

Tennessee legislature to the senate of the United States. This last station he occupied until he was appointed a Judge of the supreme court of law and equity of Tennessee, which last named office he held for several years. On giving up this appointment which he filled with honor to himself and advantage to his country, he turned his attention to the military art and soon rose to the rank of major general of militia.—In the capacity of an officer at the head of an army, comment is unnecessary; he has appeared and yet appears covered with glory—the laurels with which he has decked his country's standard will bloom for ages—His person remains to be noticed.—He is tall, thin and spare, but muscular and hardy, with an eye quick and penetrating. I have frequently seen general Jackson, and such was the impression his appearance made in my mind, that I have said to myself he is a man of iron. Adversity can make no impression on a bosom braced by such decision and firmness as is visible in his face and his manners. Let not the reader conclude from this that he is haughty, distant and imperious—quite the contrary—it is true he sports not with the feelings of others—and no one is permitted to wound him with impunity; but then he is gay, communicative & liberal & the more you know him, the more you admire and indeed love him. To be a patriot, a soldier and a gentleman, is sufficient to secure the inviolable friendship of this highly distinguished citizen. To the poor he is liberal, to the unfortunate charitable, to the humblest private he is mild and tender, to the base and disaffected to his country stern and unbending and yet just. He is now about fifty-five, but has a juvenility of appearance that would make him ten years younger. The general is married, but has no children. If in the field and at the head of armies in battles we admire the dauntless soldier; we love the man who at home, and in retirement, is hospitable and friendly, and in this particular the general is pre-eminently conspicuous.

General Coffee is a native of Northway County, Virginia.

### American Patriot.

BELLEVILLE, MARCH 13, 1815.

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

An accident occurred in this office, which prevented the appearance of this paper on Monday.—"All is well" again.

We are pleased to learn that Captain JONATHAN KEARSLEY, of the rifle corps, has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant General in the Army of the United States, to rank as such from the 20th of August, 1814, on which day in a skirmish, near Ft. Erie, he received a wound, which has disabled him from further active service.

JUNIATA GAZ.

### CONGRESS.

The Senate and House of Representatives differ widely on the Military Peace Establishment—the former wishing to retain fifteen and the latter only six thousand men. It is probable, by their disagreeing votes, that no reduction will take place until the next meeting of Congress.

A rather singular amendment of the Senate to the bill, was rejected by the House: it was to strike out the word PEACE in the title.

A bill for another LOAN of upwards of 18,000,000 of dollars, was pushed through the lower house by Mr. Eppes, on Thursday last—to pay the principal and allow additional interest on unliquidated treasury notes.

### Expedition against Algiers.

Letters from Washington mention, that the president

would immediately propose to congress to declare war against Algiers; which Congress will agree to: and that a formidable squadron under commodore (then we expect Admiral) Bainbridge, would sail against the Regency, in a short time. Some accounts say that 2000 land forces are to be embarked in the squadron.

Algiers is now at war with all the Northern states of Europe; and the Dey has recently declared war against the emperor of all ELBA.

### WAR with ALGIERS.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 3.

The house of Representatives (says the National Intelligencer) having yesterday removed their injunction of secrecy from the proceedings which have taken place in conclave, it appears that a bill, of which the following is a copy, has passed both houses of Congress, and now awaits the signature of the president, which it will doubtless receive. The message of the president and proceedings thereon shall be published as soon as we can lay our hands on them. The measure embraced in the following act is one which has been anticipated by every reader conversant with the history of our relations with Algiers, from the moment peace was proclaimed; and we feel assured, will receive the almost unanimous voice of the Nation.

#### AN ACT.

For the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerine cruizers.

Whereas, the Dey of Algiers on the Coast of Barbary, has commenced a predatory warfare against the United States—

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful to equip, officer, man and employ such of the armed vessels of the United States as may be judged requisite by the President of the United States for protecting effectually the commerce and seamen thereof on the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining seas.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to instruct the commanders of the respective public vessels aforesaid,

to subdue, seize, and make prize of all vessels: goods and effects of or belonging to the Dey of Algiers, or to his port, to be proceeded against and distributed according to law—and, also, to cause to be done all such other acts of precaution or hostility, as the state of war will justify, and may in his opinion require.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, That on the application of the owners of private armed vessels of the United States, the President of the U. States may grant them special commissions in the form which he shall direct under the seal of the U. States; and such private armed vessels, when so commissioned, shall have the like authority for subduing, seizing, taking and bringing into port any Algerine vessel, goods or effects, as the before mentioned public armed vessels may by law have: and shall therein be subject to the instructions which may be given by the President of the U. States for the regulation of their conduct—and their commissions shall be revokable at his pleasure.

Provided, That before any commission shall be granted as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the vessels for which the same may be requested, and the commander thereof for the time being, shall give bond to the U. States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessels, in the penal sum of seven thousand dollars, or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, in the penal sum of fourteen thousand dollars, with condition for observing the treaties and laws of the U. States, and the instructions which may be given as aforesaid, and also for satisfying all damages and injuries which shall be done contrary to the tenor thereof, by such commissioned vessel, and for delivering up the commission when revoked by the President of the United States.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted, That any Algerine vessel, goods or effects which may be so captured and brought into port, by any private armed vessel of the United States, duly commissioned as aforesaid, may be adjudged good prize, and thereupon shall accrue to the owners, and officers and men of the capturing vessel, and shall be distributed according to the agreement which shall have been made between them, or, in failure of such agreement, according to the discretion of the court having cognizance of the capture.

We have before us Commodore Decatur's Official Letter. By this, (as we had anticipated,) our naval glory remains untarnished.—That spirit and valor which to posterity will be handed down by historians remains unsullied.—Decatur has been captured but not conquered.

Commodore Decatur states that after having silenced the Endymion and dismantled her, two fresh ships came up (The Pomona and Tenedos) "Thus situated, with about one fifth of my crew killed and wounded—my ship crippled—and a more than fourfold force opposed to me, without a chance of escape left, I deemed it my duty to surrender."

A bill has passed both houses of Congress for the purpose of waging war with Algiers, with all the force and energy that the U. States possess.—It was this that occupied Congress in secret conclave. Extermination to the Algerines.

### Senate of the U. States, March 2.

#### PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

We have not been able to obtain a sketch of the senate proceedings this day.

After amending the bill from the house to fix the military establishment, so as to retain fifteen instead of six thousand men, and amending it in other respects—

That bill was passed, and the concurrence of the house requested in the amendments.

### House of Representatives.

March 2.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill from this house fixing the military Peace Establishment, were taken up.

The amendments to the first section of the bill purposes to strike out the word "Peace," so as to fix the Military Establishment instead of "Military Peace Establishment" as the bill now reads. The second amendment proposes to strike out six and insert fifteen in lieu thereof, so as to make the Military Establishment fifteen instead of six thousand men.

The question on the first amendment was decided as follows by, Yeas and Nays.

For the amendment	39
Against it	86

So the house refused to strike out the word Peace as above stated.

The question on inserting the fifteen instead of six, in the amount of the Military Establishment, was decided as follows:

For the amendment	18
Against it	100

So the house refused to agree to the amendment of the Senate.

In like manner, they refused to agree to every one of the Senate's amendments; among which was one to strike out the land donation to disbanded officers and soldiers.

And the House adjourned a little before 10 o'clock.

### Evening Sitting.

The bill to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding 18,452,800 dollars, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Feb 18.

The Congress frigate, we understand, will take out Dr. Eustis, minister to Holland. His excellency will visit this town next week.

Commodore Hull has arrived in town from New-York.

From the correspondent of the Columbian. New London, March 8.

SIR—Yesterday arrived off this place and anchored with the squadron, the British armed brig Nimrod from Bermuda. The captain and others state, that previous to sailing, it was reported and believed in Bermuda, that THE CONSTITUTION HAD FALLEN IN WITH AND CAPTURED A BRITISH FRIGATE.—doubtful.

The news of peace had not reached Bermuda when the Nimrod sailed—that of Gen. Jackson's victory had.

Admiral Hotham is yet on shore—puts up at Mr. Stewart's; treated with great attention by some and with civility by all.

Majors Lee and Hoadly of the 37th regiment of infantry, now stationed at Forts Griswold and Trumbull, are appointed Lieutenant-colonels.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

A dreadful execution took place at Bel-