three 24 pounders (with a furnace) to front the river, and flank general Jackson's lines on the opposite bank, from which we fired upon the enemy whenever he appeared; our present position is now so strong, that there is nothing to apprehend should the enemy make another attempt on this side.

To captain Henly, who has been with me since the destruction of his schooner, and who was wounded on the 8th, I am much indebted for his aid on every occasion, and to the officers commanding the different guns in my battery for their great exertions at all times, but particulars, on the trying event of the 8th. The exertions of general Morgan, his staff, and several of the officers of the city militia, excited my highest respect; and I deem it my duty to say that had the drafted and city militia been alone on that day, that I believe they would have done much better; but the flight of the Kentuckians, paralyzed their exertions, and produced a retreat, which could not be checked. The two brass field pieces, manned entirely by militia of the city, were admirably served, nor were they abandoned till deserted by their comrades, one of which was commanded by Mr. Hosmer, of captain Simpson's company, the other by a Frenchman, whose name I know not. The 12 pounder, under the direction of acting midshipman Phillibert, was served till the last moment, did great execution, and is highly extolled by general Morgan. The force of the enemy on this side amounted to 1,000 men, and from the best authority I can obtain, their loss on this side, I have since learned, was 97 killed and wounded; among the latter is colonel Thornton, who commanded; of the former, five or six have been discovered buried, and lying upon the field; our loss was one man killed and several wounded.

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

DANIEL H. PATTERSON.

The Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington City.

Marine Battery, five miles below New Orleans,
20th January, 1815.

Sir—I have great satisfaction in informing you, that the enemy, after having been several days sending off his sick, wounded, and baggage, retreated with his whole force on the night of the 18th, and, as I learn, completed the embarkation of his troops about midnight yesterday; leaving in his hospital 83 wounded, who could not be removed, with a surgeon and surgeon's mate to attend them. He has also left fourteen pieces of cannon, 10 long 18 pound ship guns, and four 24 pound caronades. Six of the 18 pounders are only spiked, and can easily be rendered fit for service; the other four, with the caronades, cannot be made serviceable; the former having their trunnions broken off, the latter the pomiflions. A great number of shot have also been left, which can easily be collected. I have every reason to believe, that they have also left behind the brass pieces taken from this side of the river. From the date of my last to the retreat, I have fired from my battery on the enemy whenever opportunity offered, and with a 9 pound brass field piece, which I sent two miles below my battery to rake their camp, continuing my fire till 11 o'clock at night on the 18th, directly into their camp, from which they suffered much.

By a letter received last evening from acting lieutenant Cunningham, commanding gun vessel No. 65, stationed at Plaquemine to aid fort St. Philip, who had drawn his crew on shore and manned two 32 pounders, I learn that the enemy's vessels, viz. three ships, one brig and schooner, two of which were bomb vessels, had departed after bombarding the fort from the sixth, during which time they threw one thousand shell, without injury to the fort, killed only one man, and wounded seven in the fort. He states his vessel's spars and rigging to be much cut to pieces, but none of his men hurt. He had sent his boat to watch their movements; and should I learn by her that they have not left the river, I shall immediately proceed with fire vessels and endeavor to destroy them.

In a few days I will have the pleasure of stating to you the names of my different officers who have distinguished themselves, and merit the notice of the department.

DANL. H. PATTERSON.

The hon. secretary of the navy,
Washington city.

Head Quarters, 7th Military District,
Adjutant General's Office, Jackson's lines,
below Orleans Jan. 16th, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor herewith to enclose for the information of the war department, a report of the killed, wounded and missing of the army under the command of major general Jackson in the actions of the 23d and 28th December, 1814, and 1st and 8th of January, 1815, with the enemy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

Brig. general D. PARKER,
Adj. and inspector general, Washington.

Rep't of the killed, wounded and missing of the army under the command of major gen. Andrew Jackson in the actions of the 23d and 28th December, 1814, and 1st and 8th of January, 1815, with the enemy.

ACTION OF DECEMBER 23d, 1814.

Killed.—Artillerymen, 1; 7th U. S. infantry, 1 lieutenant (McClellan), 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 4 privates; 4th U. S. private, gen. Coffee's brigade, volunteer mounted gun men, 1 lieutenant, 1 colonel, (Lauderdale), 1 captain (Packer), 1 lieutenant (Lieut. Sam. Brooks), 2 sergeants, 4 privates—Total killed, 14.
Wounded.—Gen. staff, 1 col. (Col. Platt)—7th U. S. infantry, 1 captain (A. A. White), 1 ensign, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 2 privates; 4th do. 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, 19 privates; gen. Coffee's brigade, 1 colonel, 2 lieut. adjuts., 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 30 privates; New Orleans vol. corps, 1 captain, 2 sergeants, 7 privates; volunteers, 1 color, 1 adjutant, and 6 privates—Total wounded, 115.

Missing.—Gen. Coffee's brigade, 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 q. master, 3 ensigns or cornets, 3 sergeants, 1 corporal, 2 musicians, 37 privates—Total missing, 78.

Total killed, wounded and missing on the 23d—213.

ACTION OF DECEMBER 28, 1814.

Killed.—Gen. Coffee's brigade, 1 private; New Orleans volunteer company, 1 private; gen. Carroll's division of Penn. militia, 1 col. (Henderson), 1 sergeant, 5 privates—Total, 7.

Wounded.—Marines, 1 major (Carriek); New Orleans volunteer company, 3 privates; gen. Carroll's division, 1 lieutenant, 3 privates—Total wounded, 5.

Missing.—None.

Total killed, wounded and missing on this day, 12.

ACTION OF 1st JANUARY, 1815.

Killed.—Artillery, navy, and volunteers at batteries, 8 privates; 4th do. 1 private; gen. Coffee's brigade, 1 sergeant; gen. Carroll's division, 1 private—Total, 11.

Wounded.—Artillery, navy and volunteers at batteries, 8; 7th U. S. infantry, 1 private; 4th do. 3; Coffee's brigade, 24 N. Orleans volunteers, 3 privates; Carroll's division, 1 sergeant, 2 privates; volunteers of color, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 private—Total, 23.

Missing.—None.

Total killed, wounded and missing this day, 34.

ACTION OF 8th JANUARY, 1815.

Killed.—Artillery, navy and volunteers at batteries, 3 privates—7th U. S. infantry, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal—Coffee's brigade, 1 private—Carroll's division, 1 sergeant, 1 private—Kentucky militia, 1 private—major's lieutenant and Dequien's volunteers of color, 1 private—gen. Morgan's militia, 1 private—Total killed, 15.

Wounded.—Artillery, &c. 1 private—7th U. S. infantry, 1 private—gen. Carroll's division, 1 ensign, 1 sergeant, 6 privates—Kentucky militia, 1 adjutant, 1 corporal, and 10 privates—volunteers of color, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 1 corporal, 8 privates—gen. Morgan's militia, 2 sergeants, 2 privates—Total wounded, 29.

Missing.—Kentucky militia, 1 private—Morgan's militia, 15 privates—Total, 16.

Total killed, wounded and missing this day—71.

NOTE.—Of the killed, wounded and missing on this day, but 5 killed and 7 wounded in the action on the east bank of the river, the residue in a sort of affair the enemy, and in the action on the west bank.

RECAPITULATION.

Total killed,	55
Total wounded,	185
Total missing,	93

Grand total,

Truly reported from those on file in this office.

ROBERT BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

Adj. general's office, New Orleans,

January 16, 1815.

The trial of general Wilkinson has commenced at last, and proceeds rapidly. Brig. general Swartwout and col. King have been examined for the prosecution, and brig. gen. Bayd is under examination.

From appearances the trial will be a most interesting one, though no fact charged has been sustained against him; but gen. Swartwout and col. King have explicitly acquitted him of intoxication, at the very periods charged in the indictment. In the cross examination of those highly respectable officers, instances of conduct in the war department, while floating about the northern frontier, have already been developed, which, when exposed, will excite great surprise.

NATHAN SANFORD, Esq. of New York, is chosen a member of the senate of the U. States, from that state, for six years from the fourth of March next, in the place of Obadiah German, Esq. whose time then expires.

The legislature of Massachusetts have agreed to suspend, for the present, their unexecuted law for raising state troops, except as to one thousand men.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE:

(IN CONTINUATION.)

From the London Globe, Dec. 27, 1814.

NOTIFICATION FROM GOVERNMENT TO THE LORD MAYOR.
(COPY.)

"Foreign Office, Dec. 26, 1814.

"My Lord—I have the honor to acquaint your lordship, that Mr. S. Baker has arrived at this office, this morning, from Ghent, with the intelligence that a treaty of peace was signed between his majesty and the United States of America, by the respective plenipotentiaries at that place, on the 24th inst. It is, at the same time, my duty to acquaint your lordship, that it is understood by the treaty, that hostilities will cease as soon as it shall have been attested by the president of the U. States, as well as by the prince regent, in the name and on behalf of his majesty.

"I have the honor to be, my lord,

"Your lordships most obedient, and humble serv't.
(Signed) "BATHURST."

"To the right hon. the lord mayor."

The Globe adds, that the following is understood to be the substance of the treaty.

1. All discussion of our maritime rights waved on both sides.

2. Madison does not insist on giving up the prizes captured in retaliation of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

3. We leave our Indian allies as we found them in 1812.

4. We give up all our conquests, particularly the province of Maine. We are, however, permitted to retain the Islands of Passamaquoddy bay, which were ours by the treaty of 1793.

5. Commissioners to be appointed on both sides, whether there shall be any, and what safe and practicable communication between Quebec and Upper Canada, together with all other questions of territory.

6. We are to be allowed the exclusive enjoyment of the right of fishing on our own coasts at Newfoundland, and of trading to our own settlements in the East Indies.

"In this description of the treaty, we read the humiliation of ministers in every line. It forms, indeed, a deplorable contrast with the high sounding threats and boasts of that part of the public press devoted to their service. The waving of some rights, and the mere retention of others, is a miserable finale for a war that we were told must not cease until after the Americans had been 'confoundedly well flogged;' which, it was boasted, must dismember the union, overthrow the government, and sweep the American navy from the ocean, not leaving a single bit of bunting, a rag, or a stick behind. But, after the state to which ministers had brought the country by their extravagance, and the war by their incapacity, if they have been able to determine it upon any terms not absolutely dishonourable and ruinous, if they have affected a lasting peace, although not an advantageous one, and not merely purchased a short and precarious respite, with a certainty of the renewal of war with increased force and violence, and at a time when America shall have both internally, and in her relations with the European powers, many advantages which she does not now possess, we will be disposed to complain. From them the country had no right to expect any thing better. The war in the Peninsula languished in their hands, until a spirit of energy was infused into it by the exertions of the opposition in parliament. The same incapacity has been observable in their management of the trans-atlantic war; but their tardily exerted vigor did not there promise like success, as the growing spirit of the country was able to meet it with corresponding force. We understand that a copy of the treaty was laid before the cabinet on Monday last, and acceded to, with the mere addition of the clause that hostilities shall continue until the ratification. In the interval our readers will recollect Mr. Monroe's letter, with explanatory observations, has been received, in which it is declared that the rights claimed by America shall not be ceded in a single instance: that the ensuing campaign must open with an army of 100,000 men, a force presumed fully competent to expel the English from the American continent, and that for this purpose recourse must be had to a military conscription; to which American papers add that this proposition was so well received, that bills for carrying it into effect had been brought into congress, and passed through several stages in the space of ten days from its first recommendation. The advocates for war, who form an active and numerous body in the city, flatter themselves that the determined and inveterate spirit of hostility displayed in these proceedings will generate, both in this country and in America, difficulties and discontents that may prevent the ratification of the treaty. They think it very hard to have been witnessing two or three dull acts of a tragedy, exhibiting only the minor and

preparatory incidents, and that the curtain should drop abruptly at the very moment when they were expecting the grand denouement. It certainly is a disappointment that must not a little hurt their feelings and wound their pride; but it is one we apprehend they must endure with the same patience with which they have endured its authors, the present ministers. The extraordinary gambling which took place at the stock exchange yesterday, although a holiday, is now fully explained. Men might safely take 50, or even 70 guineas, to return 100, if peace was not signed in five days, when they well knew that it was actually signed on Saturday last.—Mr. BAKER, the bearer of the dispatches, arrived yesterday about 12 o'clock; and soon after Lord Liverpool carried them to Carlton House, where he had a long interview with the prince regent.

We believe that private expresses had previously arrived with the news, and that the knowing ones upon Change were fully in possession of it about one o'clock. Hence arose the great bustle and activity at that time. So much business was done yesterday, it has been very slack this morning. The terms of the treaty are not liked; and the funds, which rose yesterday upon its first announcement, and the immensity of business done by anticipation, have declined. Consols, for account, which opened at 68, had fallen at 12 o'clock to 67 1/4; and the omnium, which opened at par, fell to 13-8 discount.

This morning we received the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday last. They bring accounts from Vienna to the 14th Dec. which state, in a shape, nearly official, that the ancient dignity of "Emperor of Germany" will be abolished. No other point of any interest in the proceedings of the congress is noticed as settled. It is added, that this assembly had made no progress for a fortnight past. Russia is said to have delivered her ultimatum respecting Poland and Saxony, the particulars of which had not transpired. All the minor German princes, including Baden and Hesse, have jointly espoused the cause of Saxony.

Peace being now concluded with America, there can be no further pretence for the continuance of the income tax. We may, therefore, now venture to congratulate the country upon the end of that oppressive burden, on the 5th of April next, as a matter of course.

At Covent Garden theatre last evening, prior to the exhibition of the *Temple of Concord*, a grand display of splendid fire works took place; and the last transformation, in which the word "PEACE" appeared in the centre of a vivid sun, was received with the utmost applause. In consequence of the intelligence which had very recently arrived, of peace with America, Mr. Grimaldi, who played the clown, and sung a song in character, with much good humor, introduced into it a verse announcing the cessation of hostilities, which was received with great pleasure, and the song was universally encored.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES, OF DECEMBER 29.

Yesterday, being a holy day, no business whatever was transacted at the bank or stock exchange; and it was consequently impossible to determine whether or not the funds would suffer any further depression, from the general dissatisfaction at the treaty with America. Probably the stocks may somewhat recover, as it is not uncommon when the first impression of ill news wears off; but still public credit must eventually suffer; for it is the general opinion that nothing but the probability of a new war in Europe could have occasioned the disgraceful compromise of our trans-atlantic quarrel. Unable as we are to penetrate the thick veil which hangs over the negotiations at Vienna, it is not for us to say, what dark machinations against the honor and interests of England may be brewing there; but urgent and serious, indeed, must those dangers be, if they touch us closer than the defects which we have received by sea and land from the once despised arms of America. It may suit party writers to make very light of such considerations. The ministerialist may affect to forget that the British flag was ever struck to the American. The oppositionist may tell you, that in spite of "national humiliation and discredit brought on the country, he rejoices because ministers have humbled themselves in the dust." With the principles which we have uniformly maintained, with a zealous affection for the interests of the country, and for that which is its best interest, its honor—each of these modes of considering this important subject is alike inconsistent. It is inconsistent with common sense to deny that our naval reputation has been blasted in this short but disastrous war.

It is inconsistent with the spirit and feelings of Englishmen not to regret that the means of re-

trieving that reputation are cut off by a premature and inglorious peace. Is this a "personal hate and revenge against Mr. MADISON?" Is it a wish to "make war in the spirit of personal malice and vengeance?" Oh! no. It is a far different, a far higher sentiment, a feeling innate in English bosoms, which teaches us that for the loss of honor there is no reparation. Therefore, once more we say, that we anxiously look to the non-ratification of this deadly instrument. We trust that it has not been ratified by the PRINCE REGENT, except on condition, that the American government shall solemnly retract the insult contained in Mr. MONROE's letter. That insult is a new offence subsequent to, and cancelling all the obligations imposed on us by the treaty.—Who can accept an apology accompanied with gestures of contempt and defiance? But it is said to be improbable that the president should refuse to ratify a treaty concluded, as this probably was, in conformity with his own instructions; and yet it is not long since those, who argued in this way, assured us, that this same person was one of the most faithless and dishonorable of mankind. If the conscription law should fail; if the doubling of the taxes should prove ineffectual; if the internal divisions and disaffection of the states should increase, Mr. MADISON will, no doubt, favor us with a ratification; but these very circumstances will only aggravate the evident impolicy of the treaty on our part.

Should a different state of things present itself, he will probably imitate the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, who, receiving a treaty signed and sealed, sucked out the very marrow of it, and returns us the mere dry bone. We allude to the treaty of 1806, which, as concluded by the American negotiators in this country, contained an express recognition of the known and established law of nations respecting the confiscation of enemy's property on board a neutral ship. Seven months after this treaty was sent to Mr. Jefferson for ratification, he returned it with these essential clauses struck out! This example teaches us two lessons. It instructs us not to rely on an American president's ratification; and it further points out the necessity of stimulating his speedy decision "*Hostilities are not to be suspended.*"

This part of the treaty, at least, we hope, will be religiously attended to by government. Let us yet see one of our first generals sent out. Let us yet behold a British force in America, capable of intimidating Madison and his congress.—Let us yet hope to see the war concluded with one blow, that may not only chastise the savages into present peace, but make a lasting impression on their fears.

The foreign papers, which we have received, sink into comparative insignificance beside the American treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

France.—It is asserted, on the authority of private letters from France, that Soult has expressed a wish to withdraw from public, and dissatisfaction with the existing state of things, is supposed to be the cause. Does he dread a storm? or is he yet so much attached to Bonaparte that he feels uncomfortable while serving under another master? There is no doubt a want of unanimity among the French marshals, and it is very probable many of them are beginning to speculate on future events, in a manner not perfectly consistent with their duty to the sovereign now upon the throne. It will be seen that the future continental arrangements will occupy much time, and that where there is much to discuss and regulate, many unforeseen obstacles will arise. The French government, aware of this, is on the watch, and is, it is said, to have an army of 120,000 men on the Rhine. They no doubt would avail themselves of the first favorable opportunity to renew hostilities, as we are firmly persuaded that the war party in France are constantly receiving an accession of numbers. The government should, however, be cautious how they listen to the marshals, who are anxious for war, and those agitators who would promote troubles and confusion, regardless of the peace of France or the happiness of the people.

The press on the river continues very hot, and the service will, it is understood, be continued until 10,000 able bodied seamen have been obtained.

Capt. Owen and Sir G. Murray sailed from Portsmouth on Thursday in the *Niobe*, armed en flûte, for Halifax, whence they will proceed to Quebec.

DECEMBER 31.

On the news of peace with America being signed arriving at Manchester, the greatest joy was expressed throughout the town.