

'To speak his thoughts—  
Is every Freeman's right.'

DEATHS.

DIED—On Friday last in Milesburg, Mrs. Passmore, consort of Mr. Enoch Passmore.

—On Tuesday, in Belleville, youngest daughter of Mr. George Williams.

—On Thursday, in the neighborhood of this place, David Knox, son of Mr. G. Knox. This young man received a fatal blow which terminated his existence, while in the act of felling a tree. He expired instantaneously.

It appears by a report via Halifax, that peace with the United States was confidently expected in England on the 9th of Dec. This expectation at least proves there had been no rupture of the negotiation, and may be partly founded on observations of ministers in Parliament, which had been then a month in session.

Daily Adv.

Boston, Jan 31.

His excellency the governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, in pursuance of the joint resolve of the two houses of the General Court, has appointed the Hon. Harrison G. Otis, the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, and William Sullivan, Esq. Commissioners to proceed immediately to the seat of the national government, to request the consent of the government of the United States by which this Commonwealth may retain a portion of the taxes assessed upon it, and assume the defence of her territories against the enemy.

We are informed that the Hon. Chauncey Goodrich, and the Hon. Calvin Goddard, have been appointed by the Governor of Connecticut, Commissioners to enter into an arrangement on behalf of that state with the general government, for retaining within the state a part of the taxes, to pay the expenses of defence against the enemy.

The State commissioners, says the Boston Patriot, will we understand, leave town this week for the seat of the general Government.

Watertown, (N. J.) Jan. 35.

SACKETT'S HARBOR.

The keels of two large vessels are laid at Sackett's Harbor. We understand that one is 182 and the other 184 feet; one is building under the superintendence of Mr. Eckford, the other under that of Mr. Brown shipwrights.

FROM GEORGIA.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

Savannah, Jan. 22.

"Here we are, under Martial law; not knowing the hour when the British forces may pay us a visit. We have no possible accounts from the Southward, however, to warrant a positive conclusion, that they are coming this way. We believe the forces at Cumberland and St. Mary's, to be about six thousand men."

Another—Same day.

"Martial law was declared to-day. Gov. Early has arrived at the lines with about two thousand men. Strong reinforcements are on their way. Our fortifications progress rapidly, and are able, at present, to sustain, and repel the attack of all the British said to have arrived."

Another—same date.

"I have only time to say, we are under martial law—the enemy daily expected. Should they have the temerity to approach, I trust we shall give a good account of them; at least, they will not get the place, without a struggle; and that a pretty hard one."

Latest extract—S. P. M.

"We are in hourly expectation of the arrival of Major Gen. Pinckney; who, we are informed, has ordered on 1500 of the South Carolina militia; among whom are, your country sharpshooters who could pick

out as squirrel's eye at the distance of one hundred yards. They will match and beat Woodbine's motley crew, even if they have half the number. A number of your disciplined officers are expected to start from Charleston, for this place on the 24th.

At a late dinner given by the citizens of Albany to Gen. Brown, the Hero of Niagara, at which Lieut. Governor Taylor presided, the following toast was given by his sub excellency on Gen. Brown's retiring from table:

MAJOR GEN. BROWN—He planned, he executed, he surprised the heroes of Spain, Portugal and France, at noon-day, on the memorable 17th of September."

If we understand this toast, it means as follows, viz:

1. That Gen. Brown PLANNED the heroes of Spain, &c. at noon day, on the 17th September.

2. That he EXECUTED the aforesaid heroes, at noon-day, &c.

3. That after EXECUTING them he SURPRISED them, at noon day, on the 17th of September.

The man who afterwards toasted Governor Taylor on his retiring, as "Distinguished for his public services and social virtues," was discreet in omitting to laud him for his literary talents.

\* This was rather a sorry compliment.

FROM GEORGIA.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Savannah to his friend in Baltimore, dated The 18th January.

"The enemy have entire possession of the passes to Amelia Island, Fort Point Petre, and St. Mary's, was taken by them on the 13th inst. Their force at Point Petre and St. Mary's, are said to be from 1000 to 1500 men. At the former place they had an engagement with the militia, who lost in killed and wounded 14 men. The loss of the enemy thought to be considerable, among them a field officer; and our men made good their retreat to Jefferson. Independent of the British force, a col. Woodbine is said to be advancing thro' Florida, towards St. Mary's with a party of Indians and blacks, which gives here the most serious alarm. This said Woodbine was refused a passage thro' East Florida by the governor, but which he disregarded and there is no doubt but he is on his way. This I learn from private letters to be depended on. 8 o'clock, P. M. an express has just come in stating that the militia have been drove from Jefferson, and that the enemy have advanced in their barges so far as Darien, 60 miles from hence."

We have at length certain accounts of the enemy having landed on Cumberland Island. An express passed through this place to-day at 3 o'clock P. M. for Camp Covington, addressed to General Floyd, from Captain Massias, the commanding officer at Point Petre. By the express we have learnt the following particulars—that the enemy landed in divisions. One at Plum Orchard and the other at Dungeness, in 30 barges, containing about two thousand men, blacks and whites.

A great part of the fleet (8 or 10 vessels) were off St. Andrew's bar, and many of their barges attempted to pass the fort of Point Petre, but were fired on and compelled to retreat. It is not yet known how many troops they have actually with them or what their intentions are. We think that it is the van of a force destined against the southern coast, which in all probability will desolate the sea-islands between this and St. Mary's, and then make an attack on Savannah: to-morrow we shall be able to give a further and more particular account.

We have just seen a gentleman direct from Amelia, who corroborates the above, and states that the enemy have not been on Amelia island, as was reported in town last night.

NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Washington City, February 1.

The question on re-considering the Bank Bill, which the President has returned with objections, was yesterday in the Senate postponed to Thursday. It is our impression, from what we see and hear, that the bill will not pass that body by the ma-

jority of two thirds, in such case required by the constitution, and therefore will not become a law.

It is further our impression, perhaps the creature of our fears, that no bill will pass at the present session for the establishment of a National Bank. We shall rejoice if it happen differently—but such are our fears.

The uninformed reader will ask, does a majority entertain constitutional scruples against such a measure? No—repeated votes in both houses prove the contrary.

Does a majority then believe it inexpedient to establish such an institution? No—there is not, that we know, a dissenting voice on this head in either house.

Why then shall not such a Bank be established as will at least mitigate the evils experienced by the community, as well as by the government, from the want of it? This question, though easily solved by those who have witnessed the proceedings of Congress for months past, will not be so readily explained to the mass of the people, who know and care but little, perhaps too little, of the subdivisions of both political parties in Congress, their conflicting opinions, and their pertinacious adherence to them.

suffice it for the present to say—we believe no such Bank will be established as the President will approve—because when a bill to establish such a Bank was before the House of Representatives, it was rejected, after every effort in its favor by the casting vote of the Speaker—because it afterwards lost friends, as was evident by the refusal of the House of Representatives to relinquish any part of their amendments to accommodate the views of the Senate—and because the opposition party in the house, unanimously opposed to such a plan, are sufficiently numerous, by the aid of those republicans who concur with them in opinion on that point, and of those constitutionally opposed to the incorporation of a National Bank on any terms, to defeat such a bill, if it could be again originated, as has been once rejected.

This state of things is assuredly a great national evil. [National Intelligencer.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Eastern Argus, printed at Portland contains 16 columns of advertisements for delinquency in payment of direct tax.

Stock and prize shares are advertised at one office in Boston, in twelve privateers out of that port.

All the army Surgeons on furlough are ordered to join their corps and stations, by an order from the Secretary of War—who says, "troops are reported sickly at many posts, and no neglect will be suffered."

F. Herald.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the 10th inst. in the University of Pennsylvania upon the Hon. Rufus King, John Marshall, and Bushrod Washington, Esq. now L. L. D. (F. Rep. Outerbridge Ho-sey is re-elected Senator of the United States, from the state of Delaware for six years commencing on the 4th day of March next.

[Nat. Int.

The Legislature of Virginia, has made choice of Robert B. Taylor and Armistead T. Mason, Major Generals in the state corps which the state has determined to raise.

[Ibid.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Conscription Bill has been lost in the House of representatives—Yeas 36—Nays 51.

The 6000 enlistment bill is also lost in the senate. The militia bill as it came from the senate, was the order for Tuesday last in the house of representatives.

An act granting additional emoluments to seamen employed in defence of this Commonwealth, has passed both houses of the Legislature.

This bill gives the petty officers and seamen 25 dollars. To ordinary seamen, 20 dollars. To boys 15.

A resolution has passed the legislature

of his state authorising the Governor to present Commodore Barney with a new sword in lieu of one which was presented to him by the state in the year 1782, and which he afterwards lost.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

National Intelligencer Extra, Washington, Saturday, Feb. 4.

Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated, Head Quarters, 7th Military District, Camp 4 miles below New Orleans, Jan. 13, 1815.

57 —At such a crisis, I conceive it my duty to keep you constantly advised of my situation. On the 10th inst. I forwarded you an account of the bold attempt made by the enemy on the morning of the 8th to take possession of my works by storm, and of the severe repulse which he met with. That report having been sent by the mail which crosses the lake may possibly have miscarried; for which reason, I think it the more necessary briefly to report the substance of it.

Early on the morning of the 8th, the enemy having been actively employed the two preceding days in making preparations for a storm, advanced in two strong columns on my right and left. They were received, with a firmness which, it seems, they little expected, and which defeated all their hopes. My men undisturbed by their approach which indeed they had long anxiously wished for, opened upon them a fire so deliberate and certain as rendered their scaling ladders and fascines, as well as their more direct implements of warfare, perfectly useless. For upwards of an hour it was continued, with a briskness of which there have been few instances, perhaps, in any combat. In justice to the enemy it must be said they withstood it as long as could have been expected from the most determined bravery. At length however, when all prospect of success became hopeless, they fled in confusion from the field, leaving it covered with the dead and wounded—Their loss was immense. I had at first computed it at 1500; but it is since ascertained to have been much greater. Upon information which is believed to be correct Colonel Hynes the Inspector general reports it to be in total 2600. His report encloses you. My loss was considerable, being only seven killed and six wounded. Such a disproportion in loss when we consider the number and the kind of troops engaged, must I know excite astonishment, and may not every where be fully credited; yet I am perfectly satisfied that the account is not exaggerated on the one part, nor underrated on the other.

The enemy having hastily quitted a post which they had gained possession of the other side of the river, and we have immediately returned to it, both armies at present occupy their former positions. Whether, after the severe losses he has sustained, he is preparing to return to his shipping or to make still mightier efforts to attain his first object, I do not pretend to determine. It becomes me to act as though the latter was his intention. One thing however, seems certain, that if he still calculate on effecting what he has hitherto been unable to accomplish, he must expect considerable reinforcements, as the force with which he landed must undoubtedly be diminished by at least 3000.

Besides the loss which he sustained on the night of the 23d ult. which is estimated at 400, he cannot have suffered less between that period and the morning of the 8th inst. than 300, having within this time, been repulsed in two general attempts to drive us from our position, and there having been continual cannonading and skirmishing during the whole of it. Yet he is still able to show a very formidable force.

There is little doubt that the commanding General, Sir Edward Packington, was killed in the action of the 8th and that Major Gen. Kean and Gibbs were badly wounded.

Whenever a more leisure moment shall occur, I will take the liberty to make out and forward to you a more circumstantial account of the several actions, and particularly that of the 8th, in doing which my chief motive will be to render justice to those brave men I have the honor to command, and who have so remarkably distinguished themselves.

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

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

P. S. A correct list of my killed and wounded will be forwarded you by the Adjutant General.