

year. The thanks of this body, together with medals and other rewards were voted to the heroes of the last campaign on Niagara and at Plattsburgh. Very soon after the meeting of the Congress, news from the southward awakened the attention and the anxiety of all Americans.—Intelligence from that quarter left no doubt of an intended invasion of Louisiana. Gen. Jackson so distinguished for his zeal, and for his victories over the Creeks, was appointed a Major-general, and the command of the Southern district assigned to him. In the summer of 1814, he fixed his head-quarters at Mobile, where he assembled a respectable force of regulars, volunteers and militia, the two last from Tennessee chiefly.

On the 15th of September, a squadron of the enemy, consisting of two frigates and two gun brigs, appeared before Fort Bowyer, at Mobile Point, then garrisoned by Major Lawrence with about 120 men. A land force under capt. Woodbine, consisting of about 100 marines and 400 Indians under Col. Nichols, invested the fort by land. The fort withstood this combined attack with the utmost firmness; the land troops were compelled to retire, and the fire was so well directed against the British vessels, that they were compelled to cut their cables and hasten out of the way, but not without the loss of their flag ship which was set on fire and blown up. The loss of the assailants was believed to be very serious, on the American side it was trifling.

The British fleet, after leaving the Chesapeake had gone chiefly to the Bermudas, and every day