

BOSTON, MAY 24.  
FROM BURLINGTON.

Extract of a letter from Burlington, May 19, to a gentleman in this town.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that our fears respecting the enemy have subsided for the present; he having left our waters without doing us or our neighbours any injury. But, alas, our fears were but for a moment quieted, when we were more seriously alarmed by our own troops. A party of soldiers made an attempt to destroy the dwelling of one of our citizens; but being assisted by Providence, he defended his castle, the first night, after having severely wounded three of his assailants, two of whom have since died. But his house was burnt the next night by a party from the camp. Other dwellings have been threatened, & guards have been placed in different parts of the town to prevent a repetition of these offences. The General unites with the citizens to prevent any further depredations; and we hope that we may again enjoy quiet.

"A Mr. Whipple of this place has committed suicide."

FROM ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter dated London, March 26.

"We are almost daily in the expectation of the signing of preliminaries of peace with France; peace with America will undoubtedly follow, as this government is well aware of the importance of our trade, and is desirous of peace on reasonable terms. Nothing will prevent a happy result at Gottenburg, but demands from our side of concessions which this government will never grant. American affairs are lost in the importance of those in Europe, and we hear nothing on the subject. Among people of all classes a considerable animosity prevails against the United States, but it does not extend to individual Americans, who are treated in every instance, with the most perfect hospitality, and politeness, and are in all respects as free as if no war existed. No one can see the high state of improvement, and the happiness of this country without surprise. The activity of business is incredible, so as even to render it difficult to obtain a ship for any voyage; manufactured goods as well as E. & W. I. produce, are high, owing to large speculations in the prospect of peace, but as yet few shipments have been made to the continent. There is not sugar enough in England for six months supply; but large imports are shortly expected from every quarter. Cotton and coarse woollen manufactures are from 50 to 50 per cent. above the prices of last year, and it is thought the former will continue where they are in the event of peace. Fine woollens and hardware goods have not advanced. I understand there are 27 American ships in the Baltic, and several others ready to start at the moment of peace. Goods are low there, and the rate of exchange favourable; with every other part of the continent there is a loss of about 20 per cent. against this country. In Holland they have scarcely waked from their long sleep. There are few goods to be had except gin, which is 62 cts. per gallon. One Russian ship is loaded with that article for Boston."

THE LATE RIOT.

On Wednesday last, an affray took place in this town between a number of Spanish and Portuguese sailors, and the Greeks belonging to the ship Jerusalem, in this harbour, in which a Spaniard was dangerously wounded.

On the following day the Spaniards and Portuguese to the number of forty or fifty, assembled in a riotous manner, to revenge the injury of their countrymen. With this design they went to the dwelling-house of a Mr. Atkinson, at the north end, which they forcibly entered, and seized a young Greek who boarded there; and having tied his hands behind him, insisted on his conducting them to the place where his countrymen were concealed, threatening his life if he refused. After this they proceeded to Charlestown in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and to the great terror of the citizens. In Charlestown they discovered the other Greeks who immediately fled for refuge to the navy yard. The Spaniards forcibly rushed in after them—the guard at the gate was knocked down—but before any violence was inflicted on the

Greeks, the whole party were seized by the military force at the yard, and by order of Com. Bainbridge put in irons and sent on board the guard ship. On Friday, twenty-six Spaniards and Portuguese were brought to town on a warrant issued by Mr. Justice Pollard, and after examination were ordered into custody for trial in June next.

The Greeks were also examined on the charge of stabbing a Spaniard, and committed to prison to take trial at the same time.

The Spanish consul attended the examination, assisted by Geo. Sullivan, esq. his counsel, and the prosecutions were managed by James T. Austin, esquire, for the government.

NEW-YORK, MAY 26.

IMPORTANT.

From the Albany Argus of Tuesday—Received by the steam-boat.

A letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbour, to his friend in this city, has the following postscript:

"19th May, 6 P. M.—I open this letter to write, that the British fleet are in sight, standing in for this Harbour."

FROM LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

By a citizen who left Vergennes on Wednesday last, we are informed, that the carpenters and riggers are all discharged by Com. McDonough, who would be ready to sail on Friday or Saturday. His squadron consists of the following vessels:—

Ship Saratoga, 26 heavy guns and carronades.  
Schooner Ticonderoga, 20 do. do. (built on the frame of a steam-boat.)  
Six new galleys, 2 heavy carronades each.

Two sloops, 9 long guns each.  
Three sloops and 4 galleys all old, are laid up for want of men, and we may add for want of occasion, as the force in commission is superior to that of the British, who have retreated in their turn, and are beginning to throw up defences on shore, for the aid of their flotilla. [Columbian.]

MEMBERS

Of the 14th Congress, Elected in New-York, 1814.

- |          |                                    |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| 1st dis. | George Townsend, Henry Crocheron   |
| 2d       | William Irving,* Peter H. Wendover |
| 3d       | Jonathan Ward                      |
| 4th      | Abraham H. Schenck                 |
| 5th      | Thomas P. Grosvenor*               |
| 6th      | Jonathan Fisk*                     |
| 7th      | Samuel R. Betts                    |
| 8th      | Erastus Root†                      |
| 9th      | John Lovett*                       |
| 10th     | Hosca Maffei*                      |
| 11th     | John W. Taylor*                    |
| 12th     | John Savage, Benj. Pond            |
| 13th     | John B. Yates                      |
| 14th     | Daniel Cady                        |
| 15th     | Jabez D. Hammond, Jas. Birdsall    |
| 16th     | Thomas R. Gold†                    |
| 17th     | Westel W. Loughby, jun.            |
| 18th     | Moses Kent*                        |
| 19th     | Victory Birdseye                   |
| 20th     | Enos T. Throop, Oliver C. Comstock |
| 21st     | Peter B. Porter,† Micah Brooks.    |

\* Present members.  
† Former do.  
Italick Federalists.

Albany, Monday morning 8 o'clock, May 22, 1814.

Gen. Wilkinson arrived in town last evening, on his way to Baltimore, where he means to fix his residence. I keep my letter open for any news which may arrive this evening.

By a letter from Montreal, received by this days mail, the British state their loss in the landing at Oswego at 80, in killed and wounded—that they took a considerable quantity of military and naval stores and provision. It also states the arrival of 2000 troops at Quebec.—Nothing from Lake Champlain or from the west, but what you will find in the Ontario Messenger which I enclose.

From the Ontario Messenger of May 17.

Alarm at the mouth of Genesee River.

On Thursday evening last, the British fleet was discovered standing towards Charlotte, near the mouth of Genesee River, where about one hundred and sixty volunteers are stationed, with one piece of artillery. Captain Stone, the commanding officer, immediately dispatched expresses with information to Col. Hopkins, at Boyle, to General Hall

at Bloomfield, and to Gen. Porter at this place. On Friday at 12 o'clock the commodore's new ship came off the mouth of the river and sent an officer ashore with a flag, demanding a surrender of the place; and promising to respect private property in case no resistance should be made, and all public property faithfully disclosed and given up. Gen. Porter (who left Canandaigua, 38 miles distant, at 7 o'clock in the morning, with major Noon) arrived while the flag was on shore, and returned for answer to this disgraceful proposal, that the place would be defended to the last extremity. On the return of the flag, two gun-boats with from 200 to 300 men on board, advanced to the mouth of the river, which is about a mile from the town & battery and commenced a heavy cannonade directed partly to the town and partly to bodies of troops who had been placed in the ravines near the mouth of the river, to intercept the retreat of the gun-boats in case they should enter.

At the expiration of an hour and a half, during which time they threw a great number of rockets, shells and shot of different descriptions from grape to 68 pounds, a second flag was sent from the commodore's ship requiring, in the name of the commander of the forces, an immediate surrender, and threatening that if the demand was not complied with, he would land 1200 regular troops and 400 Indians.—That if he should lose a single man, he would raze the town & destroy every vestige of property; and that it was his request the women and children might be immediately removed, as he could not be accountable for the conduct of the Indians. He was told that the answer to this demand had already been explicitly given—that we were prepared to meet him, our women and children having been disposed of—and that if another flag should be sent on the subject of a surrender, it would not be protected. The flag returned with the gun-boats to the fleet, the whole of which came to anchor about a mile from the shore where they lay until 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, and then left the place.

Gen. Porter speaks in the highest terms of the good conduct of the officers and men composing the Volunteer corps; and of Col. Hopkins and the militia who had rallied on the occasion, and were placed under his command. Our force at 12 o'clock on Saturday was 300, and was increased to 500 during the night. Dispositions were so made that if the gun-boats had entered the river as was expected, they must have been cut off before they could have been reinforced. Every man was at his post during the night, in constant expectation of an attack.—The British squadron consisted of 4 ships, 2 brigs and 5 gun boats.

\* The following infamous paper was sent ashore by the officers bearing the flag as a pattern for the inhabitants of Charlotte. It is an original and has all the marks of authenticity. We are happy to state that all the officers treated it with the detestation it deserves, but we are informed that some of the citizens of Charlotte urged the officers to enter into the same disgraceful stipulations.

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the village of Oswego, on the 18th April, 1814, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the present exposed situation of said village, and of adopting some uniform and general rules of conduct to be observed by the said citizens in case of an invasion by an armed British force.—Col. Eli Parsons was chosen chairman, & Samuel B. Beach appointed Secretary.

Resolved Unanimously, That the inhabitants of this place duly appreciate and will under all circumstances preserve and maintain the duty which as good and faithful citizens, they owe to the government of the United States.

Resolved, That the village of Oswego is at present left without any aid or the prospect of any from the government of this state or of the United States, capable of defending it against invasion.

Resolved, That in our present condition, in case of invasion by a respectable armed British force, it is not the duty nor is it advisable for the citizens of this place to attempt resistance to the same by force of arms.

Resolved, In case the British naval force on Lake Ontario, shall appear off this place and menace the landing of an armed force, or otherwise menace or attempt the destruction of the same, that, Col. Eli Par-

sons, Edmund Hawkes, esq. Peter D. Auguin, esq. Samuel B. Beach, Thomas H. Wentworth, & Mathew M'Nair, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee, on the part and the behalf of the inhabitants of this village—whose duty it shall be (or the duty of any three or more of them) to meet the said British force or the commanding officer of the same, or any flag which may be sent by the said commanding officer as soon as may be deemed necessary after their appearance, with full powers to make all lawful stipulations, and to use all lawful endeavors, and to obtain from the said commanding officers, security and immunity to the lives persons and private property of the inhabitants of the said village.

Resolved, That the proceedings and resolutions of this meeting be signed by each member of the same, and that each member individually and for himself voluntarily pledges his honor, that he will in all things be strictly bound and governed by any articles of capitulation which may be entered into by the committee above named, within the limits of their authority, for the general security of the persons and property of the inhabitants of this village, and that he will conduct himself accordingly.

Eli Pearsons, Samuel B. Beach, Eli Stevens, Stephen B. Grummon, H. Zekiah Wing, Portius I. Parsons, Zenas Hastings, Thomas C. Levenworth, Jehiel Hart, Micah Dougherty, Asahel Hawley, Wm. Tryon, W. L. Olloway, Benj. Case, Abraham D. Huguin, Peter D. Huguin, Daniel Parks, Matthew M'Nair, Elias Huguin, jr. Asa Rice, Amos Porter."

I certify that on the 13th day of May instant, a flag was received from a British naval force lying off the mouth of Genesee River of whom a certain paper was received signed by a number of the inhabitants of the village of Oswego, of which the above is a true copy. Taken by request of Col. Caleb Hopkins and Capt. Isaac Stone.

JOHN MASTICK.

May 15, 1814.

From the National Intelligencer, May 23.

THE ATTACK ON OSWEGO.  
Copy of a letter from Major General Brown to the Secretary at war dated

H. Q. S. Harbor, May 12, 1814.

SIR,  
Enclosed is an abstract from the Report of Lt. Col. Mitchell, of the affair at Oswego. Being well satisfied with the manner in which the Colonel executed my orders, & with evidence given of steady discipline and gallant conduct on the part of the troops, I have noticed them in general order, a copy of which is enclosed.

The enemy's object was the naval and military stores deposited at the Falls, 13 miles in rear of the Fort. These were protected. The stores at the Fort and villages were not important.

I am, &c.

JACOB BROWN,

Major General.

Hon. Secretary of War.

REPORT.

I informed you of my arrival at Fort Oswego on the 30th ult.—This post being but occasionally and not recently occupied by regular troops, was in a bad state of defence. Of cannon we had but five old guns, 3 of which had lost their trunnions. What could be done in the way of repair was effected—new platforms were laid, the gun carriages put in order, and decayed pickets replaced. On the 5th inst. the British naval force consisting of four large ships, three brigs and a number of gun and other boats, were descried at reveille—beating about seven miles from the fort. Information was immediately given to Capt. Woolsey of the navy, (who was at Oswego village) and to the neighboring militia. It being doubtful on what side the river the enemy would attempt to land, and my force (290 effectives) being too small to bear division, I ordered the tents in store to be pitched on the village side, while I occupied the other with my whole force. It is probable that this artifice had its effect and determined the enemy to attack where, from appearances they expected the least opposition. About one o'clock the fleet approached. Fifteen boats, large & crowded with troops, at a given signal, moved slowly to the shore. These were preceded by gun boats sent to rake the woods and cover the landing, while the larger vessels opened a fire upon the fort. Capt. Boyle and Lt. Legate, (so soon as the debarking boats got within range of our shot) opened upon them a very successful

fire from the shore battery, and compelled them twice to retire. They at length returned to the ships, and the whole stood off from the shore for better anchorage. One of the enemy's boats which had been deserted, was taken up by us, and some others by the militia. The first mentioned was sixty feet long, carried thirty-six oars and three sails, and could accommodate 150 men. She had received a ball through her bow, and was nearly filled with water.

Picket Guards were stationed at different points, and we lay on our arms during the night.

At day break on the 6th, the fleet appeared bearing up under easy sail. The Wolfe, &c. took a position directly against the fort and batteries, and for three hours kept up a heavy fire of grape, &c. Finding that the enemy had effected a landing, I withdrew my small disposable force into the rear of the fort, and with two companies, (Romayne's and Melvin's) met their advancing columns, while the other companies engaged the flanks of the enemy.—Lt. Pierce of the navy, and some seamen, joined in the attack, and fought with their characteristic bravery. We maintained our ground about 30 minutes, and as long as consisted with my further duty of defending the public stores deposited at the falls, which no doubt formed the principal object of the expedition on the part of the enemy. Nor was this movement made precipitately. I halted within four hundred yards of the fort. Captain Romayne's company formed the rear guard, and remaining with it, I marched to this place in good order, destroying the bridges in my rear. The enemy landed 600 of De Watteville's regiment, 600 marines, two companies of the Glengary corps, and 350 seamen. Gen. Drummond and Com. Yeo were the land and naval commanders. They burned the old barracks and evacuated the fort about three o'clock in the morning of the 7th.

Our loss in killed, is six; in wounded, 38—and in missing, 25. That of the enemy is much greater. Deserters, and citizens of ours taken prisoners and afterwards released, state their killed at 64, and wounded in proportion—among these are several land and navy officers of merit.

I cannot close this despatch without speaking of the dead and the living of my detachment. Lt. Blaney, a young man of much promise, was unfortunately killed. His conduct in the action was highly meritorious. Capt. Boyle, and Lt. Legate, merit my highest approbation, and indeed I want language to express my admiration of their gallant conduct. The subalterns M'Comb, Ausart, Ring, Robb, Earle, M'Clintock and Newkirk, performed well their several parts.

It would be injustice were I not to acknowledge and report the zeal and patriotism evinced by the militia who arrived at a short notice & were anxious to be useful.

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Extract of a letter from Thomas Macdonough, Esq. commanding U. S. force on Lake Champlain, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

"Vergennes, May 14, 1814.

"I have the honour to inform you that an engagement between our battery at the mouth of Otter Creek, and eight of the enemy's galleys with a bomb vessel, has just terminated by the retreat of the enemy, who, it is supposed came with an intention of blockading us.

"The battery, commanded by Captain Thornton of the artillery, who was gallantly assisted by Lieut. Cassin of the navy, received but little injury, although a number of shells were thrown, and many lodged in the parapet.

"Col. Davis was advantageously posted to receive the enemy in the event of his landing, which we had reason to expect, as his new brig with several other galleys and four sloops, were within two and a half miles of the point on which the battery stands, during the action, which lasted one hour and a half, when they all stood off, and were seen passing Burlington for the northward. Every exertion was made to get the vessels down to the mouth of the creek, which however we could not effect until the enemy had withdrawn. Our whole force is now at the creek's mouth, with the exception of the schooner, and she will be down also in the course of four or five days."

MARYLAND GAZETTE  
BALTIMORE, THURSDAY JUNE 10, 1814.  
Already has the electioneering sign in this state been coming on, and it behoves every man, no matter how unpolitic and unlearned, to keep the strictest watch, lest he be stolen on them by the cunning. Much stress is laid on particular acts of the last assembly, and unless the resolutions which have already been timely guarded against, they may be attended to, no small degree of injury to the peace, commerce and freedom of the state, may result. It has long yawned to swallow the independence of our country, and for the blood of the whole world, but from the error of a miserable gloom in which our eyes have been long unfortunately enveloped, is thrown out simply by way of standing and influence in the calculation to do much good. Plans for an electioneering party for the purpose of reflecting on those absurd principles which have been already repudiated by the public, upon which they seem resolved to issue of the contest. They have attempted as yet on the public are generally ridiculous cast, that it may appear as wholly unnecessary to attempt to prove them. Notions like these have often relied on their baleful effects, and hoped that they will be uttered by federalists at the very next campaign. While the former occasions endeavored to do the business of their party upon the same honest principles which actuate their very concerns of life, they that no opportunity was their opponents to escape the minds of the people, and the lies of deception and intolerance need not be told the falls of being attended with pernicious consequences—there is a remedy; and have the power do not they are culpable in the degree of a breach of parole, aware of the "wolves in sheep's clothing" is all we can say at present, for there is a which may be followed with ruinous effects unless they are opposed. Buonaparte, splendid part of his career more conquests by more than he ever achieved. Extraordinary military prizes we tell you, friends, most credible information rests with you to examine which kind fortune has power to put some salutation to the public by your versaries. To content with an enemy it has considered best to meet his grounds, and with his. This principle holds good in many other cases, which arise—it would be almost for one man, unarmed, in strength, to combat another armed with a bayonet with a sword to combat. This allusion the meaning comprehended, and unless are made in time for them to be soon arrayed by their own friends must not find themselves in the lot, wholly defeated. Excitatory gloomy apprehensions, but there is now talking through Satan described in the scriptures whom he made all things be healed, a