

British Defeated,

AT NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Georgia Journal, Extra.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 30.

Rejoice!—Countrymen rejoice!—Our arms are again victorious!—The following most glorious intelligence has been just received by Express.

Extract of a letter from Major A. A. Fan-
nin, to his excellency gov' Early, dated
Fort Hawkins, Jan. 29.

“The American arms have again triumphed, directed by the brave and skillful Jackson. By a letter just received at Fort Decatur, I am informed the New-Orleans mail brings advices up to the 13th inst. A letter from Major Woodsall commanding Fort Jackson says, “We have the pleasing intelligence of a most glorious victory obtained by gen. Jackson on the 8th inst. over the British forces. Our army was attacked at break of day in their entrenchments; the conflict lasted an hour. The enemy lost **ONE THOUSAND** killed, and **FIVE HUNDRED** wounded and prisoners—ours stated to be Twenty killed and wounded.” We are rejoicing by illumination and the discharge of cannon from the fort.”

Extract of a letter from Col. D. S. Booth to the editors of the Georgia Journal, dated camp near fort Decatur, Jan. 25.

“We last evening at this post received information from New-Orleans as late as the 19th inst. Gen. Jackson has had another engagement with the enemy near N. Orleans—on the morning of the 4th, our army fell back one mile from the first battle ground and threw up a breast-work. The British at day light on the 9th attacked our army and made a most desperate charge to carry our works, but were most gallantly repulsed, leaving dead on the ground **ONE THOUSAND** men! and 500 prisoners. Some hundreds of the enemy succeeded in getting up to the breast-work who never found their way back. Our loss in killed and wounded was only 20. The regulars and militia in both engagements behaved very bravely and charged most desperately. We shall be at Mobile in two weeks, unless we meet with some unforeseen accident.”

POSTSCRIPT.

From the Savannah Republican—Jan. 31

NEW-ORLEANS.

Richard Richardson, esq. of this place, arrived here a few minutes since from Darien, at which place he saw and conversed with capt. Tall, of the U. States' army, who informed him, that a British bomb ship arrived at St. Mary's on Friday last from the squadron off New-Orleans in a passage of 6 or 7 days, the officers of which state, that a general engagement had taken place between the American and British armies, in which the latter were totally defeated—the destruction of the British officers was great that there were

CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1813.

YESTERDAY was a day of glad tidings to the citizens of Augusta:—In the morning, the important and agreeable information arrived of the enemy's forces having received a total defeat before N. Orleans on the 8th ult.—at 4 o'clock, p. m. we had the pride and satisfaction of seeing in good health at Mr. M'Coy's Hotel, that amiable citizen, and gallant soldier Colonel APPLING; on this occasion an elegant dinner was prepared by Mr. M'Coy, to the most numerous company, that perhaps ever dined together in this city;—while the cloth was in the act of removing, the Savannah mail arrived, bringing a confirmation of the defeat of the enemy before N. Orleans—this glorious intelligence, was announced to the company by capt. Crumming, and was received with that enthusiastic applause, which the gallant exploits of our immortal army, inspired in every patriot bosom.

By Last Night's Mail.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 17.

Extract of a letter from Wm. C. C. Claiborne, esq, dated N. Orleans, Jan. 4.

“Six privates have deserted from the enemy—from their statement and that of some of the prisoners, we are enabled to form an opinion as to the enemy's force.—He is represented to have 8 Regiments, 2 of which are blacks; of these regiments, the strongest is said to be 1100, and the weakest 500; but admitting that they average 800, which is probable, their number may be estimated at 6,400, with the addition of a corps of marines, and some artillerists.—The enemy is now supplied with some heavy artillery, and is strongly entrenched. The arrival this morning of the Kentucky reinforcement, will probably enable the commanding general (Jackson) to act on the offensive.—It is reported that some of the enemy's ships of war have entered the Mississippi; but we have at Plaquemine & the English Turn (two important points) strong fortifications, which I hope and believe they cannot pass.

I still feel assured of the safety of the city. In addition to the Kentucky troops, we have received other reinforcements from the interior of Louisiana. We lament for the moment a scarcity of arms; but are hourly in expectation of an ample supply, which the general is informed, had left Pittsburgh some time since. The regulars, the militia and people are in high spirits, and the greatest cordiality prevails.”

CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1813.

YESTERDAY was a day of glad tidings to the citizens of Augusta:—In the morning, the important and agreeable information arrived of the enemy's forces having received a total defeat before N. Orleans on the 8th ult.—at 4 o'clock, p. m. we had the pride and satisfaction of seeing in good health at Mr. M'Coy's Hotel, that amiable citizen, and gallant soldier Colonel APPLING; on this occasion an elegant dinner was prepared by Mr. M'Coy, to the most numerous company, that perhaps ever dined together in this city;—while the cloth was in the act of removing, the Savannah mail arrived, bringing a confirmation of the defeat of the enemy before N. Orleans—this glorious intelligence, was announced to the company by capt. Cummings, and was received with that enthusiastic applause, which the gallant exploits of our immortal army, inspired in every patriot bosom.

By Last Night's Mail.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 17.

Extract of a letter from Wm. C. C. Claiborne, esq, dated N. Orleans, Jan. 2.

“ Six privates have deserted from the enemy—from their statement and that of some of the prisoners, we are enable to form an opinion as to the enemy's force.—He is represented to have 8 Regiments, 2 of which are blacks; of these regiments, the strongest is said to be 1100, and the weakest 500; but admitting that they average 800, which is probable, their number may be estimated at 6,400, with the addition of a corps of marines, and some artillerists.—The enemy is now supplied with some heavy artillery, and is strongly entrenched. The arrival this morning of the Kentucky reinforcement, will probably enable the commanding general (Jackson) to act on the offensive.—It is reported that some of the enemy's ships of war have entered the Mississippi; but we have at Plaquemine & the English Turn (two important points) strong fortifications, which I hope and believe they cannot pass.

I still feel assured of the safety of the city. In addition to the Kentucky troops, we have received other reinforcements from the interior of Louisiana. We lament for the moment a scarcity of arms; but are hourly in expectation of an ample supply, which the general is informed, had left Pittsburgh some time since. The regulars, the militia and people are in high spirits, and the greatest cordiality prevails.”

Morning of the 5th inst.

A deserter this moment examined, says that Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas Picton commands the English army.

Rejoice!—Our arms are again victorious!—The following most glorious intelligence has been just received by Express.

Extract of a letter from Major A. A. Eanin, to his excellency gov' Early, dated Fort Hawkins, Jan. 29.

“ The American arms have again triumphed, directed by the brave and skillful Jackson. By a letter just received at Fort Decatur, I am informed the New-Orleans mail brings advices up to the 13th inst. A letter from Major Woodsall commanding Fort Jackson says, “ We have the pleasing intelligence of a most glorious victory obtained by gen. Jackson on the 8th inst. over the British forces. Our army was attacked at break of day in their entrenchments; the conflict lasted an hour. The enemy lost ONE THOUSAND killed, and FIVE HUNDRED wounded and prisoners—ours stated to be Twenty killed and wounded.” We are rejoicing by illumination and the discharge of cannon from the fort.”

Extract of a letter from Col. D. S. Booth to the editors of the Georgia Journal, dated camp near fort Decatur, Jan. 25.

“ We last evening at this post received information from New-Orleans as late as the 19th inst. Gen. Jackson has had another engagement with the enemy near N. Orleans—on the morning of the 4th, our army fell back one mile from the first battle ground and threw up a breast-work. The British at day light on the 9th attacked our army and made a most desperate charge to carry our works, but were most gallantly repulsed, leaving dead on the ground ONE THOUSAND men! and 500 prisoners. Some hundreds of the enemy succeeded in getting up to the breast-work who never found their way back. Our loss in killed and wounded was only 20. The regulars and militia in both engagements behaved very bravely and charged most desperately. We shall be at Mobile in two weeks, unless we meet with some unforeseen accident.”

POSTSCRIPT.

From the Savannah Republican—Jan. 31.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Richard Richardson, esq. of this place, arrived here a few minutes since from Darien, at which place he saw and conversed with capt. Tatnall, of the U. States' army, who informed him, that a British bomb ship arrived at St. Mary's on Friday last, from the squadron off New-Orleans, in a passage of 6 or 7 days, the officers of which state, that a general engagement had taken place between the American and British armies, in which the latter were totally defeated—the destruction of the British officers was great that there were scarcely any left to conduct the balance of the army off the field; that the expedition against N. Orleans had been abandoned; and that the remainder of it would turn against Savannah.