

he placed the stou... together with the... he then directed... to put the cap... His Excellency... to the surface of... May the Grand... Universe grant... which we have... his providence... his and every... be undertaken... the craft, and... city.

From the New York Gazette of May 19.
FROM NANTZ.
The fast sailing brig letter of marque Regent, Capt. Bartlett, arrived yesterday afternoon, she sailed from Nantz on the ninth of April.
Capt. Bartlett being hurried away brought no papers, but brings a full confirmation of the news per the I. da, from Rochelle, and the Fair American from Liverpool, differing however in some particulars. He states, that—
The combined armies of Russia, Prussia, and Sweden, after three days hard fighting, under the walls of Paris, (the 28th, 29th and 30th) entered that city on the 31st by capitulation.
That there was no other account except that it was reported that 20,000 men only had entered Paris, under the command of Bernadotte, Prince Royal of Sweden, who kept them under severe discipline—That they do not pretend to give a master, but that the French nation has liberty to chuse one for themselves.
That the English Gen. Berresford says the same at Bourdeaux.
That the Emperor of France it was said, was at Fontainebleau with 80,000 men.
That the Empress, the King of Rome, and the Court, had retired to Orleans.
That Lyons was taken on the 21st March; that Toulous, and most part of the south of France were no longer in possession of the French.
That the people of France were generally pleased with the idea of having a new ruler; and that the ex-cite officers of the Napoleon code were afraid to perform their duty, the inhabitants having put them to defiance.
Letters from Nantz of the 7th of April, say, that it was not known where Buonaparte was, but his last will and testament, which follows, we find on the margin of a Nantz paper of the 4th of April.
"I leave to the infernal regions my genius—my exploits to adventurers—to my partizans infamy—the ledger of the national debt to my creditors—to the French the horror of my crimes—my example to all tyrants—to France her legitimate kings—and the hospital to my relations."
The following is an extract of a letter brought by the Regent, dated Painbeuf, (30 miles below Nantz) April 10th, at New-York.
"The news of this day is, that the emperor has re-taken his capital, and entered Paris at the head of 200,000 men. The truth of this rumour is, however, doubted by many of the politicians."
[It will be perceived that the date of the above letter is the 10th of April, which must have been one day after the Regent sailed.]
[N. Y. Paper.]
ALARM AT PORTSMOUTH.
PORTSMOUTH, MAY 14.
We understand that 100 of the U. S. troops, now in Fort Constitution are under marching orders for the western frontiers.
The government is perfectly acquainted with the danger to which this place is exposed. The commanding officers have undoubtedly discharged their duty in making early and pressing representations of the necessity of more ample means of protection; it is therefore with no ordinary degree of surprise, that the people of this town and vicinity see their government, at a moment when additional force is imperiously demanded to meet the approaching emergency, withdrawing a part of the protection we now have.
We have on the other hand the satisfaction of stating, that through the activity and perseverance of Captain Hull and the military commanding officers, the several forts and works in this harbour have been put in the best order, and are well provided to resist hostile attacks.
BOSTON, MAY 17.
We learn that Capt. Hull has received information, in which he places perfect confidence, that a powerful armament has been fitting out at Bermuda designed to make an attack upon the 74 building at Portsmouth N. H. The armament is to be furnished with a great number of Congreve rockets—To further the design an embargo has been laid at Bermuda. It is supposed that the armament is already on our coast, & that it will discover itself very soon after the present storm is over. Ac-

ive preparations are making at Ports- mouth to resist the expected attack. The principal part of the regular troops who were stationed at the fort there, have lately received orders to march to the frontiers. But about an equal detachment of 12 months men, were yesterday ordered thither from this town, and they are now on their march. The neighbouring militia in New-Hampshire, and a regiment at Newbury, in this state, are ordered to be in readiness for immediate service.
MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY MAY 26, 1814.
Public attention is at this time so much occupied by the great events in Europe, that scarcely a moment can be spared to reflect on our own situation. We know that it is far from being happy, because we feel a load of difficulties continually pressing upon us—but it is some relief to the mind, when circumstances of importance occur abroad, to draw the attention from the gloomy picture represented at home. Involved in a war, waged rather for ambitious projects than to protect the insulted dignity of the government, we have been compelled to witness disasters of the most mortifying as well as destructive nature. Our army has been disgraced, our finances wasted, the usual resources of our revenue dried up, and the trade of our citizens almost destroyed. In some portions of this state, as well as other states which lie exposed to attacks from the enemy, they have been denied the protection they had a right to demand. Independent of these circumstances the channels of commerce have been so changed since the declaration of this unnecessary and Quixotic war, that many years must elapse before it will return to its former course. The evils done by this war are much more easily conceived than described; and it will not require a genius very fertile, or an imagination very brilliant, to figure a representation of our country as it appears at this moment. Our cities, once so flourishing, now exhibit the appearance of decay, and the agriculturalist meets with so little encouragement from the sale of his produce, that he engages in business with none of that enjoyment with which his labours were formerly attended. To such an egregious extent has our destinies been linked with those of Buonaparte, by the misguiding policy of our administration, that we have not only viewed with great concern the decline of our fortunes, but looked with no small degree of apprehension as to the final result of the contest. When the time arrives which brings us peace, and the nation shall have had an opportunity of reconciling the schism which now divides and distracts it, we hope a different sentiment may prevail in the country as to the authors of the war, and the causes which led to it. Sufficient has already been said to elicit public attention, and as every one can see and feel for himself, the calamities which have been brought upon the country, we must leave them until another time to draw their own conclusions as to the events which may yet probably grow out of this war.
Reports contradictory to those bro't by the Ida and Fair American, have prevailed a few days past; but being of so extravagant and improbable a cast they are not generally credited. Until the affairs in Europe have been finally settled, we may expect reports to be fabricated for the express purpose of tantalizing the public. If Buonaparte possess supernatural powers he may recover; if not, from the idea we are led to form of his situation, he must necessarily be completely overthrown.
From the Boston Daily Advertiser of May 18.
In the Lisbon papers lately received, there are many Madrid and other Spanish dates, but we find no mention either of the ratification of the treaty with Buonaparte, or of the return of Ferdinand. On the contrary, it is apparent that the war is still carried on with spirit, and that the government is still administered by the regency.

Barlington, Sunday Evening, May 15. Yesterday morning a little before sunrise, the enemy's fleet commenced a heavy and spirited fire upon our batteries at the mouth of Otter Creek River Vergennes. Commodore Macdonough came down the river with his new sloop of war and several of his gallees, and in one hour the enemy were compelled to retreat without our losing one man, or suffering the least injury! In the afternoon the British fleet appeared off this town on their retreat.
THE CREEK WAR.
Official despatch from Gen. Jackson to His Excellency Gov. Blount, dated Camp, at the junction of the Coosee and Talapoosee, April 16th, 1814.
SIR,
I am happy to inform you that the campaign is at length drawing to a prosperous close. We have secured the Coosee and Talapoosee, and the intervening country. A part of the enemy on the latter river made their escape across it just before our arrival, and are flying in consternation towards Pensacola. Many of those on the Coosee and the neighboring country, have come in and surrendered unconditionally; and others are on their way and hourly arriving to submit in the same way. We will overtake those who have fled, and make them sensible there is no more safety in flight than in resistance. They must supplicate peace if they would enjoy it.
Many of the negroes who were taken at Fort Mimms, have been delivered up, and one white woman, (Polly Jones) with her two children they will be properly taken care of. The Tallapoosee king has been arrested, and is here in confinement. The Tostahatchee king of the Hokyory ground tribe has delivered himself up. Weatherfield has been with me, and I did not confine him. He will be with me again in a few days. Peter M-Quin has been taken, but escaped. He must be taken again. Hillinagee, their great prophet, has also absconded; but he will be found. They were the instigators of the war, and such is their situation.
The advance of the eastern division formed a junction with me at Hallawellee, on the fifteenth and accompanied me to Fort Decatur opposite Tuckabatchee, and the rest will arrive in a few days, except what will be left for the retention of the posts. Major Gen. Pinckney will join the army at this place tomorrow or next day. The business of the campaign will not I presume require that I or my troops should remain here much longer. General Pinckney and Col. Hawkins, who is now with me, have been appointed to make the treaty.
I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient humble servant,
AND. JACKSON,
Major General.
His Excellency Willie Blount, Governor of Tennessee.
The following is a specimen of that bold eloquence which nature seldom bestows, and still less seldom bursts forth from the uncultivated mind.
Wetherford, the Speaker, has been through this war, one of the most active and enterprising chiefs. As a leader he has frequently opposed his enemy where he was little expected. Seeing that it was in vain any longer to resist, he voluntarily came in and delivered himself up; in a private interview with Gen. Jackson, he made the following short, though forcible and bold address, which was forwarded by a person who was present:
"I fought at Fort Mimms—I fought the Georgia army—I did you all the injury I could—had I been supported as I was promised, I would have done you more. But my warriors are all killed—I can fight you no longer. I look back with sorrow, that I have brought destruction on my nation. I am now in your power, do with me as you please—I am a soldier."
[Clarion.]
SAVANNAH, May 12.
Yesterday arrived in this city Brigadier Gen. Pinckney and suite from Milledgeville.
On Tuesday put in here the U. S. schr. Nonsuch, Lieut Kerney from Charleston.
Several coasters have also arrived from the northward and southward. PEACOCK AND EPERVIER.
The dimensions of both vessels.
The Peacocks length 118 feet—breadth of beam 32 feet—depth of hold 14 feet, tonnage 309.

The Eperviers length 107 feet—breadth of beam 32 feet—depth of hold 14 feet, tonnage 477.95.
The Peacock mounts 20 guns and Epervier 18, of the same calibre.
From the Plattsburgh Republican of May 14.
The Enemy's Flotilla within our waters.
Information was received on Sunday night and Monday morning, at Plattsburgh, that the enemy's flotilla composed of a large brig mounting twenty-two guns, three armed sloops and thirteen gallees, of different sizes, had crossed the line and were bound up Lake Champlain. Several of their row gallees were cruising on Tuesday, the 10th inst. between Cumberland and Grand-Isle; they pursued and fired upon a revenue boat, which made its escape through the Gut, between the south and north Island—Bell's Ferry Boat, on the west shore of Grand-Isle, was taken, and his house plundered.
The whole of the British flotilla, with the addition of several transport sloops, said to be loaded with provisions and munitions of war for the supply of their fleet, were distinctly seen from this place beating up the Lake against a very light south wind, on Wednesday and Thursday; they are now out of sight.
The light boats of the enemy are scouring the shores of the lake on both sides, and take every boat they find, even to a canoe. They have not thought proper to come near this village, where preparations have been made to give them a warm reception.
It is expected that the British will attack or blockade our flotilla in Otter creek, and fears are entertained that captain Macdonough is but poorly prepared to give them battle or to repel an attack. Should this be the case, we may safely say, that the British fleet will sail this season undisturbed, on Lake Champlain. And why this? And why suffer the enemy to obtain an ascendancy on our lakes? And why the tardy preparations to maintain the superiority we had on Lake Champlain last year? The neglect lies somewhere—a neglect through which consequences of the most serious nature may ensue.
Had even a part of the flotilla been in a state of readiness at the breaking up of the ice, the army might have co-operated with it in assuming and maintaining a position near the boundary line; whence, with the help of a land battery, they would have, infallibly, blocked up the British floating force within their own waters, and prevented the injury that the neglect of that precaution will probably produce.
NEW-YORK, MAY 22.
By the Steam Boat.
From the Albany Register of Friday last.
THE BRITISH AGAIN AT OSWEGO.
After a part of our impression was struck off last evening, we had a conversation with a gentleman from Onandaga; who left there on Tuesday morning, and informed us, that an express arrived the evening before from Oswego, with the disagreeable intelligence that 16 boats and other water craft belonging to the enemy, had made their appearance again off Oswego about noon on that day—that they contained a very formidable British force which were about landing when the express came away—that Col. Mitchell had left the Falls and marched towards Oswego—that reinforcements had been sent for from Onandaga and the adjacent country—that the greatest consternation prevailed—that the hel's at Onandaga were starting when our informant left there—the bridge between Oswego and the Falls, where our stores were deposited had been destroyed, and the people were felling trees in the road to prevent the approach of the enemy towards the Falls.
From the Boston Daily Advertiser, May 20.
THE ESSEX FRIGATE.
The capt. of the Duque de Talavera, arrived at Boston, informs, that the U. S. frigate ESSEX had been at Roque, where she expended \$20,000 for cattle, &c. which she salted & dried, & sailed thence to the Southward about 12 days before he left Pernambuco, which was about the 1st of April.
For Sale or Rent.
The subscriber offers his HOUSE in this city, for sale or rent.
W. Killy, Sw.
May 26.

A Bar-Keeper Wanted.
For further information inquire at the office of the Maryland Gazette, May 26.
This is to give notice,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, short letters on the personal estate of Eleanor Browning, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment to
Emily Coton, Adm'r.
Will annexed.
Anne-Arundel County
Court, April Term, 1814.
On application to Jeremiah Townley Chase, Esquire, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Vachel Johnson, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Vachel Johnson having stated in his petition that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, it was therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Vachel Johnson be discharged from custody, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or the Maryland Republican weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Vachel Johnson should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed.
Test. Wm. S. Green, Clk.
May 26. 3m.
Anne-Arundel County
Court, April Term, 1814.
On application to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of John Simmons, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Simmons has resided the two preceding years prior to his said application within the state of Maryland, and the said John Simmons, having stated in his petition, that he is in the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and prayed to be discharged therefrom; it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Simmons be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette or Maryland Republican once a week, for three successive months, before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Simmons then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.
By order, Wm. S. Green, Clk.
May 26. 3m.
Jacob Rose,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has established a BILLIARD TABLE, in the long room formerly occupied by Thomas H. Edden. The room is large and commodious, and great exertions have been made to put it and the table in complete order. He returns his most grateful acknowledgments for the many and liberal favours received from a generous public, and hopes by his endeavours to please, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.
May 19, 1814.
Prime-George's County, to wit:
I hereby certify, that Gen. Stephen West, of the county aforesaid, brought before me as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a bay MARE, about 13 years old, and about 14 hands high, shod all round, docked, but not branded; she is with foal, and has a small white spot on the right side of her neck, trots and gallops. Given under my hand one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, this 4th day of May, 1814.
John Smith Brookes.
The owner of the above mare, is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
Stephen West, Sw.
May 19, 1814. 2