

American Patriot.

Fighting Manover from Day to Day

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From New-Orleans.

January 1st.—At day light the enemy had opened upon us a battery of two 18 pounders constantly pouring upon our lines principally upon our left, towards the cypress woods. The affair has been pretty hot. The British have considerably suffered from the fire of our batteries all along the line. We have lost twelve men killed and wounded. This day arrived general Thomas with 660 men from Baton Rouge.

2d Gen. Jackson having (by the means of his telescope) observed last evening a good deal of confusion in the enemy's camp and also this morning again, ordered a sortie of 400 men, 200 of them mounted, to go and reconnoitre their camp; by them it was ascertained, that a part of their artillery had been dismounted by our guns; that they had been carried off; that they had razed the redoubts, and had retreated on their first lines, towards Lake Bienvenue. General Adair has arrived this evening with 4000 men, who encamped about three miles from the city. The general accompanied by his aids, went to gen. Jackson's quarters, and to-morrow his corps will march to the place assigned to it.

3d Nothing extraordinary—all the prisoners and deserters will soon be conducted into the interior.

4th—In consequence of the great number of men arriving with their arms in bad order, and of the scarcity of muskets with bayonets, the four companies of veterans have given up theirs, amounting to about 500 to arm the men at the camp, and they have armed themselves with fowling pieces and pikes.

5th and 6th.—To-day all the prisoners and deserters have gone for Natchez, under escort.—Yesterday arrived 10 British sailors, captured from a British brig from Jamaica, loaded with rum, bread, and other munitions for the English army; the brig grounded near the post. (Chefimenteur) the commanding officer of which, captain Johnson, finding it impossible to land the cargo of said brig, ordered her to be fired; we are informed by these prisoners that the infamous Cochrane had received a reinforcement of 2000 men. On the evening of the same day arrived 660 men from Natchez; they inform that all the volunteers and militia from the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi territory, are burning, with the desire of coming to assist us and were ready to march at the first call from Gen. Jackson who, it is said has orders from the president to call them into the field whenever he may think proper.

8th.—Sunday, at half past 6 o'clock A. M. the enemy began a very heavy cannonade upon our lines from his batteries of 18 and 12 pounders erected since the 3d, supported by the musquetry of 2,500 men, who marched in close columns, and advanced nearer than musquet shot distance to our entrenchments, armed with rockets, obuses and fascines, to storm our batteries; they directed their principal attack against the head of the line, flanked by the river, and upon the left resting upon the Cypress swamp, as well as against the trauilleurs and rissimen placed above the said swamp; the roaring of the guns and firing of the musquetry lasted two hours and a quarter, the

enemy's mortars, although directed against our centre, have done no harm to our troops, the bursting of their bombs in our works has been of no effect. Two British officers and one French engineer of the name of Rinnie, who had gained the summit of our parapet, have been killed or wounded and made prisoners, (the engineer and one colonel was killed;) after this terrible affair, the field in front of our works was strewn with British wounded and killed. The English have lost more than 1600 men, of whom 600 killed, at least 800 wounded and more than 200 prisoners or deserters, amongst them 25 officers of every rank. Our loss is trifling, 4 killed whites and men of colour, and 7 slightly wounded, we don't know exactly the number of British wounded in their camp.

From the 2d. to the 7th, the British had made the negroes of the sugar plantations in their possession, cut and continue the canal from Vulture near lake Borgne into the river, and on the night of the 7th they passed in their barges about 600 men on the Mississippi, chiefly sailors, with orders to attack our two batteries of 4 guns of 24 pounders, on the right side at the same time that they would attack us on the left; they effectively opened their fire before day light upon about 500 of our men that our good general had sent there in the afternoon of the 7th; our men surprised by an enemy that they could not see and exposed to the galling fire of such gallant troops retreated; the commanding officers of the batteries so unsupported spiked their pieces, and made their retreat; one was commanded by commodore Patterson, a brave officer, and the other by general Morgan: on the morning of the 9th, the British having found all the guns spiked, recrossed the river in their barges, two of them were lost. Our barracks and hospitals are full of the enemy's wounded, and some of our own; the British die at every moment of their wounds, more than 30 were buried yesterday. On the 9th, in consequence of a truce agreed upon, the enemy sent 60 of his men unarmed, who were busy all the morning in carrying off their dead; our city is at present a true ville de guerre—our cruel enemy is only 5 miles distant from our gates. This day the prisoners have been sent on horseback to Natchez and Fort Adams.

Among the officers of rank killed or mortally wounded, are lieut. gen. commander and chief Packham, maj. gen. Keane, the French engineer Rannie, and also a colonel—all carried to their camp. We learned that the three last are dead, and that the general in chief, at his request has been carried on board of admiral Cochrane, said to be always in a tented gig on the borders of Lake Borgne.

This day, 11th, we are informed by two deserters that gen Gibbs died of his wounds in their camp, and that Packenham died also on board of Cochrane, that on the 10th, the enemy had begun to reembar his artillery and munitions, and appeared to be preparing for a retreat; and that maj. gen. Lambert had the command of the army since the death of the three first chiefs.

12th—This day our artillery on the right side of the river have been unspiked and mounted upon new carriages; the gen. sent 2000 men thither; two lines are formed

there two miles distant, one at each battery; 260 of our good friends from the other side of Ponchartrain have just arrived.

The two last English deserters arrived on the 11th, agree, that before their departure from their camp, and on the night of the 10th, it was a general rumor that the British loss in the terrible affair of the 8th, had been stated at 3000 men, hors de combat, killed, prisoners, and deserters, and of about 4500 since their arrival at Ship Island on the 14th December to the 8th inst.

13th—Three hundred men of the 44th regt. of regulars have just arrived; we are about 15,000 strong, distributed in 5 or 6 posts, including gen. Jackson's camp in front of the enemy, of about 9000.

FOREIGN.

Congress of Vienna.

Frontiers of Austria, Oct. 28.

The plenipotentiaries of the allied powers have daily conferences. We all know that the most important subjects are discussed, but nothing transpires. The business is expected to be so far advanced, that the Congress will be able to hold its first solemn meeting on the 4th Nov. We shall probably then know what has been previously arranged. The return of the sovereigns from Buda will take place the day after to-morrow; it is now certain that they will remain at Vienna until the 15th of Nov. and that previous to that the chief arrangements will be made so far as principles are concerned. The plenipotentiaries will afterwards apply these principles in their conferences, and take the decisions thereupon.

Distribution of States, and Dignities, &c.

Vienna, Nov. 15.

It is believed the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, will depart for Berlin after the ceremony shall have taken place, re-establishing the Imperial dignity of Germany in the House of Austria. If nothing intervene to prevent it this grand ceremony will take place on the 29th. The rights of the new Emperor will be chiefly honorary. The head of the empire will call for declarations of war, will receive proposals for peace, will communicate them to the General diet, and will propose to it every thing he may deem useful to the interests of Germany. In concert with the kings of the empire, he will watch over the Germanic constitution. Germany will be divided into seven principal branches of nations, or families; at the head of each will be placed a monarch to direct the military force. Two nations will be subordinate to Austria, two to Prussia, one to Bavaria another to Wirtemberg, and the seventh to Hanover.

It is presumed that the medial princes of Germany will be appointed grand dignitaries around the future Emperor, and the organs of that head of kings at the general Diet.

As to the imperial cities, it is asserted that those of them maintained by the vote of the empire or 1803 will continue as such. They are Frankfort, Nuremberg and Augsburg.—Dantzic will be Prussian.

The partition of the German districts among the Rhine is still unsettled. The following appears the most probable scheme:—The Meuse will be the frontier of Hoaland; the country between the Meuse and the Rhine will be ceded to Prussia, the middle Rhine to Bavaria, and the southern, part of its left bank to the Grand Duke of Baden; Mentz and Kehl will become fortresses of the empire.

There is more talk than ever of giving a head to Switzerland; that unfortunate country is agitated by domestic dissensions, which it is full time to put an end to.

Dresden, Oct. 26.

At length our lot is decided, and there no longer exists an Electorate or Kingdom of Saxony. This fine capital, which has been so long the residence of our august Sovereigns, will become a mere provincial town.

The greater part of Saxony will be united to Prussia and we shall be Prussian subjects.

The Duke of Saxe Wemar has certain portions assigned him, as a compensation for giving up his eventual claim to the succession of the Crown; but this Prince is neither to have the city of Leipsic; nor the districts of Naumbourg; Mersebourg, and Zeitz, as once reported.

It has also been promised, that Saxony shall retain its name, constitution, liberties, and finances; but how can all this be reconciled with the plan of Prussia, which always tends to one uniform aim?—time will show what this is.

Leipsic, Oct. 24.

The brother of the King of Prussia, his Royal Highness Frederick William, is to be Viceroy of Saxony, and to marry an Austrian Princess.—The Constitution of Saxony will not be changed. The return of the King is no more spoken of.—We hear from Berlin that he is returned to Fredericksfield, where he has bespoke his apartments for 3 months.

Vienna, Oct. 28.

The crown of Poland will be placed on the head of the Emperor Alexander. Lord Castlereagh supposed for a long time, the union of Poland with Russia; as Austria did the annexation of Saxony to Prussia, but without affect.

The Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands, will it is said, soon assume the title of the King of Belgium.

Hanover, Nov. 14.

The Prince Regent of England, has issued a proclamation, that the King's German states will in future form the Kingdom of Hanover, and his Majesty's title be King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, and Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg &c.

Brussels, Nov. 4.

A public print has the following article, dated Naples, Oct. 20:

“It is the general opinion here, that King Joachim has received from the Congress at Vienna, a formal proposal to consent to receive an indemnity for the Crown of Naples which would then be restored to its ancient possessor. The death of Queen Caroline of Sicily has diminished still more the small party of King Joachim, by allaying the fears of those among the nobility who were apprehensive that they should not be able to recover the favor of that Princess.”