

to States be requested to cause an experienced engineer and naval officer to explore the Chesapeake Bay for the purpose of ascertaining the most convenient harbor in the said bay for the reception of ships of war of the largest class: & that they particularly ascertain whether it be practicable to establish a convenient harbor at the mouth of the Chesapeake on the Middle Ground, and the probable amount which may be necessary to place such harbor in the most respectable posture of defence.

On motion by Mr. Smith, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of repealing all acts or parts of acts laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported in the ships or vessels of such foreign nation as shall agree to admit into their ports goods, wares and merchandise imported into such ports on board of the ships or vessels of the U. States.

Messrs. Smith, Taylor, Bibb, Hunter and King were appointed the committee. The motion of Mr. Smith for instructing the Military Committee to enquire into the propriety of reducing the Military Establishment, was taken up and agreed to.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. Benjamin Ruggles is chosen a Senator in Congress from the state of Ohio, vice Joseph Kerr, whose term of service expires on the 4th of next month.

THE ILLUMINATION, &c. On Saturday last, several National Salutes were fired, and the star-spangled banner of America, and the red-cross flag of Britain were displayed together near the City Hall, during the day.

At night a general illumination took place, and a number of Rockets were fired, some of them made by one of our citizens, in imitation of the British Congress.

Nat. Int. Is closely engaged in the prosecution of the very important business before it. Judges Livingston and Story took their seats about a week ago: Judge Todd is only now absent, and, we hear, is not expected to be able to attend.

Among the distinguished members of the bar now attending the Court, are Messrs. Pinkney, Dexter, Emmet, Harper, and many others.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. Copy of a letter from Com. Patterson to the Secretary of the Navy.

New-Orleans, 27th Jan. 1815. SIR, I do myself the honor to enclose you a letter from Mr. Thomas Shields, Purser of this station, giving a detailed account of the expedition under his command, sent to annoy the enemy in their embarkation; the successful issue of which is highly honorable to him and those under his command.

The prisoners taken by him, added to those taken by Mr. Johnson, will go far in the exchange of my officers and seamen, captured in the gun-boats.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your obedient servant, DANL. T. PATTERSON.

The Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Thomas Shields to Com. Patterson, dated New-Orleans, 25th Jan. 1815.

SIR, I have the honor to report my arrival in this city last night from the expedition ordered by you on the 17th inst. and which you did me the honor to entrust to my command.

On the night of the 19th I left the Pass Chief Menteur, having made the necessary observations on the enemy's situation before sun set, with five boats and your gig manned and armed with fifty men. At ten P. M. discovered a boat at anchor, which I captured by surprise, no resistance being made. She had forty men of the 14th light dragoons, including officers, and fourteen seamen of the British navy under command of a master's mate.

The number of troops exceeding my own, I thought it most prudent to convey them in to the picket guard, from whence they could be more conveniently sent to New-Orleans by land than by water, and by which means I should avoid weakening my own force, in itself already too limited for the completion of the object in view.

After landing the prisoners and putting them in charge of the army, I again left the Pass about 2 A. M. and stood on to gain the enemy's track, in the hope of intercepting some of them about day light, but without success. I returned to the Pass on the 20th at 8 A. M. where I was detained until the morning of the 21st. Three gun boats having arrived from the fleet below with four transports, all of whom were soon filled with troops from the shore, at 4 A. M. 21st, I again got out and fell into their track to the fleet about day-light. Finding it impossible to make any captures without being discovered I determined to run down among them in disguise and strike at every opportunity. Heeded English colors and took a transport boat with five men; ordered her to follow and stood on for a transport schooner who was beating up for the army. At 9 I boarded and took her without opposition with 8 men; she had ten on board. From this time until 12 we were in the midst of their boats going up to the army, and during which time we took five others, having on board about 70 men. The wind at this time had unfortunately hauled to N. W. and blew with great violence; ordered the boats with their prizes to make the best of their way to the Rigoles. Finding the transport's draft of water too great to take her over the shoals; having already taken the ground, I set her on fire and joined the boats on shore. The wind still increasing and many boats approaching full of men from the army, induced a belief that they had discovered my character from the burning of the schooner, and meant to attack me. My force was unfortunately divided; the large launch with a 12 pound carronade, and some of my best men, with twenty prisoners having drifted below, were compelled, from the strength of the current to anchor on the other side nearly half a mile distant. Every disposition was made by our little band to defend ourselves to the last extremity, and fire was prepared to burn the marsh should the enemy land in my rear. Six boats approached us at one time crowded with men, and three made a feint to attack the launch, but a well directed shot from her carronade compelled them to haul off, and a few discharges of our musket-

ry drove the others also. In about two hours we were entirely clear of them. The violence of the wind and tide drove two of the prizes from their anchorage, on board of which were about 20 prisoners, with three of my own men, who were taken off the prisoners having overpowered them so soon as they got out of the reach of our musketry. This is the only loss I have experienced during the expedition. Finding it totally impracticable to stem the strength of the current, and the wind being directly ahead for the fort at Caquille, my own safety & the preservation of the men entrusted to my command, induced me to parole the prisoners and let them go with their boats, particularly as a number of them were officers attached to the civil department, and could not, as I believed, be considered as prisoners of war.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a list of their numbers, names and rank.

The damage done the enemy on this occasion, is the loss of a transport, burnt, a large flat boat taken, one sunk and seventy eight prisoners taken and brought in, with three slaves, two belonging to citizens of this state and one stolen by the enemy from a Mr. Edward Thomas, near Washington City, when they destroyed our capital.

To Captain Newman, commanding at Coquille, I owe my best thanks for his uniform, cheerful and friendly assistance. He furnished me with a boat and eight volunteers under Lieut. Brush, of the U. S. artillery, who were of great service. To Capt. Collins, commanding the picket guard at Chef Menteur, I am under many obligations. He also assisted me with eight volunteers.

To sailing-master Dealey, who commanded the launch, and masters' mate Thomas Boyd, commanding a cutter, I am much indebted. Doctor Morrell, the surgeon who attended me, was particularly active; and though I had fortunately but little use for the exercise of his professional skill, his advice and assistance were always at hand.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your most obed't serv't,

THOS. SHIELDS.

Circular to the Marshals of the United States.

Office of Commissary General of Prisoners, Washington, Feb. 18, 1815.

SIR, In consequence of the conclusion of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, which has been this day proclaimed by the President, British subjects resident in this country, cease to be Alien Enemies.

You will therefore consider all restrictions heretofore imposed on persons of that description, (not Prisoners of War) on account of the character attached to them by the existence of hostilities, as at an end; and you are requested to take immediate measures to discharge all such persons, within your District, from any and every restraint imposed on that account.

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

J. MASON.

Marshal of the District of

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

The following most interesting Message was yesterday transmitted, by the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.

I lay before Congress copies of the treaty of peace & amity between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, which was signed by the commissioners of both parties at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, and the ratifications of which have been duly exchanged.

While performing this act, I congratulate you, and our constituents, upon an event which is highly honorable to the nation, and terminates with peculiar felicity, a campaign signalized by the most brilliant successes.

The late war, although reluctantly declared by Congress, had become a necessary resort, to assert the rights and independence of the nation. It has been waged with a success which is the natural result of the legislative councils, of the patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of the militia, and of the valor of the military and naval forces of the country. Peace, at all times a blessing, is peculiarly welcome, therefore, at a period when the causes for the war have ceased to operate; when the government has demonstrated the efficiency of its powers of defence; and when the nation can review its conduct without regret, and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and beneficence, the gallant men whose achievements, in every department of military service, on the land and on the water, have so essentially contributed to the honor of the American name, and to the restoration of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men, under every change of fortune and pursuit; but their country performs a duty to itself, when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause, which are, at once, the reward, & the incentive to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditures to the demands of a peace establishment will, doubtless, engage the immediate attention of Congress. There are, however, important considerations which forbid a sudden and general revocation of the measures that have been produced by the war. Experience has taught us, that neither the pacific dispositions of the American people, nor the pacific character of their political institutions, can altogether exempt them from that strife which appears beyond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident to the actual period of the world; and the same faithful monitor demonstrates that a certain degree of preparation for war, is not only indispensable to avert disaster in the onset, but affords also the best security for the continuance of peace. The wisdom of Congress will, therefore, I am confident, provide for the maintenance of an adequate regular force; for the gradual advance of the naval establishment; for improving all the means of harbor defence; for adding discipline to the distinguished bravery of the militia, and for cultivating the military art, in its essential branches, under the liberal patronage of Government.

The resources of our country were, at all times, competent to the attainment of every national object; but they will now be enriched and invigorated by the activity which peace will introduce into all the scenes of domestic enterprise and labor. The provision that has been made for the public creditors during the present session of Congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of

the public credit, both at home and abroad. The reviving interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulations will, I trust, be seasonably devised as shall secure to the United States their just proportion of the navigation of the world. The most liberal policy towards other nations, if met by corresponding dispositions, will, in this respect, be found the most beneficial policy towards ourselves. But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberation of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress.

The termination of the legislative session will soon separate you, fellow-citizens, from each other, and restore you to your constituents. I pray you to bear with you the expressions of my sanguine hope, that the peace which has been just declared, will not only be the foundation of the most friendly intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, but that it will also be productive of happiness and harmony in every section of our beloved country. The influence of your precepts and example must be every where powerful; and while we accord in grateful acknowledgments for the protection which Providence has bestowed upon us, let us never cease to inculcate obedience to the laws, and fidelity to the union, as constituting the palladium of the national independence and prosperity.

JAMES MADISON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1815.

From the National Advocate. ADVERTISEMENT. MISSING

Three well-looking, responsible men, who appeared to be travelling towards Washington, disappeared suddenly from Gadsby's Hotel, in Baltimore on Monday evening last, and have not since been heard of. They were observed to be very melancholic on hearing the news of Peace, and one of them was heard to say, with a great sigh, "Poor Caleb Strong!" They took with them their saddle-bags, so that no apprehension is entertained of their having an intention to make away with themselves. Whoever will give any information to the Hartford Convention of the fate of these unfortunate and trifling gentlemen by letter (post paid) will confer a favor upon humanity. The newspapers, and particularly the federal newspapers, are requested to publish this advertisement in a conspicuous place, and send in their bills to the Hartford Convention.

P. S. One of the gentlemen was called Titus Oates, or some such name.

[Persons answering the above description have been seen hereabouts for several days; and, as the information may relieve the apprehensions of their humane friends, we could not conscientiously withhold it. Their business here is not known. One of them, it is reported, how truly we will not say, has been heard, with an inward groan, to exclaim to himself—"Othello's occupation's gone!"

Nat. Int. New-York, Feb. 18.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, Brig. Gen. Boyd, the commanding officer in this District, received a letter from the Secretary at War, announcing that the President had received and examined the Treaty, and that there was no doubt that it would be ratified; and directing him to give notice of the fact to the commander of the British squadron off this port. Gen. Boyd immediately wrote to the British officer, and enclosed a copy of Mr. Monroe's letter. These letters were sent down to the squadron by Major Spencer in the Revenue Cutter Active, commanded by Capt. Brewster.

Through the politeness of Gen. Boyd we are enabled to present these letters to our readers.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, February 14, 1815.

SIR, It is with great satisfaction that I have to inform you that a Treaty of Peace was concluded between the U. States and G. Britain at Ghent, on the 24th of December last.

A copy of the treaty was received to-day by Mr. Carroll. It has been examined by the President, and will, I have no doubt, be ratified.

I give you this information, that hostilities may cease immediately between our troops and those of Great Britain. It will be proper for you to notify this to the British commander in your vicinity.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, Your most obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

To the Officer commanding at New-York.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 3d MILITARY DISTRICT, New-York, Feb. 17, 1815.

SIR, I have the honor to transmit to you, by Major Spencer of the U. States army, a copy of a letter I have this morning received from the hon. James Monroe, Secretary of War; to congratulate you on the return of Peace between G. Britain and the U. States; and to offer you such refreshments as your ships may require.

I have the honor to be, With much respect, sir,

Your most obed't hum. serv't,

J. P. BOYD, Brig. Gen.

Commanding 3d Mil. District.

Officer Commanding his Britannic Majesty's Ships of War off New-York.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.

The privateer Chasseur, capt. Boyle, of Baltimore, has put into Martinico to refit, having had a desperate action with the British sloop of war L'Espegle. The sloop of war was in the act of striking her colors, when a British frigate hove in sight, and obliged the privateer to sheer off.

REPUBLICAN EXTRA.

Savannah, Feb. 15, 1815.

11 o'clock, A. M.

An Express reached town this morning with the following intelligence:—

Extract of a letter from Capt. Edward F. Tuftail, to Brig. Gen. John Floyd, dated

"DARWIN, Feb. 13, 1815. 12 o'clock at night.

"SIR, An express from St. Simons has just reached us—by him we are informed, that the enemy have evacuated St. Simons, on their return to Cumberland. The British officers stated, that a PEACE was proclaimed on Saturday last at Cumberland, and that hostilities had ceased. They state further, that the old boundary line of the U. States is still to be observed—that neither nation is to keep a naval force on the Lakes—that the fisheries are to be perfectly open to us—that the trade of the East and West-Indies is to be free and unobstructed—that in other respects the Status quo ante bellum is to govern. The news reached Admiral Cockburn via Bermuda.

"There can be very little doubt of the truth of this report of Peace. The gentleman who came express, (a Mr. Brown) says he had no doubt of its correctness, and that Mr. Cooper, of St. Simons, placed implicit credit in it. The enemy left St. Simons about one o'clock P. M. of this day.

"I have just returned from Gen. Blackshear's cantonment; where I had hastened to obtain permission to take my command to St. Simons, the — on that island having exhibited strong symptoms of insurrection, and the alarm of the inhabitants being great. The General immediately authorized me to act and, unrequested, attached to my little force fifty men, offering to give me any number I might require."

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18. U. S. SHIP WASP.

A report is again current that the Wasp has been captured. We understand that the prisoners lately taken on board the tender to the Severn, state that a convey which arrived at Bermuda, passed the Western Islands about the 1st of Nov. and that a number of British seamen had been landed at Madeira, composing the crews of some vessels sunk by the Wasp. Two sloops of war, it is said, immediately sailed in pursuit of her. Shortly after the convey reached Bermuda, information was brought to that Island by another vessel, that the sloop of war Murrelton had fallen in with the Wasp, and captured her after an action of two hours. The Murrelton is a new ship and is rated in Steele's List at 20 guns. The length of time which has elapsed since the Wasp was last heard from, leaves room for apprehension that some misfortune has befallen her. But we do not believe that she has been taken by any single sloop of war.

Lieut. KEARNEY came up to town last evening in a gig, leaving the flotilla near Dewee's Island. Lt. K. informs us, that Com. DENT's gig, with a Midshipman and six men, which went in pursuit of the boat that escaped from the tender to the Severn, when taken by our barges, on Monday last, returned about 8 o'clock the same evening, with the British gig, having on board six men. Our seamen overtook her some way at sea, and she surrendered after receiving one shot.—The number of British seamen prisoners now on board the flotilla, on their way to town, is 17.

Courier.

FOREIGN.

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

That it is said the French Government has suspended the payment of Bonaparte's pension.

That Marseilles has been made a free port by the French Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 127 to 21.

That on the 13th of December, pacific news was received in London relative to the negotiations at Ghent, both parties having relaxed in their demands; large purchases were made with a view to Peace.

That Ad. Cochrane had made an application for some three deckers for the American service.

That the gallant Col. Carr, was about to marry the unfortunate widow of Mr. Percival.

That there were arrivals at Portsmouth with news from Halifax to the 23d of Nov. and from Quebec to the 12th. Gen. Kempt had arrived with news of the actual state of the Canadas. The Loire and Penelope had arrived with 430 American prisoners, & the Zealous, 74.

That the Hyder Ally privateer had been captured in the Indian Ocean by the Owen Glendower, and carried into Pulo Penang.

That the English notice the loss of the 4 ships destined to Canada, with ordnance stores, 2 of which was captured by our privateers.

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

That the crim. case of the Earl of Rosebury v. Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bart. was closed on the 10th of Dec. The Jury found a verdict of 15,000l. sterling.

From Cobbett's Political Register of Dec. 24.

LETTER V.

TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

MY LORD.—The nation begin to suspect at last, that this American War may prove an unfortunat thing. If your Lordship recollects, I told John Bull, flouted him and gibed, when, at the out-set of this war, he crowed and cock-crow'd, at the idea of giving the Yankees a good drubbing. If your Lordship recollects that I flouted John Bull, and told him, that, at any rate, I hoped, if he was resolved to enjoy his sport, he would never let me hear him say a word about the Property tax, or, what he vulgarly calls the Income tax. I knew from the beginning, that I should see him galled here. I knew that I should have him upon his hip; and here I have him; for he is now crying out against the Tax, as loud as a pig under the knife of a butcher, though he at the same time, seems to have no objection to the work of slaughtering going on. In short, so that he is safe himself, and pays nothing, his delight is in seeing war desolate the rest of the world. But he does not like to pay. Rather than pay, he would give the world a chance of being at peace, and of ceasing to bleed.

That so amiable a personage should meet with any rubs or crosses in life, must, of course, be a matter of regret to his friends, and must remind them of the maxim, that, as virtue alone is not in all cases, sufficient to insure happiness in this world, the virtuous af-

licted, ought chiefly to rely on the world to come.—This sort of reliance is very suitable to John Bull at this time; for he has not given the Yankees a drubbing; and yet the Income Tax sticks to him like bird-lime. The Times newspapers cheer him indeed by telling him, that he is causing the Yankees to pay taxes; that though he so sorely feels himself, he does not suffer in vain; for he is making others suffer too. To be sure, this is a consoling reflection; but still it is not quite sufficient to reconcile him to the continuation of the Income Tax, seeing that, when called on for the money, he sometimes forgets the delight of seeing others suffer, which he has enjoyed for his money.

But now, my Lord, leaving wise John Bull, and his hopes of giving the Yankees a drubbing, permit me to remind your Lordship briefly, of the origin of this war; for if I have life to the end of it, this origin shall not be forgotten. It is necessary, at every stage, to keep it steadily in view; for unless we do this, we shall be wholly "bothered" out of it at last, as we were in the case of the French war.

The war against France was a war against principle at first; it then became a war of conquest; and it ended in being a war of deliverance. We set out with accusing our enemy with being dangerous, as disorganizers of ancient governments; and we ended with accusing them of being dangerous as despots.

The French were too free for us at the beginning, and too much inclined for us at the end; it was so contrivance to make more than half the world believe, that the Corsicans were the great champions of civil and political liberty. It was then when we came to the close, leaving the French nearly as we found them, not seeing tythes, monks, game-laws, gabelles, corvees, bastilles, or seigniorial courts re-established, we had spent more than a thousand millions of pounds in a war, of the first object of which we had wholly lost sight. We will not have it thus, my Lord, with regard to the American war. We will not suffer its first object to be lost sight of. Nobody as to this point shall be able to "bother" any historian who is disposed to speak the truth.

The war with America arose thus.—We were at war with France, America was neutral. We not only exercised our known right of stopping American merchant ships at sea, to search them for enemy's goods, for troops in the enemy's service, and for goods contraband of war, which species of search, and of seizure, in case of detection, Mr. Madison did not oppose either by word or deed. This was a maritime right, sometimes disputed by Russia, Holland, Denmark and Sweden; but never given up by us, except for a while at a time of great danger. This right was never disputed by Mr. Madison during the French war.—The exercise of it he submitted to without complaint. This was our "right of search;" and this right was enjoyed by us, without any complaint on his part; and this is the right which many people think he opposed, and upon that ground they have approved of the war.

But the war had nothing to do with this right, any more than it had to do with our right of bringing coals from Newcastle to London. The war was declared by Mr. Madison against us, because we stopped American merchant ships upon the high seas, and impressed people out of them. We said, that we did this in order to recover our own seamen, who were frequently found serving in these American ships; but it was notorious, the fact was never denied, that we impressed thus great numbers of native Americans; forced them on board our ships of war, and compelled them to submit to our discipline, and to risk their lives in fighting for us. These facts which can never be denied, Mr. Madison, for years, called upon us to cease this practice. We did not cease. He repeatedly threatened war, if we persevered. We did persevere; and after years of remonstrance, he, or rather the two Houses of Congress, the real representatives of the people of America, declared war against us.

Here, then, is the cause of the war, the sole cause of the war; war, long threatened, and, at last, frankly declared, previous to any hostile act or movement on the part of Mr. Madison, or rather the Congress. For, my Lord, thought John Bull, wise John Bull, whose generosity would put all other nations into his own happy state; though wise and generous John talks about Mr. Madison's hostility, it is in fact the hostility of the Congress; that is to say, the hostility of the people; because the Congress are the real, and not the sham, representatives of the people; and, because, the Congress, who declared, and who now support the war, have been chosen during the war, and just before it. The Members of the Congress do not purchase their seats; no seats can be bought or sold; none of the Members can get any thing for themselves, or families, by their votes. So that, when they decide, it is, in reality, a majority of the people who decide; and, the people did decide, that they would resist, by force of arms, the impressment of their seamen.

The people here generally believe what that infamous print, the Times newspaper, tells them, that the people of America never complained of such impressments; but the truth is, that, long before, years before, the war was declared, complaints, and most bitter complaints had rung through the country, against these impressments. Letters from the impressed persons were published without end. Affidavits proving the facts. Representations enough to make a nation mad with resentment; enough to drive even Quakers to arms. None of these have our newspapers ever copied.—None of these have they ever made known to their readers. They have published the harangues of Goodloe Harper, H. G. Otis, poor Timothy Pickens, and other would-be Noblesse. They have given us every thing from the free press of America, at all calculated to cause it to be believed, that the war is unpopular there; but not a word on the other side; not a word to let us see what were the real sentiments of the majority of the republic. I will now lay before your Lordship some of the complaints of the impressed Americans, as published in the American newspapers; for, I am convinced, that even you are not acquainted fully of the nature & tone of those complaints, and, at any rate, the publications, should, if possible, be rebutted on our part, seeing, that they must produce such a hatred of us in the minds of the people of America, as will, if not by some means mollified, lead to a never-ceasing hostility. Your Lordship will perceive, that these statements are sent forth with all the forms of judicial acts; that they consist of statements made on oath; that these statements are certified by legal magistrates whose names are affixed to them; and that,