

ed to go over to dress the wound. Col. Van Rensselaer was wounded on the left hand. General Wadsworth and Col. Stranahan of the militia are also prisoners. We have lost many brave officers. Brock is said to have been killed. Gen. Van Rensselaer, Lovett, &c. was at Queenston with the army, but they returned and are well.

#### LATEST

From the Albany Gazette, October 20. The following is the most accurate account which we have been able to obtain of the late attack on the heights at Queenston by the American troops.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 13th inst. Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer at the head of 300 militia, and Lieut. Col. Christie with 300 regulars of the 13th regiment, embarked in boats to dislodge the British from the heights at Queenston. They crossed under cover of a battery of 2 eighteen and 2 six pounders. Their movement was discovered almost at the instant of their departure from the American shore. The detachments landed under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. Col. Van Rensselaer received a wound through his right thigh soon after landing, but proceeded on until he received two other deep wounds in his thigh and the calf of his leg, and a severe contusion on one of his heels, when he ordered the detachments to march on and storm the first battery, and was himself carried off the field. The order for storming was gallantly executed, and a severe conflict ensued. Lieut. Col. Christie received a wound in the hand, but got over the works. At this time both parties were reinforced. The enemy soon gave way and fled in every direction. Major General Van Rensselaer crossed over to sustain the attack, and ascended the heights of Queenston, where he was attacked with great fury by several hundred Indians, who were, however, routed and driven into the woods. The reinforcements ordered over from the American side began to move tardily, and finally stopped. This induced the Major General to return in order to accelerate their movements. He mounted a horse, and used every exertion in his power to urge on the reinforcements, but in vain. Whereupon the General perceiving that a strong reinforcement was advancing to support the British ordered a retreat; but before the order reached Brigadier General Wadsworth, the battle was renewed by the enemy with great vigor and increased numbers, which compelled the Americans, whose strength and ammunition were nearly exhausted by hard fighting for eleven hours, and with very little intermission to give way. The number of killed is considerable on both sides, but the Americans have lost many prisoners, including about sixty officers most of whom are wounded. Among the prisoners are Lieutenant Colonels Scott, Christie and Fenwick of the U. S. troops, General Wadsworth and Col. Stranahan of the Militia. Maj. Gen. Brock, of the British, is among the slain, and his aid de camp mortally wounded. The whole number of Americans said to be engaged is about 1600, of whom 900 were regular troops and 700 militia.

On the 14th, an arrangement was made between Maj. Gen. Van Rensselaer and Gen. Wadsworth for the liberation of the militia prisoners on parole, not to serve during the war. Further particulars will be given as soon as they can be ascertained. It appears that our troops behaved valiantly and were overcome by superior numbers in consequence of the disposition of a large body of militia to join them in the conflict.

Albany Register, Extra—Oct. 20.

#### IMPORTANT LETTER.

Head-Quarters, Lewiston, Oct. 14, 1812. Your Son, major Lush, was in the terrible attack of yesterday. He acted as aid to Col. Van Rensselaer, and proved his genuine stuff. As I had the honour to direct the fire of the battery, which covered the landing, I had the best possible chance to see every thing; the fire of three batteries, and a shower of musketry was poured upon the first 100 men who landed; of whom Stephen was one. He is now with us, well, but exhausted. The battle was long and severe. Col. Van Rensselaer had three shots through & through, and one severe contusion. Many are killed, many wounded on both sides. BROCK has fallen, his aid de camp mortally wounded. I am well but exhausted.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN LOVETT.

Lieut. Col. Christie, of the U. S. army, at the head of 300 of his regiment charged the British forty ninth regiment, and put them to flight, when the British commander in chief, Maj. Gen. Brock, in attempting to rally the 9th, was himself killed.

From the office of the Military Monitor.

Thursday afternoon, Oct. 22, 1812.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, to the editor, dated Camp at Greenbush, Oct. 23, 1812.

"Enclosed is an Extra Gazette with the partial particulars of the battle of Queenston; the remaining particulars will I expect be received on to-morrow and I shall endeavour to forward them in time for your next paper."

"Among the prisoners taken by the enemy are Lieut. Col. Fenwick of the flying artillery (thrice wounded) Lt. Col. Scott of the 2d reg. U. S. artillery, Lt. Bailey of the 3d reg. U. S. artillery, Lt. Col. Christie of the 15th infantry, and Maj. Mullany of the 23d infantry."

"Capt. Gibson of the flying artillery is either dead or a prisoner. The enemy had nearly thrice our force; upwards of 60 officers are either killed or taken."

"The battle would have terminated in our favour had the militia been up in support of their invading brethren in arms."

"Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is about 800. Never was there a greater effort of valour by Americans."

"It is said that Col. Christie, with 300 infantry drove, at the point of the bayonet, several miles, between 500 and 600 British of the Egyptian regiment (the 42d.)"

"All our men were raw and inexperienced, and the victory is such that the enemy will weep over—BROCK is certainly dead."

"Two hundred of the flying artillery will march on Thursday (22d Oct.) and we expect that the remainder of the regiment that is here (300 in number) will march in a very short time for Niagara; you may rely every information in my power shall be collected and forwarded for your paper, which is highly esteemed here."

The two following letters on the same subject were received yesterday by Major Thomas Christie of this city:

Albany, Oct. 21

"My Dear Sir,

"As you are an interested party in the affair at Niagara, I take the liberty to gratify you with a true narration of it. I am coming from an officer who was in the battle, and has since arrived here."

"About 1600 of our men crossed at Lewiston, and carried the British batteries, after a tremendous conflict. Gen. Brock came up with a reinforcement of regular troops (having started from Fort Erie, a distance of 22 miles, after the first engagement commenced) and succeeded in retaking the ground and fortifications. Four hundred of our men were killed, and eight hundred wounded and taken prisoners—among the latter is your brother, who is wounded in the hand. Col. Fenwick is also taken. It was at first conjectured that Gen. Brock was killed; but it is now reported that he was not, and that he will survive his wounds."

Albany, Oct. 20

"I have this moment received a letter from my brother, dated at Lewiston 15th inst. wherein he informs me, that he arrived there on the afternoon of the same day, and gives me the particulars as far as had been received of the engagement of the 13th. It is with sincere regret that I inform you that your brother, Col. Christie, and nearly all the men he had with him, which was about 400 are gone. He is a prisoner and is slightly wounded in the hand. Capt. Ogilvie, Lieut. Fink, Kerney, and Ensign Sammons are prisoners. Capt. Malcolm, Lawrence, Armstrong and Wool are wounded, as is also Lt. Lent. He says that none of the officers are dangerously wounded. There were about 700 militia and 900 regulars, in all about 1600. The battle was well fought. Col. Van Rensselaer aid to the general, is wounded, but not dangerously."

PLATTSBURG, OCT. 16.

Gen. Orms with Col. Martindale's regiment of Vermont detached militia, arrived in this place on Wednesday last.

Yesterday William Henman, a soldier of the 15th U. S. regiment, in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial, was SHOT. His crime was desertion, with intent to go over to the enemy. Another soldier of that regiment, who deserted at the same time, was brought out for execution, but was pardoned by Gen. Bloomfield; it having appeared that he was enticed away by Henman.

Capt. Baker, late of the North Western Army, who returned on parole, passed thro' town, on his way to Quebec, with clothing and money for those unfortunate but brave fellows, who were surrendered prisoners of war at Detroit.

A gentleman direct from Quebec, states that the troops at Half-way-house have returned to Montreal for winter quarters. The regular troops had mostly left Quebec. He knows nothing of two black regiments having lately arrived, as stated in a letter from a gentleman in Montreal to his friend in Middlebury. The return of the troops to Montreal, is also stated by a sergeant who lately deserted from the Isle of Noix. He states the force on that island at 600 men, instead of 1500, as stated by the same friend that made the two black regiments."

#### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1812.

The Boston Palladium states their Legislature have agreed, by an unanimous vote in the lower house, and 21 to 12 in Senate, to a district election of presidential electors. The people in the 6 judicial districts to elect a proportion of electors; which the Palladium believes will result in 19 Clintonian electors, perhaps the 22.

Our eastern papers are silent, as to the capture of Niagara. Still it is believed government are possessed of certain accounts to that effect. The following postscript to a letter was written by an officer of government—and is relied on by the respectable house to whom it was addressed in this city. "I am sorry to inform you, an express has just arrived with the unpleasant news of the capture of Niagara." [Fed. Gaz.]

#### OBITUARY.

"You few that lov'd me,  
Whom to leave  
Is only bitter—only dying.  
Go with me, like good Angels, to my end;

Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,  
And lift my soul to Heaven"

Departed this life on Saturday morning last, the 23d inst. Captain ROBERT DENNY, Auditor General of the State, and Auditor of the Court of Chancery, in the 65th year of his age. He was one of the soldiers of our Revolution, and at the time of his decease he held the honourable office of Secretary to the Cincinnati of Maryland.

We may with truth say, that society possesses few members more exemplary in the characters of christian and man, than Captain Denny was: as a christian, he was a firm believer; and if we can judge from external appearances, he laboured with zeal to make his election sure. His piety was unostentatious; he was meek and humble. As a man he was mild and brave; independent and liberal in his sentiments and opinions; honest, and firm. His last illness was painful and lingering, and he met all its pangs without a murmur, with the fortitude of a brave man and the resignation of a good one. The duties of his several offices he discharged with the most scrupulous propriety. As a husband, parent and friend, he was devoted, affectionate and true; and if the prayers of those who stood in those relations to him are "a sacrifice," and can "lift" a "soul to Heaven," his has doubtless thither to experience the mercies of his God, and the redeeming love of his Saviour, whose worship on earth he with humble piety and reverence assiduously attended.

On Sunday the eleventh day of October, at his farm in Charles county, Gen. JOHN MITCHELL. He was born at that period in the history of America when heroism and love of country were common virtues; moved by the same noble impulse which roused to arms each gallant freeman of Charles, he early entered on a career of glory. His heart beat high with liberty, and he bared his breast in her defence. Proud to serve his country, her good was all he fought—to purchase it, health, friends, life, were but a paltry consideration. Like most of the wreck of that gallant band who survived the storms of war, he was rich in fame but poor in worldly circumstances. Unfortunately he attached himself to the dominant faction, whom he found alien to gratitude—His applications for compensation for his services, met with no encouragement—In vain it was pleaded, that he was a remnant of that heroic and who, under the command of the gallant Ballwood, rushed to battle, resolved to conquer or die. Protected by a kind Providence, he escaped the reiterated shocks of war—He lived to feel the ingratitude of his country, and to witness her disgrace. But he has now found a refuge in the silence of the tomb, and we trust his patriotism will now be rewarded. Light lie the sod that covers the breast of a soldier—Honoured be his memory.

#### HYMENEAL.

Married, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Nind, George McKubin, esq. to Miss Eleanor Maccubbin.

#### New-Jersey Election.

We have not received official returns from many of the counties; but if reports are correct, the strength of parties in the Legislature, will be as follows: [Newark pap.]

Republican	Coun.	As.	Federal	Coun.	As.
Bergen	0	0	1	3	
Essex	1	4	0	0	
Morris	1	3	0	0	
Suffex	1	4	0	0	
Middlesex	0	0	1	3	
Somerset	0	0	1	3	
Hunterdon	1	1	0	3	
Burlington	0	0	1	4	
Monmouth	0	0	1	3	
Salem	1	3	0	0	
Gloucester	0	0	1	3	
Cumberland	1	2	0	0	
Cape May	0	0	1	1	
	6	17	7	22	

From the Federal Republican.

RICHARD H. OWEN'S Testimony in the late trials at Annapolis, as sketched by himself from recollection.

The cavalry under the command of major Barney began to assemble about one in the morning of the 28th in Market, facing Charles-street. There were about 2000 men.

ed at 2 o'clock. The mob appearing to fear a charge from the cavalry, generally withdrew from the front of the house, defended by Mr. Hanson and company. About this time Mr. S. Hoffman came out of the house. Being seized by the mob and his life in danger, application was made to members of the troops to go down, not doubting at that time they were in sufficient force to disperse the mob and save the lives of the persons in the house, who would otherwise be tempted to come out under an impression the mob had withdrawn, and their ignorance of any force collecting to restore peace. Major Barney with his troop, about three o'clock, moved down Charles street in divisions—swords undrawn. Some distance from the house he halted, and addressed the mob (then few in number): "Friends and fellow citizens, I come here to keep the peace, and I will keep it. I am sent here by superior orders, or I would not be here. You all know, that I am of the same political sentiments with yourselves. I pledge you my word and honor, that I will take every man in that house into custody—he then requested them to refrain from violence; and to deliver up to him a person whom, he was informed, they had in custody (alluding, I believe, to Mr. Hoffman.) The major then moved forward, wheeled the troop into line facing the house. He dismounted, went into the house, returned and observed, they would not surrender—he must go to the brigadier for further orders. The crowd began to increase. A body of men, who some hours before went for a piece of artillery, now brought it down Uhler's alley, and placed it in the rear of the troops, pointed at the house adjoining Mr. Hanson's. Gill, (now lieutenant of the volunteer company gone to the frontiers) was on it. Immediate attempts were made by a man with a lighted match to fire it. Major Barney requested them to turn the muzzle the other way. He was not obeyed. Some time after, it was drawn back and pointed at the House, and renewed attempts made to fire it. The numbers pressing about it prevented. Had any of the attempts to fire it succeeded, the effect must have been very destructive to the people in the street, who were crowded between it and the House. The only persons that I know of conspicuous about the cannon, were WILSON, EDITOR OF THE SUN, who had two pistols and a sword in his hands, and appeared much inflamed, and GILL before mentioned. About day light Major Barney mounted the cannon and laid to the mob, "if I dismount my troop of horse and with drawn swords take possession of the house so that not a man can escape, and I pledge you my word and honor, that not one shall escape—will you disperse?" some answered ye—"well give me three cheers"—which they did, but it did not appear that any retired. He stationed a division of dismounted troops before the door & windows, with orders to let nobody in or out. The mob continued numerous about the house. I did not observe at any time, any menace from Major Barney to disperse the mob. His deportment to them appeared familiar and friendly.

I was present when an attack was threatened on the Post Office. Guards were stationed at the different avenues leading to it. At one of them, near where I reside, some men being noisy and turbulent, the mayor rode up and addressed them in substance, "War was declared; the Post Office was the property of the U. S. and the revenue of it, an essential part of the means of carrying on the war; that AS FRIENDS OF THE GOVERNMENT they could not wish to destroy it; requested them to wait a few days longer, and the committee would make a report, which he pledged himself would be entirely to their satisfaction. As for the Federal Republican IT WAS NOT TO BE TOLERATED. HE WOULD HIMSELF DRAW HIS SWORD AND HEAD HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS TO OPPOSE ITS ENTRANCE INTO BALTIMORE." I am not positive he said he would draw his sword against any person that would take it, BUT BELIEVE HE DID.

Question of the Prosecutor—Did you not think that the Mayor's conduct was the best calculated to quiet them? I THOUGHT THE REVERSE; because the mob the Mayor addressed, were about the number of the guard, his speech appeared to make no impression on them; they kept their ground and continued disorderly till Col. Biays came up with some cavalry and dispersed them.

It appears, from Albany letters in preceding columns, that a sanguinary battle has been fought on the River Niagara, on the 13th of this month. The enemy having retained the field as victors, we have not ascertained their loss—which was certainly considerable, as their 49th regiment was entirely routed, and Maj. Gen. Brock (British Commander in Chief) killed in attempting to rally them; his Aid de Camp mortally wounded.

AMERICAN LOSS—Killed and Wounded not known: Supposed 200 men. Prisoners—Gen. Wadsworth and Colonel Stranahan, of the Militia—Col. Fenwick—Col. Christie—Col. Scott—Maj. Mullany, of the Regulars—And about 60 officers most of whom are wounded, together with 800 privates, 300 Regulars and 500 militia.

[Fed. Gaz.]

#### CONSOLATORY.

Amid the gloom which lowers over our country, there is much consolation in the rays of political light which have burst from the recent elections. In Maryland, Delaware and New-Jersey, great and surprising changes have occurred; and it is even expected that Pennsylvania will swell the list of those states which are politically convalescent, though not to the degree of confirmed health. To begin with

#### MARYLAND.

The election in this state is now ascertained to have resulted in the choice of 54 federal to 26 democratic members, for the house of delegates! The senate was chosen in 1811 and consists of 15, all of whom are democrats. The Governor and United States senators are elected by joint ballot of the two houses, the former of whom and one of the latter, (to supply the place of Mr. Read whose term expires the 4th of March next,) must be appointed at their next meeting, and will consequently be federal.

#### DELAWARE.

which in 1810 was equally balanced, and last year maintained her federal character by the final majority (if our memory serves) of only 240 votes, has now carried her state officers and members of Congress, by a majority of between 900 and 1000. As respects

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

we have already intimated that the general result is unknown, but is confidently anticipated that a great change of sentiment has taken place in that strong hold of democracy.

#### NEW-JERSEY.

has done nobly, a d like Maryland, outstripped all calculation. For ten years she has been uniformly democratic, and for the most part by an overbearing majority. But the election of last week has retrieved the dignity of her character, and placed her on the list of states which revere the federal principles of Washington. Without having yet learnt the precise result, it is sufficiently ascertained that in joint ballot of her two legislative branches, (the mode of choosing Governor and other state officers,) the federalists have a decided majority.

Thus the weak measures of a weak administration, are rapidly opening the eyes of a long blinded but honest people; and give a fair promise that the liberal policy and impartial councils which always guided the great Founder of our republic may once more elevate the American name.

[Connecticut Herald.]

The following exhibits the number of votes which will be given for the next President and the mode of election as at present known:

	No VOTES.	
New Hampshire	8	By G. Ticket
Vermont	8	Legislature
Massachusetts	22	Legislature
Connecticut	9	Legislature
Rhode-Island	4	G. Ticket
New-York	39	Legislature
New-Jersey	8	G. Ticket
Pennsylvania	25	G. Ticket
Delaware	4	Legislature
Maryland	11	Districts
Virginia	25	G. Ticket
N. Carolina	15	Legislature
S. Carolina	11	Legislature
Georgia	8	Legislature
Tennessee	8	District
Kentucky	12	District
Ohio	8	G. Ticket
Louisiana (new state)	3	

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#### State of Maryland, &c.

On application, by petition, of Thomas Woodfield, administrator de bonis non of John Jacobs, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for the creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

#### This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of John Jacobs, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the seventeenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of October, 1812.

Thomas Woodfield, Administrator de bonis non.

LEMUEL TAYLOR, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, and THOMAS B. DORSEY, Esq. late of the city of Baltimore, but now of Anne-Arundel county, both decided Republicans, will be supported as electors of President and Vice-President of the United States by many Republicans, and if elected will vote for DE WITT CLINTON, of the state of New-York, as President. A DEMOCRAT.

October 1st, 1812.

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