

NEW-ORLEANS.
Communicated to the Editors of the Baltimore Telegraph.
Extract from letters received by a gentleman in this city, from his correspondent in St. Francisville.
"St. Francisville, (Miss.) Jan. 1.
"Our country is all bustle and confusion—the enemy under the command of Maj. Gen. Keene, supposed to be the advance guard of Lord Hill, made their appearance within 7 miles of New-Orleans on Friday 23d Dec. when they were met by Gen. Jackson with a force of 4000 men, an action immediately ensued, and Jackson succeeded in driving them off the field of battle, after killing and wounding many of them, their force was estimated at about 7000 men, they fought like men, but the force under Jackson, like devils. The particulars we have not ascertained. I must therefore refer you to Gen. Jackson's official report for particulars. The militia here and in the Mississippi territory are ordered out enmasse, except about 100 men for the protection of our homes and to keep down the negroes."

St. Francisville, Jan. 1.
"Our country is invaded and we are all on the alert, the British have made a landing six miles below New-Orleans, and were met by Gen. Jackson, as they were marching up the levee; a severe action, which lasted two hours ensued, during which the enemy made three charges with the bayonet, and endeavoured to take the American artillery, but were as often driven back; three times they fought over the cannon and were as often repulsed, and eventually driven from the battle ground.

"The two armies fell back, as if by mutual consent, and each threw up entrenchments—in that way they remained from the 23d until the 27th, when our last letters, (just received) state they were going into action, and some of the advanced guard were already engaged. My brother says he had just got into Orleans, after having been fifteen days acting as corps of observation, and at the close of his letter ordered to mount and go into action—the battle was already begun—we shall know the result to-morrow.

"The battle below was fought in the night, and many of the Orleans merchants were killed and made prisoners, among the number was Mr. Wm. Flowers. The American loss was 80 men in the first action, the British 200. Gen. Keene commands, said to be Luther Martin, esq's son-in-law, Richard Reynolds Keene—he once resided in Orleans. It is Cochrane's squadron, said to be 10,000 strong. Jackson must have at least 10,000 effective men—and about this night or to-morrow, gen. Adair will reach him with about 2,500 men from Kentucky."

"We presume this is not the case, as Keene has resided in some part of Spain for several years past—General Keane we learn sailed from England in the expedition against this country.

Communicated to the Editors of the Telegraph.
Extract of a letter from the Hon. Eligius Fromentin, Senator in Congress from Louisiana, dated,

Washington, Jan. 28, 1815.
I hasten to relieve your anxiety about New-Orleans. New-Orleans was safe on the 30th December, and I hope is safe now. Take your own time to read the details below; extracted from letters which I received this morning from Gov. Claiborne, Thomas Urquhart, Richard Relf, John Kilty Smith, & Jas. Sterrett. All my correspondents agree together about all the material facts; and they all agree likewise with Brown's and Robertson's correspondents, so that you may give an entire belief to the following narration.

Strange as it may appear, the enemy were in Gen. Villere's yard before any body knew that they had even attempted to land. Villere's son was made a prisoner by them in his father's house; but under some pretence he got leave to go into the yard, made his escape, and was the first to give the news in New-Orleans at about 2 o'clock P. M. on the 23d Dec. Our videttes at the mouth of the Bayou Bienvenue had been before made prisoners, supposed to have been betrayed by some fishermen, who were in the habit of bringing fish from the Lake through that bayou to the New-Orleans market. Gen. Jackson went immediately to the enemy with his regulars and militia of every description hap-

pened to be in New-Orleans, the whole amounting to about 4000. Our army attacked the British at about 8 o'clock, and after an engagement of about an hour and a half, the fighting ceased on both sides, as if by mutual consent. Our loss is supposed to be about 200 killed, wounded and missing—that of the enemy is believed to be much more considerable. We took that night seventy-odd prisoners. Parmelee was found dead on the field of battle—he is the only one whose death has been ascertained. Among the missing, supposed to be prisoners, are, Geo. Ogden, Geo. Pollock, Jno. Lynd, Laverty, Nathan Cox, Brandegee, Wm. Flowers, Story, and others, whose names are not given. Sterrett, Porter and Alex. Smith (Kilty's brother) were slightly wounded. They were getting well and ready for another action.

All the American prisoners are sent on board of their fleet. The Creoles were first offered to be released on condition of their taking with them a proclamation from the British commanding general to the inhabitants of Louisiana. This they every one refused to do. They were nevertheless released on parole. In the number are, Prieur, Beauregard, Renaud, Rey, and Villere, jun. who, it seems, after he made his escape from his father's house, put himself at the head of a company of Creole volunteers, formed on a sudden, on the spur of the occasion.

After the night action of the 23d, the hostile armies respectively took a position, ours on Edward Marcarty's plantation, adjoining our old country seat, and threw up breast works from the river to the swamp, the old mill canal serving as a ditch ready made. The British established their lines on Bienvenu's plantation, about two miles below, and there fortified themselves, waiting for their artillery.

The two armies remained in the situation above described, and on the 25th, the ship Louisiana and the schr. Caroline dropped down the river abreast of the wings of the enemy, and opened their fire on them. The British suffered considerably from the brisk uninterrupted fire of our two vessels, and were at last compelled to retire to the swamps. But in the night of the 25th & 26th they erected a battery on the shore, from which they fired red hot shot and succeeded in setting fire to the Caroline and blew her up, not however, before the brave capt. Henly had taken on shore all his guns. Not a man was hurt in consequence of the Caroline blowing up.

On the 27th or 28th (for in that respect our several accounts are at variance) the enemy advanced in considerable force with their artillery, and attacked at the same time the whole of our line; but they were repulsed at all points with considerable loss. This action lasted nearly three hours, a severe and incessant cannonading. Our loss in this last affair is about 50 killed and wounded. Major Carmick of the marines has been severely wounded, not dangerously. Since that time to the 30th Dec. 9 o'clock, P. M. the date of my last letter, nothing has been done but firing during the day from our entrenchments on the works which the British erected in the course of the night.

The ship Louisiana, and several other small armed vessels, with the fire from our lines harass the British constantly, and not unfrequently drive them to the swamps. It appears that Gen. Jackson means at present to keep his strong hold, and to act on the defensive until the arrival of General Hopkins, who was expected on the 31st Dec. with 800 men from Lafourche and Iberville, and of General Adair who was hourly expected with 2500 men.

Three deserters from the enemy came to our camp on the 29th December. From them and from the prisoners it is collected, that the force of the enemy amounts from 6 to 8 or 9000 including about 1200 black troops, which are represented as not of any considerable use thus far, owing it is supposed to the excessive cold weather, which since the landing of the British has prevailed in Louisiana, to such a degree that the Bayou St. Johns is frozen over, which I believe has never been known before.

All our letters speak in the highest terms of the unanimity, confidence and courage manifested by every description of people in Louisiana. No words can do justice to the bravery of the Tennesseans. The Louisianians are not unworthy of them. From the age of 15 to the

age of 75, every man is in one way or other engaged in resisting the common enemy. This is truly a noble mode for Louisiana to repel the calamities by which she has been assailed from many quarters. A country thus defended cannot be conquered. If I collect some further details likely to be interesting to you, I will forward them by the next mail. Several of my letters will reach Baltimore to-morrow in hand-bills. I am too far from Gales' to procure one to-night—[See below.]

Gen. Packenham and Keene, commanded the army; and Admirals Cochrane and Malcolm, the navy. It is believed that Lewis Kerr* is with the British.

Yours, &c.
ELIGIUS FROMENTIN.

* Lewis Kerr has been absent from New-Orleans, for 5 or 6 years.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER
—EXTRA.

Washington, Jan. 28, 12 o'clock, A. M.

Clarion Office, Nashville,
January 10, 12 A. M.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Extract from a letter to his Excellency, Gov. Blount, from Col. Andrew Hynes, dated Orleans City, Dec. 30.

The British have landed with a large army, and are now within about five miles of the city of New-Orleans. We began fighting them on the night of the 23d inst. and have been at it almost ever since, but the principle mischief has been done by cannonading. Gen. Coffee's division of the army covered themselves with glory, on the night of the 23d. His loss was considerable, among whom were the brave Colonel Lauderdale and Major Cavanzugh—Cols. Dyer and Gibson were wounded. Whatever may be the issue of the pending conflict, rest only with Heaven. We pray to the Almighty that we may not tarnish the reputation of the troops of Tennessee. A detachment is this moment advancing from our lines on the enemy, and our heavy artillery are firing almost constantly on them.

Day before yesterday the brave col. Henderson and some others were killed by the advance of the enemy's column on the left wing of our army.

Gens. Jackson, Carroll and Coffee are worth more than their weight in gold to the American government.

Adm. Cochrane is said to be with the army, and perhaps is not more than a mile from us.

This is said to be the army that took the City of Washington.

Gen. Keane is said to be the commander.

Extract from a letter to his excellency Governor Blount, from his excellency Governor Claiborne, dated Orleans, December 30.

The enemy remains encamped about 7 miles from this city, within full view of our army under the command of General Jackson. The force of the enemy is variously stated, from four to seven thousand. In an attack on the evening of the 23d inst. he suffered considerably, and but for the darkness of the night, which caused some little confusion in our ranks, the affair, I am told, would have been decisive. We have lost some very brave men, and among the number I am sorry to mention two highly esteemed officers of your state, Col. Henderson of the rifle corps, and Col. Lauderdale of the volunteers. The Tennessee troops equal the high expectations which were formed of them, nor is it possible for men to display more patriotism, firmness in battle, or composure under fatigue and privations. The Louisianians also deserve and will receive the highest approbation. We are united as one man, and a spirit prevails which insures our safety. We may have, and calculate on having some hard fighting; but you need not fear for the result. The General inspires much confidence, and all his troops, regulars, volunteers and militia, are in high spirits, and anxious to be led against the enemy. This will be done in due season; the Kentucky troops are daily expected; until reinforced by them, the General has very prudently determined to maintain his present position; a position which completely covered the city, and from which the enemy cannot dislodge him. The American army is drawn up in a line, extending from the Mississippi to the Cypress Swamp, having in front a wet ditch and an entrenchment impenetrable to musketry or smaller pieces of

artillery—the right flank covered by the river, and the left by the swamp, and the whole defended by several pieces of cannon of various calibres, 32, 24, 12 and 6 pounders.

Extract of a letter from the Postmaster at New-Orleans, to the Postmaster in Nashville, dated Dec. 30.

"You will have heard, I presume of the landing of the British here, and of an action which took place last Friday, in which it is thought they suffered much. Since that time our army has entrenched itself very strongly and advantageously about 5 miles from town. Last Wednesday the enemy attacked our lines, but were repulsed with considerable loss; ours trifling. Previous to the attack, they succeeded in destroying a column belonging to us by means of their artillery, of which they have a few small pieces.

"In this state the affairs rest—the Kentucky troops being momentarily expected, which, added to our previous force, puts the country, I conceive entirely out of danger.

Extract of a letter from Col. R. Butler, adjutant general, dated Camp 6 miles below N. Orleans, Dec. 30, 1814.

"I am here surrounded with the din of war—artillery and small arms alternately playing. On the 23d at night we attacked the enemy; and as reported by deserters, we killed, wounded and took prisoners about 500. Our loss comparatively small.

Cols. Lauderdale and Henderson have both bit the dust, and are no more. The latter on the 28th inst. at which time the enemy advanced on us, with a view to storm our works; but they found us too strong to attempt it. We opened our artillery, and a deserter says we killed 140 men that day—among them Sir Beverly Evanson of the 85th. We cannot estimate their force as yet correctly—we are in fine spirits, and have no doubt of drubbing the rascals."

New-York, Jan. 26.
REPORTED CAPTURE
OF THE
PRESIDENT FRIGATE.

Mr. North, purser of the navy, arrived in town this evening, from New-London, who states that a flag with a letter for Mrs. Decatur, arrived at New-London, on Monday evening, from the British squadron, the bearer of which informed that the President frigate was captured the 2d day out from N. York, by a British ship of the line, a Razeed, and 2 Frigates, after an action of FOUR HOURS AND FORTY MINUTES, and that the 1st, 4th, & 5th Lieutenants were killed, and Sailing-Master wounded.

Com. Decatur received no injury. These are all the circumstances that Mr. North recollects. He knows nothing of the vessels which sailed from here, in company with the President; but says to-morrow's mail from New-London, will bring a confirmation and further particulars of this disastrous intelligence.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city—dated

New-London, Jan. 23, 1815.

I have only time to inform, that a communication has just been received from Admiral Hotham, stating that the President frigate was taken on the 15th inst. by a squadron of his majesty's ships. The fact is, she was taken, as stated, on the 15th, by four of their vessels of war, after an action of four hours and a half, with the loss of the 1st, 4th and 5th lts. killed, on board the President, and a great number of men killed and wounded. These facts I have in a letter from an officer who was on board the President. They may be relied on.—You may be assured our flag has suffered nothing in this contest, and I believe has gained great reputation. Our officers are on board the Pomona frigate, bound to Bermuda. Commodore Decatur was in good health.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

U. S. Frigate President Captured.
This vessel sailed from this port last Saturday week, in company with the brig Macedonian, brig Venus, and schr. Hollins, bound on a cruise. The day after she sailed she found herself chased by three enemy frigates, the Endymion, Pomona, Tenedos and the Majestic rates, who had been watching her. The Endymion first came up with engaged and crippled her, so that the Pomona

soon joined the combat, sustained a running fight with her for four hours and a half, leaving the other frigate and schooner coming up, she struck other vessels under her, and made their escape. The President previous to sailing, had undergone thorough repair, was new, and put in the first rate order, and had a picked crew of 500 men, she was loaded too deep to sail.

Copy of a letter, dated on board Pomona, the 20th January.

Mr. T. B. Timberlake, late Secretary of the President.

"I have only time to communicate to you the unpleasant news of our capture, the night after we were chased by the Majestic, Endymion and Pomona frigates. The Endymion being the first to attack, brought us to action, rigging and sails being very much cut up; after receiving 4 or 5 broadsides from the Pomona, and seeing no hope of effecting our escape, we were compelled to surrender. Mr. Babbit, Hamilton, and acting Lieut. Howell are no more! Babbit is the first broadside, and died in the arms in the cockpit. We parted company to-morrow morning for Bermuda. The frigates President, Endymion we lost sight of in a gale. When the President was last seen she had a signal of distress flying, having lost her fore and main masts. The commodore is on board the Endymion unhurt. The captain and his officers shew us the most marked attention, and are unremitting in their exertion to make us comfortable."

A letter has been received, dated on board the Pomona four days after, giving assurance of the safety of young Price, Hoffman, Lanning and Emmet, midshipmen. Of the five Lieutenants, three were killed, and not a midshipman hurt. The loss of the crew is small.

However much cause we may have to regret the loss of the frigate, we have the pride to reflect that our capture in this unequal contest, has not been attended with a single circumstance that can, in the smallest degree, tend to blot the naval honours of our country. Nor can we think the British will raise their crest very high on the occasion.

In hoc certamine, "nulla gloria est
"Nec habet victoria laudem"

New-York, Jan. 27.

Extract of another letter from an officer of the late U. S. frigate President, dated

H. B. M. Ship Pomona, Jan. 26.

With regret I inform you of our being captured by H. B. M. squadron consisting of the Majestic, Endymion, Tenedos and Pomona. We struck after a long engagement of four hours and a half. Our loss was not great—our 1st Lieut. Babbit and Mr. Hamilton, and 5th Lt. Howell, killed—none of our midshipmen were hurt but one. We are now going to Bermuda, and expect to return in a cartel. The ship rocks and my time is short, &c.

Advocate.

Another letter states, that of the 18 midshipmen on board, the President, not one was hurt during the engagement—and that the loss of the crew was but trifling.

Another letter says, the Endymion was silenced before the Pomona commenced the attack.

[New-York Gazette.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press, Jan. 27.

We understand that Com. Dale has received a letter from his son, a midshipman, who was wounded on board the President. He states the number of killed and wounded on board the President to be ninety.

Another letter mentions that the President had silenced the Endymion when the Pomona came up and poured in her broadsides. Shortly after the other enemy ships had left the Endymion and President bearing for Bermuda, the President gave signals of distress.

From the Philadelphia True American, Jan. 28.

A letter from Com. Decatur, to his wife states, that in going out of Sandy Hook, the Pilot ran his ship on shore, by which he lost her trim, and by which her sailing was much injured; he had not regained her trim when he fell in with the enemy's squadron.

He engaged the Endymion during the chase, and in two hours silenced her, and left her like a log on the water.—He then endeavoured to make his escape by lightening the President, but the other enemy vessels at length reaching him, and their broadsides, he was under the

necessity of surrendering. 18 Lieutenants, and 25 seamen killed, 15 wounded.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the late U. S. frigate President to his friend in Baltimore, on board H. B. M. frigate Pomona at Sea, in lat. 38, 30, long. 75, 20th Jan.

It is with the deepest regret we have to communicate the loss of the late United States frigate the President, on the 15th inst. (the day after which she sailed.) A light we fell in with H. B. M. frigate the Endymion, Tenedos, and this ship, and after a running fight, we were obliged to surrender, on the 15th inst. (the day after which she sailed.) At 6 in the morning until 4 afternoon, they brought us to action, which continued 4 hours and a half, when we were obliged to surrender. Our loss was considerable. Mr. Babbit, Lt. Hamilton and Lieut. Howell, with a number of others, (how many I do not know) were killed; Mr. Rodgers, Midship Dale and a number of men were every man badly injured, the ship much cut up in the hull, masts and rigging. She was on her main-deck 34 paces and on the upper-deck 32 paces. Last Tuesday the President parted company in a gale from the eastward; and the President was last seen showing a signal of distress, in the fore and main-top-mast, main-top-gallant-mast. The Endymion has not been seen since day night. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the President. Com. Decatur, Lt. Shoup with other officers and men, are on board the Endymion. We expect to-morrow morning to see the Majestic and are bound for Bermuda. The Tenedos goes to New-London this evening.—

MARYLAND GAZETTE

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

Yesterday morning, Mr. J. H. [Name] from the Committee appointing resolutions from the [Name] and similar resolutions which were in the house of delegates, a communication of two members of the executive council, relative to the [Name] to the Governor, for military [Name], as commander in chief [Name] during the period therein [Name], delivered the following report.

THE COMMITTEE

To whom the same were referred, had under consideration the preamble and resolutions, set forth in the report, and the preamble and resolutions, introduced by the [Name] in the House of Delegates, relative to the [Name] the payment made to him for [Name] as commander in chief of the [Name] on the 20th April [Name] 1813, as then [Name]; and also the communication received from two members of the executive council, in answer to a previous order passed this [Name] upon the executive [Name] relative to the same subject, on all which they beg leave to submit the following report. The committee do not deem it necessary to enter into a particular of the circumstances, which the present inquiry has [Name].—It will be sufficient to state, that in the spring and summer, 1813, as will be generally [Name], the more exposed points of the western shore of this state, especially this city, and adjacent country, were [Name] attended by the appearance of a [Name] force of the enemy, on the coast. For the purpose of affording that protection, it was the duty of the general government to supply, but which government had not adequately [Name], it became expedient for the state, and to employ [Name] of defence, or such [Name] detachments of it as might be [Name] conveniently and advantageously engaged in the service of the state, the executive council considered, that a [Name] in which it would be [Name] them, in pursuance of the [Name] of the constitution, to the Governor to take the [Name] in person, under an [Name] from the experience [Name] to have required, in the [Name] and the [Name] in which a [Name] that this [Name] would be [Name] to inspire the salutary [Name] in the public mind, and [Name] in the militia.