

larger the day previous, 13 men to defend them against the forces combined, with Generals, &c. at their head. The general then goes on to state that he was opposed by a force of 1200 men—now the fact is, only 40 men were no more than a handful of riflemen and infantry, with light artillery, 200 men under Major Peter from the British, a skirmish ensued, one was slightly wounded. Then the general comes on to Bladens-where he found the enemy strongly posted on commanding heights, and a fortified house, which was shortly carried. The fact is, the house was carried by the Americans, of course. — The general goes on to state how his troops were repulsed by the irresistible attack of the bayonet, the enemy got possession and fled. It would be to the honor of the general, if he could show that his men were not driven back by bayonet, but once, and then defeated every attempt was made to advance on the bayonet, and were driven back by my command.

**THE CAROLINIAN.**  
**NEWBERN,**  
**SATURDAY, JANUARY, 14, 1815.**

**SLEIGHING.**  
In the winter months, Sleigh riding is one of the principal amusements of the people in the Northern States and in Canada. From the great preparations made to be made by our enemy at Montreal, it is not improbable that the British wish, by a Sleigh fight, to wipe away the dishonor they have acquired in the celebrated Horse fight with Johnson's mounted men, the foot fights with Brown, Porter, Scott, Gaines and Macomb, the sea fights with Hull, Bainbridge, Decatur, Jones, Lawrence, Porter, Warrington, Blakely, and the privateers Neufchatel and Armstrong, and the Lake fights, with the gallant Perry and McDonough. If, as is supposed, it is the object of the enemy to make a demonstration on our Champlain fleet, we trust the "Green mountain boys" will demonstrate to the world, that they are not inferior to his Majesty's veteran troops in the art of Sleighing.

of passion) is "By Zounds!" Yet he did not, like the commander of a certain Salem regiment once, spend the time in praying, which might have been employed in fighting. On the enemy appearing in sight on Sunday morning, the 11th of September, he saw something to do besides making long prayers (especially as the short one of a publican is sometimes as acceptable as any); he prepared his ships for action, which did not take long; put all hands to quarters, & in a few words exhorted them to their duty, telling them that a decisive conflict was about to commence; every man must go to work coolly as though they were at exercise; he had no doubt they would all do their duty to their country; their cause was just; and he trusted in God to give them victory... His conduct proves his attachment to the church militant, and shows that he trusts so much in the arm of flesh (or means) as to set his shoulders to the wheels; as well as "call upon Hercules." Of the commodore's personal disposition some instances are known.—Though absent from the coast, he is

of 22,000 men, and this is thought sufficient to repel any hostile force.  
*From the Baltimore Patriot.*  
Two gentlemen, masters of vessels we believe, have this day been examined by the Committee of vigilance and safety, who have been with the enemy since August last, and were in the Menelaus frigate at the time of the demonstration on Baltimore. The attempt to pass the Ferry Branch was made, as they state, by eighty boats carrying about 65 men each, eight of which were entirely destroyed, with a loss, as was admitted by some inferior officers, after their return, of from 5 to 600 men! Two boats only went from the Menelaus, both of which returned, but 17 of the men were missing. They have communicated some other information, highly interesting, but improper to communicate at the present time.  
*Philadelphia, Dec. 21.*  
Letters to the most respectable French gentlemen in this town, on the West India connection, of the 2d. Dec. state that Martinique and Guadalupe were on that day