

BOSTON, MARCH 18.

New Blockade.—The Spanish Admiral Don JUAN GAYALLO has notified, from Porto Santo, the British Admiral DURIAM, that he has instituted a strict and rigorous blockade of all the ports and places in the Spanish American province of Venezuela which are occupied by the Insurgents; and giving the information that all his Britannic Majesty's subjects (and all others of course) may stop any direct communication with said ports, under pain of condemnation.

New Loan. Mr. DALLAS has advertised for proposals for a loan of *Twelve Millions* of dollars, of the 18 Millions authorized by a late law. The Stock to be issued, to bear 6 per cent. interest, payable as usual, and to be reimbursable after 12 years. Payment may be made in money, approved bank notes, or in treasury notes issued prior to the 3d March last, at their par value, with the interest thereon at the time of payment.

The papers contain a letter from Mr. CROWNSHIELD, *Secretary of the Navy*, to the Com. of Ways and Means, of Congress on naval concerns, dated Feb. 23.—He calls their attention to the bill before Congress for creating Admirals, which however, was left to sleep on the table:—The letter then proceeds:

"The protection of commerce against the hostilities of the Dey of Algiers will require that a strong squadron should be stationed, as soon as practicable, in the Mediterranean. The Algerine naval force is believed to consist of four frigates, four corvettes, four sloops of war, and 20 gun boats; but these vessels will be covered and aided by the powerful batteries, which defend the harbor of Algiers. To secure success in our operations, therefore, and to command the general respect of the Barbary powers, it is proposed, that the American squadron shall consist of two seventy-fours, six frigates, three sloops of war, and six or eight small armed vessels.

"The flotilla may be discharged, and the gun-boats (with the exception provided for) and the barges may be laid up or sold, as the President shall direct. But it is respectfully suggested, that no greater reduction of our naval establishment ought at this time to be made.

"The destinies of the nation appear to be intimately connected with the maritime power and prosperity, and as the creation of a navy is not a work to be quickly performed, it seems necessary not only to cherish our existing resources, but to augment them gradually and steadily.

KINGSTON, (Ja.) JAN. 27.

His Majesty's ship *Magnificent*, 74 guns, Capt. Lake, came to anchor at Port Royal yesterday. She sailed from Chagress on the 8th inst. touched at Porto Bello, and arrived at Carthage on the 17th inst. where she remained until the evening of the 21st instant.

Carthage was lately in a very disturbed state in consequence of the election of a new President. Five of the principals in the disturbance were apprehended, among them were the Vice-President Perez, and his brother, and ordered to be transported to North-America, and the vessel appointed to carry them to sail on the 22d inst.

On the 18th inst. Gen. Calleso marched into the City of Carthage with a force of 1000 men, for the purpose of co-operating in maintaining the independence of that place. He expressed himself very thankful to the different inhabitants who had assisted in quelling the tumult.

FROM THE EXPEDITION.

His Majesty's troop ship *Diomedes*, of 64 guns, Capt. Kippen, arrived yesterday from the Mississippi, having sailed from thence on the 4th inst. for the purpose of obtaining provisions, &c. &c.

By the *Diomedes* we have obtained the following particulars:

"The expedition under Sir Alexander F. Cochrane and Maj. Gen. Kean, arrived off Chandeleur Islands, (Mississippi) on the 11th of December, and on the 14th, the boats of the squadron, under the immediate command of Capt. Lockyer, of the *Sophia* brig, attacked the American flotilla, consisting of six large schooners and gun-boats, mounting each from four to five guns, and full of men. After a desperate engagement, the whole of them were taken possession of by the British. Capt. Lockyer was severely wounded, but had recovered from his wounds, and was made a Post Captain, and appointed to command the gun-boats. Lieut. Pratt, first of the *Seahorse*, who commanded one of the boats, was killed while gallantly leading his men on the decks of one of the largest of the enemy's gun-boats.

On the 24th ult. the advanced guard of the British, consisting of the 35th and 93d

regiments, were landed on Blind Lake, about 9 miles from the city of New-Orleans, for the purpose of reconnoitring, when they were attacked by the whole American force under Gen. Jackson, consisting, from all accounts obtained, from 14 to 15,000 men, and one 20-gun ship, and a schooner of 16 guns, which out-flanked the British on the side of the river.—After four hours hard fighting, the Americans gave way, and retreated for security behind some strong entrenchments. Gen. Kean commanded on this occasion, and notwithstanding he had not more than 3000 men, he not only succeeded in completely routing the Americans, but made 400 prisoners, who, with several trophies, were conducted to the main body of the British force.

On this occasion we have to lament the death of several valuable officers; among them are captain Gray, of the 85th, who was killed early in the action. Capt. Knox of the same regiment was wounded. Lieut. Sir F. Eadon lost a leg.—Major Hooper, 95th, also lost a leg. Col. Stover was wounded in the leg.

The British erected a battery with 10 18-pounders, which blew up the schooner, which had been out-flanking them, and the ship cut her cables and stood further up the river.

Two days after, several flats were constructed by the British for the purpose of being hauled over the river, so as to assist in transporting baggage, &c. &c.

On the 24th ult. the *Statira* frigate arrived from Portsmouth, with Maj. General Packenham on board; a few days after, the *Vengeur*, with Gen. Lambert, when the whole of the British army were landed, consisting of 10,000 bayonets, independent of seamen and marines, and the grand attack, it was expected, would be made on the 3d of January.

Just before the *Diomedes* sailed, a very heavy cannonading was heard, and accounts were received of two of the enemy's batteries having been taken.

The fleet lay about four miles from the city, at a place called Lake Pontchartrain.

The Americans had fortified New-Orleans very strongly; two new batteries had been erected.

The British had erected two batteries made of sugar hogsheads and sand, and mounted several guns on them.

Sir A. Cochrane and Admiral Malcolm were with the army.

The whole of the troops, as well as the provisions, &c. had to be carried in boats about 40 miles, the weather was very cold and the men suffered much, many of them being frost-bitten.

The 5th West-India regiment were landed, but the 1st suffered much from the cold, and were still on board the ships:

It was expected that New-Orleans would fall by the 8th of January, as Gen. Packenham was confident of taking it.

The Spaniards about New-Orleans, appeared happy at the prospect of the place being under the British dominion.

[Since the above was written, we have been favored with the following particulars, dated]

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 2, 1815.

Sir A. Cochrane, in the *Tonnant* of 80 guns, accompanied by the *Ramilles*, 74 guns, capt. Sir T. M. Hardy, bart. left Negril on the 26th November, and on the following day the whole expedition proceeded from the same place for their destination. On the 11th ult. they arrived off the Islands of Chandeleur, about 80 miles from New-Orleans, and found there the *Tonnant* and *Ramilles*. On the 12th, 40 boats from the squadron assembled alongside the *Tonnant* to receive instructions for the attack of six American gun-boats which were posted about 60 miles up the Lakes, and the command of them given to capt. Lockyer (R. N.) who, after some contest, carried them by boarding on the 14th, with about, it is said, 50 or 80 killed and wounded, of the British; among the latter was capt. Lockyer himself, but who has recovered, and was posted and appointed to command the gun-boats.

On the 17th ult. the army commenced disembarking on the Isle of Pine, about 50 miles from New-Orleans, where they continued until the 23d, and then began to embark for the attack.

Before day-light on the morning of the 21st, 2000 British, composing the advance of the army, took a position about 7 miles from the town of New-Orleans; as soon as the day dawned, about 7000 of the enemy, under Gen. Jackson, attacked our little army at the same moment as a ship and sch. coming down the river, commenced a fire on the flanks, which was a serious annoyance, but nevertheless we maintained our ground, although with so inferior a force, and constructed on the following day a mud bat

tery, to destroy the vessels with red-hot shot, which succeeded against the schooner, but the ship escaped higher up the river. Our loss is about 60 to 80 killed and wounded, in which the 85th, and 95th regiments suffered much.

On the 25th ult. the *Statira* frigate, with Maj. Gen. the hon. Sir E. M. Packenham, K. B. Major-Gen. S. Gibbs, Brevet Lieut. Col. Burgoyne, (R. E.) brevet lieut. col. Dickson, R. A. arrived at the Mississippi, and on the 2d inst. Major-Gen. J. Lambert, with several transports with troops from England, also arrived, and all the troops were landed and posted within six or seven hundred yards of the enemy's line, and there is little doubt, will effect their purpose of gaining a complete ascendancy. Gen. Jackson's force is not exactly ascertained, it is said by some, to be from 7 to 8000 men, while others augment it to 14 or 15,000.

The sudden transition from a warm climate to a very marshy country, combined with a severe frost, has been very prejudicial to the army, & has occasioned several deaths.

The navy suffered considerably, being from 17 to 20 days constantly exposed, night and day, without intermission, employed in the most intricate navigation, in transporting stores, provisions, &c. &c.

We have been favored with the following extract of a Letter, dated H. M. S. Ramilles, January 5, 1815.

"Before the troops left the ships it was necessary to send boats from the squadron to take possession of 5 large gun-boats which were stationed at Borgne, to intercept the landing of the troops. This service was ably conducted by Capt. Lockyer, who was the first to board and was severely wounded, but is now out of danger. The whole were captured with little loss on our part, and Sir A. Cochrane, with his usual and disinterested discrimination of merit, lost no time in promoting this meritorious officer.

The enemy had not the least idea at which point the landing was to take place, or it is most probable the whole army would have been sacrificed, and indeed had we been exposed to any other troops, all would have been made prisoners or destroyed. I do not pretend to hold the Americans too cheap, but on this occasion they did not fight as they ought to have done.

The enemy about 10,000 strong, and some say considerably more, attacked our little Army, which did not amount to 4000 white troops of the line, when there were 3 or 400 killed and wounded on each side. The gallant 85th not 500 strong, lost 100, and 11 officers, in killed and wounded; being Light Infantry they were much exposed.

I am sorry to say a few deserters have gone over to the enemy, but I am still more concerned to add, neither Frenchmen or Spaniards offered us the least assistance, but, on the contrary are in conjunction with Gen. Jackson, under the banners of their several nations; this however, is said to be by order of Gen. Jackson, as a finesse, to let it appear that unanimity prevail among the inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Surrender of Fort Bowyer.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated Headquarters, 7th Military District, New-Orleans, 24th Feb. 1815.

SIR,—The flag vessel, which I sent to the enemy's fleet, returned a few days ago, bringing a letter of assurance from Admiral Cochrane, that the American prisoners, taken in the gun-boats, and sent to Havana, shall be returned as soon as practicable. The *Nymph* had been despatched for them.

Through the same channel, I received the sad intelligence of the surrender of Fort Bowyer. I enclose you a copy of Colonel Lawrence's letter, and of the articles of capitulation. In consequence of this unfortunate affair, an addition of 366 has been made to the list of American prisoners. To redeem them and the seamen, I have in conformity with propositions held out by Adml. Cochrane, forwarded to the mouth of the Mississippi upwards of 400 British prisoners. Others will be sent to complete the exchange, as soon as they arrive from Natchez, to which place I had found it expedient to order them.

I received a letter from Gen. Winchester, dated on the 16th, stating that Maj. Blue, whom he had ordered to the relief of Fort Bowyer, succeeded in carrying one of the enemy's picquets, consisting of 17, but was too late to effect the whole purpose for which he had been detached—the Fort having capitulated 24 hours before his arrival.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'g.
Hon. J. Monroe, Sec'y. of War.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Winchester, to the Secretary of War, dated Mobile, 17th Feb. 1815.

SIR,—It becomes my duty to communicate to you the unpleasant news of the loss of Fort Bowyer. It was closely invested by land, as well as water, on the 8th inst. On the 10th and 11th, I passed a detachment over the bay with a view to divert the enemy from his object; but it arrived about 24 hours too late, though time enough to capture one of the enemy's barges with 17 seamen; who said the garrison capitulated on the 12th; that the besiegers had advanced their works on the land side to within certain musquet shot of the parapets of the fort; that the loss in killed on either side is inconsiderable. I am in possession of no other account but that which comes from the prisoners. About 30 of the enemy's vessels besides boats and barges, are laying within the bar and above Mobile Point, and several ships of the line on the south and west of Dauphin Island. The wind is fair, and I expect the honor of seeing them here every night—if I do, I have great confidence my next will be on a pleasanter subject.

I have the honor to be, with consideration of great respect, your most obedient servant,

J. WINCHESTER, Brig. Gen.
Com. E. Sec. 7th Mil. Dist.

P. S. The garrison consisted of about 360 men, including officers. Three small schooners in which the detachment was transported over the bay, were captured by the enemy's barges after the troops had landed.

J. W.
The Hon. J. Monroe, Sec. of War.

Lt. Col. LAWRENCE to Gen. JACKSON,
Fort Bowyer, Feb. 12, 1815.

SIR—Imperious necessity has compelled me to enter into articles of capitulation with Maj. Gen. John Lambert, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in front of Fort Bowyer, a copy of which I forward you for the purpose of effecting an immediate exchange of prisoners. Nothing but the want of provisions, and finding myself completely surrounded by thousands—batteries erected on the sand—mounds which completely commanded the fort—and the enemy having advanced by regular approaches, within thirty yards of the ditches, and the utter impossibility of getting any assistance or supplies, would have induced me to adopt this measure. Feeling confident, and it being the unanimous opinion of the officers, that we could not retain the post, and that the lives of many valuable officers and soldiers would have been uselessly sacrificed, I thought it most desirable to adopt this plan. A full and correct statement will be furnished you as early as possible.

Capt. Chamberlain, who bears this to E. Livingston, Esq. will relate to him every particular, which will, I hope, be satisfactory.

I am, with respect, your obedient humble servant,

W. LAWRENCE,
Lt. Col. Com'g.
Maj. Gen. JACKSON.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION,
Agreed upon between Lt. Col. Lawrence, and Major-General Lambert, for the surrender of Fort Bowyer, on the Mobile Point, 11th Feb. 1815.

1. That the Fort shall be surrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majesty in its existing state as to the works, ordnance, ammunition, and every species of military stores.

2. That the garrison shall be considered as prisoners of war, the troops marching out with their colours flying and drums beating, and ground their arms on the glacis—the officers retaining their swords, and the whole to be embarked in such ships as the British naval commander in chief shall appoint.

3. All private property to be respected.

4. That a communication shall be made immediately of the same to the commanding officer of the 7th Military District of the U. States, and every endeavor made to effect an early exchange of prisoners.

5. That the garrison of the U. States remain in the fort until 12 o'clock to-morrow, a British guard being put in possession of the inner gate at 3 o'clock to day, the body of the guard remaining on the glacis, and that the British flag be hoisted at the same time—an officer of each service remaining at the head-quarters of each commander until the fulfilment of these articles.

HALIFAX, March 27.

ARRIVED:

Tuesday evening, H. M. S. *Cossack*, hon. cap. Rodney, from a cruise, with the schr. *Thistle*, Clark, of this port, in tow.—The *Thistle* is from Malaga, was captured by