

APPOINTED TO PROMULGATE THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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Poetry.

FROM THE RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN

FIVE TO ONE: or HOTHAM'S VICTORY.

Scene on board the Admiral's ship—Hotham discovered surrounded by his officers and crew, who come forward and sing the following:

COME, all ye noble host, Britannia's pride and boast, Let's drink our noble Prince's health in brandy, O!

We all may dance and jig it, Now we've got a yankee frigate, And ev'ry one will say, we did it handy, O!

We've not waited for dark nights, And assistance from—Blue Lights, In vain; and sure as e'er liv'd Tristram Shandy, O!

Ev'ry circumstance conspir'd, To aid what we desir'd; And the "blunder of the pilots" was the dandy, O!

No matter what she cost, Nor how many lives we've lost; The news will be to Britain sweet as candy, O!

Fit Aldermen with dine, Bell's ring, and windows shioe; For if we can catch a Yankee like the dandy, O!

The tower guns how they'll rattle, To celebrate this battle, And votes of thanks are ours sure as can be, O!

Though only two made fight, 'Cause the Squadron was in sight— O! a Razeed and three frigates! was the dandy, O!

Now we've the way found out, Such rare feats are brought about, To take down a saucy Yankee's stripes so handy, O!

When permitted by the weather, We'll all stick close together, And when caught alone to run will be the dandy, O!

Then let's toast our noble Prince, Who for forty long years since, Has set the example bright in brandy, O!

This news will raise the head Of his sire—if he is not dead! Who so oft' has hobbled yankee doodle dandy, O!

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

From the New-Hampshire Gazette. It is recommended to every Merchant, ship master, and all other persons whose business or curiosity may lead them from New-England to the Southern or Western States, to procure a certificate from some Notary Public, certifying that he has not aided the enemy directly nor indirectly, during the late war, nor been guilty of driving cattle, or smuggling from Canada or Castine, nor had his name enrolled in any of JOHN HENRY'S self-styled Washington Benevolent Societies. But certifying that he has been a uniform friend and supporter of his country's cause.

All persons who do not take this step, are liable to be stigmatized with all the odium that treason can excite in a patriotic country; a crime that has been encouraged by a gang of pettifoggers and traders, much to the prejudice of the good name of New-England in other States and countries. AN OLD WHIG.

The Harrison privateer, arrived at Wilmington, captured, Dec. 13, an English brig and carried her into the River Para, South America—took from her some dry goods, ransomed her, and the H. ordered off the coast by the Portuguese government. Dec 24th, took some dry goods, from a Spanish sch. belonging to English merchants in Jamaica. 26th, recaptured American brig John, of Portland, prize to the English brig Thracian, with the original Capt. on board—burnt her.

Baltimore, had sent into Ocracoke a British brig laden with rum, wine and dry goods.

The only army officers who have come home in the cartel, are Capt. M. Dowell of the Light Artillery, and Capt. M'Keazie, of the Infantry.

At a Dinner in celebration of Peace, in the City of Philadelphia, the following toast was given: "The Militia of Massachusetts—Lions in Peace—in War, Lambs!"

Among other illuminations in the city of New-York in celebration of PEACE, one gentleman, who had four large windows fronting the street, placed in them, in elegant transparent characters, the following very appropriate inscriptions:—Peace ratified—Madison glorified—Federalists mortified—Republicans gratified."

Gallant Exploit.—On the 17th January, Mr. Shield, a pursor in the Navy at New-Orleans, obtained a command of 5 boats and 30 men from Com. Patterson, with which he went into the midst of the enemy's naval force two nights and one forenoon, disguised; during which he captured one boat with 54 men, a transport with 5 men, another with eight men, and 5 boats having on board 70 men. His only loss was 2 men, who were taken in two boats recaptured by the enemy. The actual loss of the enemy, by this daring enterprise, was one transport burnt, a large flat boat taken, one sunk, and 78 men taken prisoners and brought in.

Congratulatory Address.

Boston, 28th February, 1815.

MAJOR-GEN. JACKSON,

SIR—The Republican members of the Senate of Massachusetts, take the liberty to address you on a subject highly interesting to themselves, to the United States, and the world. The conspicuous station you have lately occupied, the important part you have acted, with so much honor to yourself and benefit to your country, must, we are aware, have perplexed you, with the grateful effusions of a people, proud of your achievements and astonished at your successes.

Had your last and greatest exploit stood alone, had it not been preceded by deeds of military enterprise, bravery and skill, achieved by yourself and others, which shed a lustre round our country, establish its reputation and ensure its glory, it might be apprehended that our exultation was excessive and our gratitude enthusiastic.

But when we consider your defence of the lines near New-Orleans, on the 8th of January, it excites our admiration as the most illustrious among illustrious deeds, and like the chief of the Andes, rising in majesty above the surrounding mountains.

We should not, at this time, have obtruded on you our individual feelings, had not a Resolution, offered by Mr. Holmes to this Senate, expressive of thanks and approbation, experienced an extraordinary fate. It was committed, and after much delay and embarrassment, was reported with a very offensive preamble, denouncing the war as unjust, and the Government as improvident and wicked, in a style of extreme virulence and invective, and concluding with an expression of approbation to yourself and companions, in whatever related to defensive warfare. This, after an unsuccessful attempt to strike out the offensive part, we were constrained to oppose, as containing a censure under the pretext of approbation.

Our feelings, Sir, are unequivocal, unreserved, grateful and ardent. We look upon our naval and military officers and men as the brave and patriotic defenders of their country's rights. As such we address them; as such we respect them; and as such, permit us, Sir, to tender you and your companions in arms, the sincere homage of our thanks and gratitude for your unparalleled victories and triumphs over a brave and powerful enemy. You preserved Louisiana from incalculable distress, delivered our Western brethren from a powerful and predatory foe, and earned for yourselves and your country imperishable glory.

Our country has terminated a glorious war by an honorable peace. We look with pleasure and pride upon our present situation and future prospects: A situation which you have contributed so much to render happy, honorable and

glorious: Prospects which your valor and patriotism have made most interesting and flattering.

You and your companions will soon separate and return to the bosom of your friends and your country. May you long enjoy that high confidence, respect and love, which your valor, skill, and patriotism, have so richly earned, and the smiles of that ALMIGHTY BEING, who has led you to splendid deeds, and has crowned your efforts with glorious victory.

- JOHN HOWE, MARK LANGOON HILL, WALTER FOLGER, JUN., JOSEPH BEMIS, SAMUEL HOAR, WILLIAM MOODY, JOHN HOLMES, EDMUND FOSTER, MARTIN KINSLEY, TIMOTHY FULLER, ALBION K. PARBIS, DANIEL KILHAM.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.

An address delivered to the Commander in Chief of the 7th Military District, Major General ANDREW JACKSON, at the ceremony of solemn thanksgiving, after his brilliant defence of the city of New-Orleans.

BY THE REV. WM. DUBOUCG, Administrator Apostolic of the Diocese of Louisiana.

GENERAL,

Whilst the State of Louisiana, in the joyful transports of her gratitude, lauds you as her deliverer, and the assertor of her merited liberties—whilst grateful America, so lately wrapt up in anxious suspense, on the fate of this important city, theemporium of the wealth of one half of her territory, and the true bulwark of its independence, is now reaching from shore to shore your splendid achievements, & preparing to inscribe your name on her immortal rolls among those of her Washingtons: Whilst history, poetry, and the monumental arts unite in consigning to the admiration of the latest posterity, a triumph perhaps unparalleled in her records—whilst the raised by universal acclamation as the very pinnacle of fame, amid ascending clouds of incense, how easy it had been for you, General, to forget the prime mover of your wonderful successes, and to assume to yourself a praise which must essentially return to that exalted source whence every merit is derived! But, glory accompanied with the gratitude of your country, and justly placed on the summit of your ambition in approving yourself the worthy instrument of Heaven's merciful designs, the first impulse of your religious heart was to acknowledge the signal interposition of Providence, your first step is a solemn display of your humble sense of its favors.

Still agitated at the remembrance of those dreadful agonies from which we have been so miraculously rescued, it is our pride also to acknowledge that the Almighty has truly had the principal hand in our deliverance, and to follow you, General, in attributing to his infinite goodness the homage of our unfeigned gratitude. Let the infatuated votary of a blind chance deride our credulous simplicity; let the cold-hearted Atheist look up for the explanation of such important events to the mere concatenation of human causes; to us, the whole universe is loud in proclaiming a Supreme Ruler, who, as he holds the hearts of men in his hands, holds also the thread of all contingent occurrences. "Whatever be his intermediate agents, (says an illustrious prelate) still on the secret orders of his all-ruling providence, depend the rise and prosperity, as well as the decline and downfall of empires. From his lofty throne above, he moves every scene below, now curbing, now letting loose the passions of men; now infusing his own wisdom into the leaders of nations; now confounding their boasted prudence, & spreading upon their councils a spirit of intoxication, and thus executing his uncontrollable judgments on the sons of men, according to the dictates of His own unerring justice."

To Him therefore our most fervent thanks are due for our late unexpected rescue; and it is Him we chiefly intend to praise, when, considering you, General, as the man of His right hand, whom he has taken pains to fit us for the important commission of our defence, we extol that fecundity of genius, by which, in an instant of the most discouraging distress, you created unforeseen resources; raised, as it were, from the ground, hosts of intrepid warriors, and provided every vulnerable point with ample means of defence. To Him we trace that instinctive superiority of your mind, which at once rallied around you universal confidence, impressed an irresistible movement to all the jarring elements of which this political machine is composed, aroused their slumbering spirits, and diffused through every rank that noble ardor which glowed in your own bosom. To Him in fine, we address our acknowledgements for that consummate prudence which defeated all the combinations of a sagacious enemy, entangled him in the very snares which he had spread before us, & succeeded in effecting his utter destruction, without once exposing the lives of our citizens. Immortal thanks be to his Supreme Majesty, for sending us such an instrument of his bountiful designs! A gift of that value is the best token of the continuance of his protection—the most solid encouragement to us to sue for new favors. The first which it emboldens us humbly to apply, as it is the nearer to our throbbing hearts, is that you may long enjoy, General, the honors of your grateful country, of which you will permit us to present you a pledge in this wreath of laurel, the prize of victory, the symbol of immortality. The next is a speedy and honorable termination of the bloody contest in which we are engaged. No one has so efficaciously

labored as you, General, for the acceleration of that blissful period; may we soon reap that sweetest fruit of your splendid and uninterrupted victories!

General Jackson's Answer.

Reverend Sir—I receive with gratitude and pleasure the symbolical crown which piety has prepared I receive it in the name of the brave men who have so effectually seconded my exertions for the preservation of their country—they well deserve the laurels which their country will bestow. For myself, to have been instrumental in the deliverance of such a country, is the greatest blessing that Heaven could confer. That it has been effected with so little loss—that so few tears should cloud the smiles of our triumph & not a cypress leaf be interwoven in the wreath which you present, is a source of the most exquisite enjoyment.

I thank you, reverend sir, most sincerely, for the prayers which you offer up for my happiness. May those your patriotism dictates for our beloved country be first heard. And may mine for your individual prosperity, as well as that of the congregations committed to your care, be favorably received—the prosperity, the wealth, the happiness of this city will then be commensurate with the courage and other great qualities of its inhabitants.

English Opinions.

The following is the closing paragraph of a letter addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, by COBBETT, on the 21th December. It should be borne in mind, that Cobbett was for many years the Editor of a federal paper in Philadelphia, and that he now edits the Political Register of London. He well knows the men he mentions.

The Times and Courier are still laboring to persuade us, that there will be a separation of the American States; that the four New-England States will declare themselves independent of the General Government, and will form an alliance with Old England. Now, my Lord, mind, I pledge myself, that, if any such proposition be seriously made by the friends of the famous Capt. Henry, by the would-be Noblesse of Massachusetts, they will very quickly be decorated, not with coats of arms, but with coats of tar and feathers. The people of New-England are "essentially Republican."

They have been, or, at least, a part of them, stimulated by very cunning men, to a violent opposition against Mr. MADISON and the war.—But let them see the real objects of the Pickering's, the Otises, Quinoys, and the fall of those men is as certain as the return of spring after winter. It is not by a large majority that even the New-England States oppose the war.—It is barely "touch and go" with the opposition, even there. What man in his senses, then, can place a moment's reliance on it? And, indeed, the only purpose that it is likely to answer is that of deceiving us, and inducing us to leave the New-England seaports safe places for the building of ships of war, and the fitting out of privateers. The leaving that part of the Union unmolested, while we attack the Southern States, is just what suits America. She has, in New-England, unmolested ports and harbors, out of which to send forth ships of war to annoy our trade and engage our navy, and into which to carry her rich prizes. The Pickering's, the Otises, &c. I really believe

But hang them! my Lord, they are not worth your notice. They talk big, and hold themselves out as of great consequence; but they are poor things. Indeed, my Lord, they are. Timothy Pickering used to be thought a very honest man; but, after he was put out of office, he seems to have abandoned himself to the revenge which his disappointment created. He had not the virtue to follow the example of his venerable employer, Mr. Adams, who, upon being outvoted as President, by Mr. Jefferson, said, "I only wished to obtain a majority of voices, that I might serve my country, and now I shall endeavor to serve it by supporting him who has that majority." Timothy Pickering, who had been, to the astonishment of all the world, his Secretary of State, who was no more fit for the office, than your coachman would be fit for yours, and who, of course, was inordinately proud of his sudden and unexpected elevation, became furious at the election of Mr. Jefferson, and has ever since been in a sort of mad fit, doing a hundred things, for either of which, in England, he would be sent to jail for a year or two at least. The truth is, that Mr. Adams had the public good solely in view, and that Timothy had an eye solely to his private interest. Hence the exactly opposite conduct of the two men, when the voice of the country put them both out of power. I am sure that your Lordship and your colleagues would scorn to purchase traitors in any country; but if you were so disposed; if such men as the famous Capt. Henry could possibly prevail on you to lay out any of our money in this way on the other side of the Atlantic, such men, though

so much applauded in the Times newspaper, would not be worth your purchasing.

This is the sort of stuff this is the rubbish which the Times would have us rely upon for success against the Republic! I beseech your Lordship to consider it, as it is, the grossest deception that ever was attempted to be palmed upon mankind. Mr. Madison cannot silence these men. He has no sept.—He has none of that potent drug, of the possession of which, Scallot tells us, Sir Robert Walpole used to boast. They will, therefore, keep on barking; but, my Lord, be assured, that they are wholly unable to bite.

I am, &c. &c.

WM. COBBETT.

[* The writer here advances opinions respecting the persons named, of too gross a character to be copied into our paper.] Nat. Int.

EXTRACT FROM ANOTHER LETTER.

I allow, that peace now made on the basis of the Status Quo would be success to America. I have often said this before. To defend herself against us, single handed, will be most glorious triumph to her, and will elevate her in the eyes of all the world. But, then, my Lord, to repeat once more what I have so often said, what will be the consequence of her success at the end of a ten years, or a five years war? How much greater would then be her triumph? How much greater her weight in the world? How much more proud her defence of us? How much more powerful her navy? How much more exasperated her people against us?

I confess, that, after all that has been said here about Mr. Madison; after all the threats of our press to depose him; after all the liars, traitors, hypocrites, &c. that the press has called him; after all the expectations of seeing a Fiercy sent out to Washington city, it would sink the heart of John Bull down into his shoes, to see a peace made with this same Mr. Madison, without extorting something from him. But you and your colleagues ought to despise this national folly, created by the venal men who live by misrepresentation and falsehood; whose tables are furnished with the fruits of flattering popular prejudices.

I confess too, that the friends of Captain Henry; that the would-be Noblesse of Massachusetts; that the federalists in general, would be put down forever by a peace with Mr. Madison, on terms honorable to America, made at this time, and which peace would clearly have been obtained by the wisdom of his measures and the bravery of those whom he has employed. But hang these scurvy Noblesse, my Lord! They are poor creatures. They cannot assist us.—The population of America is essentially Republican, from one end to the other. These poor things have tried their utmost and they have failed. As long as they are stimulated with the hope of forcing open the offices of government by the misfortunes of their country, they will talk big about a separation of the Union; but the moment that their hope dies within them, you will see them as quiet as mice. And really, I do not know of any thing more likely to kill that hope than the scheme of Mr. Monroe, which will not only bring forth an efficient army always in readiness at a week's notice, while, at the same time, it will obviate the necessity of a standing army and of a great permanent expence, and will prevent the executive government from acquiring a patronage inconsistent with the principles of Republican government, and dangerous to political and civil liberty.

I confess, moreover, that there is another class of men, whom you would mortally offend by making a peace that should be honorable to America; I mean, the haters of freedom. I do not mean this moment has arrived the Courier newspaper with news of PEACE. I do not know how to express the pleasure I feel at this news, or the gratitude, which, for this act, I, in common with my countrymen, owe to your Lordship and your colleagues. Far be it from me to rejoice at what the Times calls the disgrace of the navy of England and the humiliation of the crown; but being fully convinced, the longer the war had continued, the more disgraceful and dangerous would have been the result, I do most sincerely rejoice at this auspicious event, and certainly not the less on account of its being calculated to baffle the views of that hypocritical faction, who have still the impudence to call themselves Whigs.

I am, &c. &c. WILLIAM COBBETT. LONDON, 28th Dec. 1814.

DOLLARS. SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS will be given for all kinds of UNCLE RENT BANK BILLS, at a discount, by February 18. J. B. WOOD.