

and point the guns before day light; when, on the throwing up of a rocket, they were to commence firing upon the enemy's line, which at the same moment was to be attacked with the main force of our army.

"In this manner was one part of the force to act, while the rest were thus appointed. —Dividing his troops into three columns, sir Edward directed, that gen. Kean, at the head of the 95th, the light companies of the 21st, 4th, and 44th, together with the two black corps, should make a demonstration, or sham attack upon the right; that general Gibbs, with the fourth, 21st, 44th, and 93d, should force the enemy's left, while general Lambert with the 7th and 43d remained in reserve, ready to act as circumstances might require. But in storming an entrenched position, something more than bare courage is required. Scaling ladders and fascines had, therefore, been prepared, with which to fill up the ditch and mount the wall; and since to carry these was a service of danger, requiring a corps well worthy of dependence, the 44th was for that purpose selected, as a regiment of sufficient numerical strength, and already accustomed to American warfare. Thus were all things arranged on the night of the 7th, for the 8th, was fixed upon as the day decisive of the fate of New Orleans.

"Whilst the rest of the army, therefore, lay down to sleep till they should be roused up to fight, colonel Thornton with the 85th, and a corps of marines and seamen, amounting in all to 1400 men, moved down to the brink of the river. As yet, however, no boats had arrived; hour after hour elapsed before they came; when they did come, the misfortunes which I have stated above were discovered, for out of all that had been ordered up, only a few made their appearance. Still it was absolutely necessary that this part of the plan should be carried into execution. Dismissing, therefore, the rest of his followers, the colonel put himself at the head of his own regiment, about fifty seamen, and as many marines, and with this small force, consisting of no more than 340 men, pushed off. But, unfortunately, the loss of time nothing could repair.—Instead of reaching the opposite bank, at latest by midnight, dawn was beginning to appear before the boats quitted the canal. It was in vain that they rowed on in perfect silence, and with oars muffled, gaining the point of debarkation without being perceived. It was in vain that they made good their landing, and formed up on the beach without any opposition or alarm; day had already brok<sup>n</sup>, and the single rocket was seen in the air, while they were yet four miles from the batteries, which ought hours ago to have been taken.

In the mean time the main body armed and moved forward some way in front of the pickets. There they stood waiting for daylight, and listening with the greatest anxiety for the firing which ought now to be heard on the opposite bank. But this attention was exerted in vain, and day dawned upon them long before they desired its appearance. Nor was sir Edward Packenham disappointed in this part of his plan alone. Instead of preceiving every thing in readiness for the assault, he saw his troops in battle array, indeed, but not a ladder or fascine upon the field. The 44th, which were appointed to carry them, had misunderstood or neglected their orders; and now headed the column of attack, without any means being provided for crossing the enemy's ditch, or scaling his rampart.

The indignation of poor Packenham on this occasion may be imagined but cannot be described. Galloping towards colonel M'Gill, who led the 44th, he commanded him instantly to return with his regiment for the ladders; but the opportunity of planting them was lost, and though they were brought up it was only to be scattered over the field by the frightened bearers. For our troops were by this time visible to the enemy. A dreadful fire was accordingly opened upon them, and they were mowed down by hundreds, while they stood waiting for orders.

"Seeing that all his well laid plans were frustrated, Packenham gave the word to advance, and the other regiments, leaving the 44th with the ladders and fascines behind them rushed on to the assault. On the left a detachment of the 95th, 21st, and 4th, stormed a three gun battery and took it. Here they remained for some time in the expectation of support; but none arriving, and a strong column of the enemy forming for its recovery, they determined to anticipate the attack, and pushed on. The battery which they had taken was in advance of the body of works, being cut off from it by a ditch, across which only a single plank was thrown. Along this plank did these brave men attempt to pass; but being opposed by overpowering numbers, they were repulsed; and the Americans, in turn, forcing their way into the battery, at length succeeded in re-capturing it with immense slaughter. On the right, again, the 21st, and 4th being almost cut to pieces, and thrown into confusion by the enemy's fire, the 93d pushed on and took

the lead. Hastening forward, our troops soon reached the ditch, but to scale the parapet without ladders, was impossible. Some few, indeed, by mounting one upon another's shoulders, succeeded in entering the works, but these were instantly overpowered, most of them killed, and the rest taken; while as many stood without were exposed to a sweeping fire, which cut them down by whole companies. It was in vain that the most obstinate courage was displayed. They fell by the hands of men whom they absolutely did not see; for the Americans, without so much as lifting their faces above the rampart, swung their fire locks by one arm over the wall, and discharged them directly upon their heads."

When the subaltern relates incidents which he himself witnessed, we cannot doubt his authority; but as he was engaged on the opposite side of the river with colonel Thornton, we should rather follow the notes of his comrade as to the main attack. After detailing, as another has done, the misconduct of colonel M'Gill, (whom, however, he vindicates from the imputation of personal cowardice,) he states that at day break Gibbs gave the words to advance from the ground, where, within musket shot of the lines, the troops had halted for the fascines and ladders.

"We advanced at double quick time, but we had scarcely proceeded a hundred yards when the most dreadful fire of grape and musketry was opened upon us—at one moment a regular lane was cut from front to rear of the column. (I afterwards found it was from the discharge of a thirty two pounder, loaded to the muzzle with bags of musket balls.) I will not deny that the regiment was thrown into confusion; but there was no sign of fear, at least I saw none, except indeed that the men in front commenced firing. I endeavored to stop it; but before I knew where I was, I found myself in the enemy's ditch, immediately under the fatal battery—this was in some respect a good position; and if the reserve had come up, might have been turned to an account. Why this was not done, or how it could have happened, that the rear did not know of our situation, I never was able to understand. We gained the ditch, (as I have since learnt,) about two hundred strong; M'Gill, the senior officer, Stewart and Leavock were close to me. I heard Brady's voice at a little distance, and thought that the greater part of the regiment was with us; but I was too soon undeceived—we made several attempts to mount the parapet, but without success; not that the works were high or the ditch deep, but that the earth gave way and we wanted numbers for mechanical support. It was in one of these trials that I glanced my eye back upon the field; I could

not see far, for there was a thick mist of rain, and the smoke hung heavy on the ground; but the sight was horrid—the dead lay thicker than I could have counted them; then looking down into the ditch, I perceived the smallness of our party, now reduced to about seventy; still we believed that we were supported, and by another effort actually crossed the works; an American officer surrendered his sword to me within the lines. I joined Leavock for some minutes in trying to make the men lay down their arms, (warned by poor Couran's fate, and conscious of our want of power, we did this cautiously,) I was astonished however to see M'Gill in parlance with a superior officer of the enemy, each demanded the other's sword; the alteration was not long—we were prisoners.

Our loss in this disastrous affair is computed at from fifteen hundred to two thousand men, including two generals, Packenham and Gibbs, and many celebrated field officers.

#### THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

The London Courier of the 12th July, in commenting upon the terms of the treaty of the allied powers in relation to Greece, remarks:

Should the porte refuse to accept the armistice, which is to be in the first instance proposed, or should the Greeks object to it, it is to be announced to that one of the contending parties who shall wish to continue hostilities, or to both, if necessary, that the allies intend to use all the means which circumstances may place at their command, to obtain the effect of the proposed armistice, by preventing as far as may be in their power, all collision between the belligerents, without however taking any part in their hostilities by siding with or against the other.

Thus if need be, to employ an efficient intervention against the Turks and the Greeks, if both are obstinately bent on war. The New Times of the 14th July remarks, "we received last night by express, the Paris papers of Wednesday, with the Gazette de France of Thursday's date. From the latter we extract the following paragraphs, and subjoin to them a few from the other journals.

#### Treaty for the settlement of Greece.

In the name of the most holy and undivided trinity.

His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his majesty the king of France and Navarre, and his majesty the emperor of all

the Russias, penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary contest, which by delivering up the Greek provinces & the isles of the Archipelago to all the disorders of anarchy, produces

daily fresh impediments to the commerce of the European states, and gives occasion to piracies, which not only expose the subjects of the high contracting parties to considerable losses, but besides render necessary burdensome measures of protection and repression; his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the king of France and Navarre, having besides received on the part of the Greeks, a pressing request to interpose their mediation with the Ottoman porte, and being, as well as his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, animated by the desire of stopping the effusion of blood, and of arresting the evils of all kinds which might arise from the continuance of such a state of things, have resolved to unite their efforts, and to regulate the operation thereof by a formal treaty, with the view of re-establishing peace between the contending parties by means of an arrangement which is called for as much by humanity as by the interest and the repose of Europe.

Wherefore they have nominated their plenipotentiaries to discuss, agree upon, and sign the said treaty viz:

His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the right hon. Wm. viscount Dudley, peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, counsellor of his Britannic majesty in his privy council, and his principal secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs;

His majesty the king of France and Navarre, the prince Jules, comte de Polignac, peer of France, knight of the orders of his most Christian majesty, major general of his armies, grand cross of the order of St. Maurice of Sardinia, &c. and his ambassador to his Britannic majesty.

And his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, Christopher, prince de Lieven, general of infantry of the armies of his imperial majesty, his aide-de-camp general, knight of the orders of Russia, of those of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and of that of the Guelphs of Hanover, commander grand cross of the order of the sword, and of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Britannic majesty.

Who after, having communicated their full powers, and found the same in good and due form agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. The contracting powers will offer to the Ottoman porte their mediation with the view of bringing about a reconciliation between it and the Greeks. This offer of mediation shall be made to this power immediately after the ratification of the treaty, by means of a collective declaration signed by the plenipotentiaries of the allied courts at Constantinople; & there shall be made, at the same time, to the two contending parties a demand of an immediate armistice between them, as a preliminary condition indispensable to the opening of any negotiation.

Art. II. The arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman porte shall rest on the following bases:—the Greeks shall hold of the sultan as of a superior lord; and in consequence of this superiority they shall pay to the Ottoman empire an annual tribute, (*relief*), the amount of which shall be fixed once for all, by a common agreement. They shall be governed by the authorities whom they shall themselves chose and nominate, but in the nomination of whom the porte shall have a determinate voice.

To bring about a complete separation between the individuals of the two nations, & to prevent collisions which are the inevitable consequence of so long a struggle, the Greeks shall enter upon possession of the Turkish property situated either on the continent or in the isles of Greece, on the condition of indemnifying the former proprietors, either by the payment of an annual sum, to be added to the tribute which is to be paid to the porte or by some other transaction of the same nature.

Art. III. The details of this arrangement, as well as the limits of the territory on the continent, and the designation of the islands of the Archipelago to which it shall be applicable, shall be settled in a subsequent negotiation between the high powers and the two contending parties.

Art. IV. The contracting powers engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece, on the bases laid down in the preceding articles, and to furnish without the least delay, their representatives at Constantinople with all the instructions which are necessary for the execution of the treaty now signed.

Art. V. The contracting powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, or any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

Art. VI. The arrangements of reconciliation and peace which shall be definitely agreed upon between the contending parties, shall be guaranteed by such of the signing powers as shall judge

it useful or possible to contract the obligation; the mode of the effects, of this guarantee shall become the object of subsequent stipulations between the high powers.

Art. VII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed, and sealed it with their arms.

Done at London, July 6, 1827.

DUDLEY,  
POLIGNAC,  
LIEVEN.

#### Additional and secret article.

In case that the Ottoman porte does not accept, within the space of one month, the meditation which shall be proposed, that the high contracting parties agree upon the following measures:

I. It shall be declared, by their representatives at Constantinople to the porte, that the inconveniences and evils pointed out in the public treaty as inseparable from the state of things subsisting in the east for the last six years, and the termination of which through the means at the disposal of the sublime porte, appears still remote, impose upon the high contracting parties the necessity of taking immediate measures for an approximation with the Greeks.

It is to be understood that this approximation shall be brought about by establishing commercial relations with the Greeks, by sending to them for that purpose, and receiving from them consular agents, so long as there shall exist among them authorities capable of maintaining such relations.

II. If within the said term of one month, the porte do not accept the armistice proposed in the first article of the public treaty, or if the Greeks refuse to execute it, the high contracting powers shall declare to that one of the two contending parties which shall wish to continue hostilities, or to both, if such become necessary that the said high contracting powers intend to exert all the means which circumstances may suggest to their prudence, to obtain the immediate effect of the armistice, the execution of which they desire, by preventing, as far as may be in their power, all collision between the contending parties, and in fact, immediately after the aforesaid declaration, the high contracting powers will conjointly employ all their means in the accomplishment of the object thereof, without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the two contending parties.

In consequence, the high contracting powers will, immediately after the signature of the present additional and secret article, transmit eventual instructions conformable to the provisions above set forth, to the admirals commanding their squadrons in the seas of the Levant.

III. Finally, if, contrary to all expectation, these measures do not yet suffice to induce the adoption by the Ottoman porte of the propositions made by the high contracting powers or if on the other hand the Greeks renounce the conditions stipulated in their favor in the treaty of this day, the high contracting powers will, nevertheless continue to prosecute the work of pacification on the bases agreed upon between them; and in consequence, they authorize from this time forward their representatives in London to discuss and determine the ulterior measures to which it may become necessary to resort.

The present additional and secret article shall have the same force and value as if it had been inserted word for word, in the treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, at the same time as those of the said treaty.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereto fixed the seals of their arms.

Done at London, this 6th of July, in the year of grace 1827.

#### LIBERTY IN MEXICO.

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

Mexico May 7th 1827

Whereas, in the regulations published in the city of Mexico, by order of the government, no foreigner can pass the frontier, or land in any of the ports of the republic or travel thence into the interior, without a regular passport issued or countersigned by some of the agents of Mexico; and whereas the minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, resident in Mexico, is required by the said regulations to certify that persons calling themselves citizens of said states are entitled to the protection of his government as such, notice is hereby given that every American citizen who leaves the United States with the intention of visiting Mexico, is expected to furnish himself with properly authenticated certificates of citizenship, countersigned by an agent of this republic. Passports issued by the Mexican vice consuls in the ports of the United States will not be considered as sufficient testimony of citizenship at this office. J. R. POINSETT.

[The above we published some weeks since in the REGISTER, and were unable to give it an explanation; the following article from the New York Daily Advertiser sheds some light on the subject.]

Niles.

When we published a short time since a statement of the course pursued by Mr. Poinselt, our minister at Mexico, in relation to an attack made upon him by the congress of Vera Cruz, we were struck with the singularity of the fact, that a person filling such a station, should find it necessary to vindicate himself in such a manner, against such a body as that above mentioned. A friend, who has just returned from Vera Cruz, has furnished us with the document published by the congress, which called forth the vindication of Mr. Poinselt. It is entitled a "manifesto of the congress of Vera Cruz" and is a pamphlet of more than twenty pages. It is certainly a most singular publication, especially considering the source from which it proceeds, and contains a most gross attack upon Mr. Poinselt.

It seems, that he assisted at the installation of what was called the York Lodge of Free Masons—an association which is described in the manifesto, in the following glowing and frightful colors—"finally there was observed in the horizon a small cloud, which at first caused no jealousy; gradually increasing in magnitude, it at length burst upon Mexico in a frightful tempest." Mr. Poinselt is then described as "a foreign minister, cunning and hypocritical—as zealous for the prosperity of his own country, as hostile to that of Mexico; calculating as Vera Cruz suspects, that the grandez and glory of his nation is in inverse proportion to that of the Mexican states; and that the friendly relations of the latter with Great Britain, may in time become disadvantageous to his own country; and under the influence of such feelings and such fears, they say—'he conceived a project the most disorganizing and terrible for the republic; which was nothing more nor less than the establishment of the lodge of York Free Masons.'

This institution the manifesto says, "is in the opinion of the illustrious congress of Vera Cruz, a hundred-fold more dangerous and destructive than twenty battalions of the perfidious tyrant of Spain. A foreign invasion would arm all the patriots of the country to repulse them with blood and fire; all the invaders would be declared enemies, and our heroes would have to contend with the degraded vassals of a foreign and execrable monarch; but lighting up an intestine war by the excitements and parties which the Scotch and York clubs provoke, we should distrust of the best servants of the country, and calmly would brand them with infamous insinuations; citizens, friends, and relations, would butcher one another without pity, and in the meantime, the authors of our misfortunes would retire to a place of safety."

They give a detailed account of the situation in which Mexico stood with regard to parties, previously to the establishment of York Lodge, to which they ascribe the most mischievous intentions; and charge them with being connected with the Iturbidists. "It is not bid," says the manifesto, "from the congress of Vera Cruz, that among the sectaries of York are to be found some truly disinterested patriots; it knows them by their names and by their deeds, and appreciates their civil virtues, and holds them in respect and veneration. But it also knows that they are very few, and that they were cunningly surprised into the sect by intriguing and shameless men, who to canonize their measures abused the confidence, good faith, and honor of these respectable men, whose names the country will remember with pleasure.

"The congress does not err in saying, that the aspiring members of the York, count in their ranks the Iturbidists."

The mischiefs of secret societies are depicted in very glowing colors; and this country is repeatedly alluded to in a manner as rude as it is unjust. "Observing," says the manifesto, that it is the interest of a certain nation [the U. S.] that Mexico should shelter in her bosom those traitorous vipers, that are even now rending her vitals without pity, and the discredit into which we are about to fall in the estimation of the cultivated nations of Europe—a discredit occasioned by the revolutionary movements, and general discontent produced by rites as tortuous as they are criminal and ridiculous—the congress saw itself under the indispensable necessity of issuing a decree of state, in which it prohibited all secret associations, of every rite and denomination. But at the moment when it adopted a measure so provident and just, and displayed its energy, decreasing heavy penalties upon the refractory, it remembered that the masons are men subject like other men to passion; and that if it should oblige them to secede from their lodges, it would compromit the delinquency of some, and leave others exposed to the ridicule of their companions, it had, therefore, the prudent consideration to concede to them two months' indulgence, during which they might quietly, and unostentatiously, break their mysterious relations with those hot beds of revolution and anarchy."

#### FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

#### HINT TO ALIENS.

For the information of aliens desirous to become naturalized, we are induced to publish the following statements of the different classes entitled under the acts of congress, to citizenship.

1st class. All who have resided in the United States, five years, and have made their report and declaration of intention, two years.

2d class. All of lawful age, who arrived in the country before they were 18 years old, and have resided in the United States five years altogether.

3d class. All who were residing in the United States at any time between the years 1798 and 1802, and have continued to reside therein.

Aliens coming under either of the above classes, can be immediately admitted to citizenship, on making application at any of the proper public offices; taking care to have with them as citizen of the United States, who can depose to their good moral character, their attachment to the principles of the constitution, and their having resided in the United States the requisite period.