

The British are understood to have about 6 or 700 regular troops stationed between the lakes, from Fort George to Fort Erie. These men are generally those who have "seen service" in various parts of the world. The militia of the province are ordered out en masse. Great discontent prevails in consequence of this requisition; there being no help to gather in the crops, the clamours of the people are but little short of rebellion. There is no civil authority in Canada—no magistrates will act—the martial code has superseded the civil law. Many young tradesmen in Canada from the States will be ruined. They are required to take up arms or leave the country. They cannot collect their debts, nor bring away their property—but many have come away and left their all in jeopardy.

The British are said to have more than 100 pieces of flying, field, and garrison artillery, in the different defences on the Niagara river. Fort Erie has been strengthened considerably—a redoubt of many rods in length was thrown up on Wednesday and Thursday last, on the hill a few rods below the house of John Warren, junior, and directly opposite the house of Gen. Peter B. Porter, at Lower Black Rock. There is also a small battery on a point below Chippawaw, mounted with two pieces of heavy artillery, calculated to play upon the store-house and mills of Schlosser. Below the falls there is a small stone battery, near the bank of the river, where the lower ladder formerly stood. On Thursday evening last, a rifleman deserted from the other side, and crossed the river immediately below the falls on a pine log: he stated that but a little way from the battery upon the river, a field-piece was stationed in the bushes, in order to fire into Schlosser village.

The woollen factory of Mr. John W. Stoughton (consisting of two carding machines, and fulling and dressing machinery) is very much exposed. On the hill, about half a mile from the stone battery, are placed two 18 pounders. The ladders on both sides of the river are taken up. On the hill near Queens-town, there is a small defence on very commanding ground. Below Queens-town, and nearly opposite the seat of Benjamin Barton, Esq. there is a defence work of several rods in length. Opposite Youngs-town, there is another redoubt thrown up. Fort George, at Newark, nearly opposite the American garrison, is considered the strongest and most important fortrels in U. Canada. On Wednesday morning last, during a thick fog, four British soldiers standing as sentinels on the river near Fort George swam over to the American shore. Three of them brought over their arms.

It is stated by gentlemen of intelligence at Lewis-town, that the government of Canada have in their employment, under pay, 250 Indians, armed and complete—a part of them are mounted.

Joseph Willcocks, editor of a little paper, which lately died at Newark, and which uniformly opposed and calumniated the government of Upper Canada, has tendered his services to that government during the present war.

Brigadier-general William Wadsworth, from Genesee, commands the troops on our frontiers. His aid, are maj. Adam Hoops and maj. Wm. H. Spencer. His head-quarters are now at Lewiston. It is impossible to state the precise number of troops under his command—because the militia ordered on the lines are returning, and the companies composing the regiments under his command have not all arrived—but, from what we can learn, there are in regular troops, volunteers and detached militia, above 4000, stationed at Black Rock, Lewiston, Youngstown and Fort Niagara. The troops in general are in excellent health, in good spirits, and well supplied. They appear quite impatient for want of employment. There has been some firing from the sentries on both sides of the river.

Information from Lake Champlain, states that G. V. Lewis, Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army, is at that place building boats with the utmost activity—and the recruits in Vermont are destined for that place. The northern regiments of this State are ordered to

The British armed ship Queen Charlotte, lying at Fort Erie, soon after the declaration of war was received, left her mooring and proceeded up the lake—is now understood to be at Fort Malden, the great depot of Indian supplies. His majesty's sloop of war has gone up the Straits of Mackinac, and passed into Lake Michigan, and captured an American merchant vessel, said to be either the Mary or Salina. We understand that an official account of the capture has been received at Fort Erie.

On Sunday evening last, a barn about a mile from this village, belonging to Mr. John Despard, was burned by a Canadian Frenchman. He was examined yesterday before Esq. Forward and confessed the fact—upon which he was committed to jail.

There is some sickness prevailing among the troops stationed on the lines, but not as much as might be expected, during the intense unrelenting heat of the summer.

QUEBEC, JULY 4.

This morning the brigade of Rank Companies under the command of Col. Young, of the King's, marched from the encampments on the plains for Montreal. These men will be the first wherever there is danger. They count amongst them Conquerors at Alexandria, Copenhagen and Martinique; and they are all of that description of men, who, in the fields of Spain and Portugal, have gathered laurels from the brows of the conquerors of Austerlitz, of Jena, and of Madrid.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, was at Berthier on Thursday.

We have authority to say that a division of the 103d Regiment passed the Brandy Pots this morning.

RUMOURS.

Since the Congress of the U. States has been pleased to enact war against these Provinces we have had a thousand rumours in daily circulation; some favorable, some unfavorable, some having a distant relation to the truth; some pure inventions; all tinged with absurdity, or horribly magnified and distorted. It is a part of the system of a feeble enemy, to perplex the public mind with such rumours—it succeeds for some time as the eagerness for news, where all are interested, is apt to obscure the judgment.

One of the most fertile of the subjects upon which rumour for these two days past, has been plying his thousand tongues, is the riotous conduct of some batteau-men or coja-gours, in the vicinity of Montreal. It appears that these gentlemen happened to fancy that they had a better right to some deserters from the embodied militia at La Prairie, than the party that had apprehended them; they accordingly rescued one of the number, and having continued to be riotous, and refusing to give up the rescued man and the ringleaders in the rescue, a party of Troops and Militia, with Magistrates at their heads, went from Montreal to bring them to reason.—Exhortations proving vain, they were dispersed by force, one of the offenders killed and two or three wounded, and a dozen sent to gaol at Montreal. The affair did not end here if rumour speaks the truth.—That it will not end there, we are pretty certain; for if there is a man in this country so wicked as knowingly to obstruct the laws, he most assuredly will be punished. If there are any so ignorant as not to know, that the first duty of every man is to obey those who have lawful authority over them, they must be instructed, and, we fear, ignorance so gross can only be removed by example.

We understand that the whole of the British naval force on Lake Ontario, was at the last dates, before Sacket's harbor, blockading that port.

That commodore Woolsey, in the United States brig Oneida, had put into Oswego, where he has landed his guns, and was erecting a land battery for defence.

We also understand, that maj. Van Rensselaer has his head-quarters at present at Sacket's Harbour. [Alb. Gaz.]

BALTIMORE MOB.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated July 27.

"Last night I was witness to a scene that has never been paralleled since the days of Robespierre. The Federal Republican was printed in George-town and distributed here yesterday—about 9 o'clock the mob assembled and proceeded to the house which Hanson had rented for an office—the attack was expected, and he was prepared for it—he was attended by a number of his friends armed with musquets. The mob commenced by breaking down the door, and were repulsed by a discharge of guns, which killed and wounded several—the fire was returned by the mob, but did no injury—hostilities continued all night—guns were occasionally fired both from the house and the mob. The party within surrendered this morning to the civil authority, and were committed to prison—I do not know them all—there are I suppose upwards of fifty. The town has been in the utmost confusion all the morning. The prisoners were escorted to gaol by a troop of horse, and I suppose there were upwards of 5000 people assembled on the occasion. I will if I have time write you a more particular account this evening."

A variety of reports are circulating respecting the conduct of the mob on Tuesday night. It is said the gaol was forced, and several of those who defended the house, and had delivered themselves into the hands of the civil authority, were murdered in the most savage manner—some go so far as to name four or five who have suffered. As we have no certain account of this affair, we decline giving publicity to any of these rumours—a few days will ascertain their truth or falsity.

Public Sale.

Will be Exposed at Public Sale, on Friday the 21st day of August next, the following VALUABLE NEGROES, at James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

ONE Negro Woman aged 30 years, one Mulatto Girl aged 16 years, one Negro Boy aged 5, one do. aged 4 years, one Negro Girl aged 6, and one Negro Woman, and infant child, aged about 32. A credit of eight months will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved securities.

The Negroes will be sold at private sale if application be made previous to the day of sale. A line addressed to A. B. and left at this office will be attended to.

July 30, 1812. J. H. Brown Es.

For Sale;

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

A smart, active, Negro Girl; about ten years of age. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette. July 30.

In Council,

July 14, 1812.

ORDERED, That the further Supplement to the act entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State," be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Star, at Easton; the Republican Gazette, at Fredericktown; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagers-town.

By Order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state."

And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That each commanding officer of a company shall make out and return a correct enrollment of his company to the commanding officer of the regiment to which he belongs.