fire from the shore battery, and com pelled 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 militial The first mentioned was sixty feet long. carried thirty-six oars and three sails, and could accommodate 150 She had received a hall thre her bow, and was nearly filled with water.

Piquet 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. Gaptain 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 releas. ed, 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, murit my bighest 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.

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

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" Vergennes, May 14, 1814. "I have the honour to inform you that an engagement between our battery at the mouth of Otter Greek, and eight of the enemy's gallies with a bomb vessel, has justterminated by the retreat of the enemy, who, it is supposed camewith an intention of blockading us.

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

ed 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 gallies and four t- is sloops, were within two and a half miles of the point on which the r to 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 yessels down to the vdcd oved mouth of the creek, which however. we could not effect until the enemy. ling, had withdrawn. Our whole force fire is now at the creek's mouth, with Lt the exception of the schooner, and king hat) she will be down as ful of four or five days. she will be down also in the course

some of action with a determined resolution to meet the enemy in whatso MARYLAND GAZETTE shape he may appear. Though he MAPOLIS, THURSDAY JUNE 9, 1814. should attempt a superlative degree of Already has the electioneering cam. candour, and manifest the greatest ign in this state been commenced by mildness in disposition, watch him nar me of the democratic paragraphists, rowly, lest, under the guise of hypocri d it behoves every man, not a friend by, he might betray you into dangers, the present impolitic and calamitous and decoy you into difficulties altogeurse pursued by our administration ther inextricable. Union in sentiment keep the strictest watch, lest a march may produce a combination of force stolen on them by the cunning adwhich may defy the insolent rage of mary. Much stress is laid on some democratic vengeance, and insure comarticular acts of the last session of our plete triumph over intrigue and bribery. sembly, and unless the misrepresen-This we think proper to intimate to the tions which have already been made friends of peace, commerce and prospetimely guarded against and corrity, because we have sometimes discocted, they may be attended with vered an unjustifiable apathy firminel small degree of injury to the friends upon their minds. The pull with place, commerce and freedom\_Freeand strenuously made on one side, m not only from the monster which if the federalists can only be brought is long yawned to swallow up the inin every section of the state, to pull all pendence of our country, and thirst together, their efforts will be crowned for the blood of the whole civilized with complete success. Watch, we orld, but from the errors and impewould earnestly recommend, though etrable gloom in which our nation has with great deference to the opinions of een long unfortunately enveloped. This men of more experience, for ye know thrown out simply by way of rousing not the time, the manner, or with what se attention of those who, from their weapons the enemy may approach you. tanding and influence in society, are

alculated to do much good in arranging

lans for an electioneering contest, and

ot for the purpose of reflecting on a-

y of those absurd principlesat present

shich have been already urged upon

pen which they seem resolved to

they have attempted as yet to impose

on the public, are generally of such a ri-

diculous cast, that it may appear to many

s wholly unnecessary to attempt to con-

rovert them. Notions like these have

been too often relied on not to know

their baleful effects, and it is to be

hoped that they will be utterly discard-

ed by federalists at the very opening of

the campaign. While they have on

fermer occasions endeavoured to con-

duct the business of their political meet-

ings upon the same honourable princi

ples which actuate them in the ordina-

ry concerns of life, they have found

that no opportunity was suffered by

their opponents to escape of poisoning

theminds of the people with every spe-

cies of deception and intrigue. Fede-

ralists need not be told that this seldom

fails of being attended with the most

pernicious consequences-For evils like

this there is a remedy; and if those who

have the power do not administer it,

they are culpable in the very highest

degree of a breach of patriotism. Be-

ware of the "wolves in sheep's cloath-

ing," is all we can say to our friends

at present, for there is a plot in embryo

which may be followed by the most

rainous effects unless timely guarded

against. Buonaparte, in the most

splendid part of his career, obtained

more conquests by money and intrigue

than he ever atchieved by any ex-

traordinary military prowess .- These

most credible information, and it now

rests with you to exert the means

which kind fortune has placed in your

power to put some salutary check upon

the frauds which may soon be attempt-

ed on the public by your political ad-

versaries. To contend successfully

with an enemy it has usually been con-

now stalking through the state, like characters of the men they have placed

Satan, described in the holy writings, in authority. Let every American re-

seeking whom he may devour? Let joice at his downfall, because in it he

the issue of the contest. The doctri

ne public by the opposite party, and

Interesting as may be the history of those events which occurred during the reigns of Nero & Caligula to the philosophical mind, they lose a great portion of their importance, when compared with those that have happened since Napoleon the First ascended the throne of France. We have seen him rising from obscurity, with neither fortune nor family importance to recommend him to the notice of his countrymen, to the supreme power of the state, and trampling upon the liberties not only of his own subjects, but of nearly all Europe. So rapid has been his march, that we have scarcely had time to view him in any other light, than as a meteor, which sweeps through the heavens with a tremendous velocity, portending events of the most calamitous nature The world began to dread, as it much reason, the wildness of his amettion, and the magnitude of his power, until rashness had carried him to Russia, where he met the fate becom ing a tyrant who pants for the blood of his fellow-creatures, and disregards the most sacred rights of nations. From this time we have seen fortune rolling back upon him in her terrible reverses. until his power has so declined, that the meanest section of his conquered territories would feel itself degraded to pay him reverence .- Power may be exercised only to a certain extent; and when efforts are made to carry these boundaries, a principle on operates, as it has in the career o Buonaparte, which throws it back on its ambitious and often cruel possessor. Like death in the Apocalypes, this man seems to have been raised up to mar the happiness of the world; but Heathings we tell you, friends, upon the ven has at length interposed, and said to the guilty tyrant," thus far shalt thou go and no farther."-" Fallen, fallen from his high estate," he no longer possesses the capacity to distress the tranquility of civilized man and gorge sidered best to meet him on his own grounds, and with his own weaponstuation. In amicable professsions he This principle holds good, not only on has been lavish towards us, but how different his ben his conduct let the piratical desauction of our comthe blood stained field of battle, but in many other case, whence contentions arise-It would be almost impossible merce answer. At one time we were, for one man, unarmed, though superior, told, that the "emperor loved the Amein strength, to combat successfully with ricans"-and to show with what kind of another armed with a bludgeon, or for affection he was ready to embrace them, one with a sword to contend with anoin the next breath his imperial highness ther arried with a brace of pistols. In pronounced us'a nation of pedlars,' and this allusion the meaning may be fully destitute of honor." Although he has comprehended, and unless preparations repeatedly heaped indignities of this sort on our government and that too without drawing the shadow of reare made in time for the force that may be soon arrayed by political opponents, our friends must not be surprised to sentment it; may ultimate be attended find themselves, in the end of the conwith beneficial effects, inasmoch as it lost, wholly defeated. We wish not to may hereafter serve to illustrate more. ricite any gloomy apprehensions among them, hub there is a spirit that, is fally to the people of this country, the

nations calamities rendered incapable of farther mischlef.

Of our military operations on the frontiers, so little is yet known, that we are scarcely able to conjecture what farce is there expected to be played this season. If, however, the tardiness with which men enlist into the service may be taken as a data upon which to ground our belief, there is every reason to expect that the campaign of the present summer will form but a counterpart to that of the last. When the officers lack the confidence of their and to calculate on sucmen; it is a cess, unless have an overwhelming majority of force-Circumstances forbid us to look for this. It is stated that an armament is fitting out in England for the purpose of annoying us along the seaboard, but the information comes in such a questionable shape, that it is difficult to know how much credit to bestow on it. Those gentlemen in England, who write to their friends in this country, may be recived by idle reports, and be misinformed in regard to facts. This may be the case in the present instance. Should it not, however, our distress might be of a more aggravated nature than any yet endured, for we still continue in the same unprotected state.

From a New-York paper of May 19.

A FORGERY. A French handbill was put in circulation the evening before last, stating, as we are informed, that a letter had been received from France by the Regent, dated the 10th of April, two days later than any of the genuine letters brought by her, which letter of the 10th, contained the important fact that Buonaparte nad retaken Paris, and was in possession of that city with an army of 200 000 men. Not satisfied with this the handbill charged the captain, owner and all concerned in the Regent, with being in possession of this intelligence, and with suppressing it for sinister and selfish purposes. Our French democratic papers have eagerly seized upon this intelligence, and even copied extracts from this false and forged letter into their-papers. But we have it in our power to state, for the information of the public, that it appears on examination, that at the date of the letter in question, at Nanz, the Regent was nearly 300 miles at sea; and consequently, that the letter must be a palpable forgery. A suit, we learn, is instituted of about to be instituted by the owner of the Regent against the publishers of the French handbill, for a libel, as it concerns them.

From the Rotterdam Courant. An eye-witness relates the following—When the Field Marshal Prince Schwarts urg, observed the defeat of the French, after the three days fighting at Leipsic, he was anxious to convey the tidings himself to his sovereign, who together with the emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, was stationed upon a height about two miles from the field of battle. The Field Marshal, galloped up at full speed, and saluting the Emperor with his sword said, "Your majesty, the battle is at an end? the enemy is beaten at his rapacious appetite with the plunder of war. For the honor of our country we hope the number is small who feel disposed to commiserate his sing, and having deposited his hat the state of the small who have the small who and sword on the ground, fell on his knees, and aloud returned thanks to God. This example was followed by the other two monarchs, who having also kneeled, said, " Bro-THER, THE LORD IS WITH YOU!"
At the same instant all the officers in attendance, as well as the guard, kneeled down, and for several nutes a dead silence reigned; which more than a hundred voices cried, "THE LORD IS WITH US!" The sight of three crowned heads, accompanied by a great number of distinguished warriors, kneeling under the canopy of Heaven, and with tears praising the God of Battles,

was most affecting. Adjutant and Inspector General's Of-

GENERAL ORDERS .- Any commisioned officer of the army of the U. States, who shall send, or accept, awho, knowing that any other has thing further of interest, I will a-Machiens be healed, and march to the sees liberty restored to bleeding. En- sent of accepted, or is about to send gain write to you."

rope, and the efficient anthors of our or accept, a challenge to fight 2

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

Vergennes, May 14, 1814. it I omitted stating in my letter of the 14th, that the enemy had two fine row boats-shot adrift from their gallies in the action with the batte. ry, which, in their precipitate retreat were left, and picked up by us. "I have since learned, that in other parts of Lake, they were much

cut up by the militia. Two of their gallies, in passing up a small river on the N. York side, had nearly all their men killed and wounded.

THE LATE WAR. From an Intelligent Correspondent.

Vergennes, L. Champlain, May 15. To the Editor-" Sir-You feel an interest in having some account of the war operations going on it this quarter; and as there are many reports abroad which magnify as they approach our metropolis, I trouble you with this letter, that you may have a statement of facts. as far as they have reached us. We have been sometime in expectation of hearing that the British flotilla was on the Lake, and on Friday, an express arrived here to com. M'Donnough, saying that a brig, 6 sloops, and 13 gun-boats, \* had passed Burlington, steering for the Otter Creek; and on Saturday morning, the silence of the Lake was disturbed by the roar of cannon. Eight of the gun-boats drew up before a small battery of 7 nine pounders recently erected at the moutin of the river; and at about day-break, a mutual discharge of cannon from the battery and boats took place. I understand, about 100 rounds were discharged on our side, when the launches retired to Hinds Bay, and joined the brigantine and sloops, which, from the wind being directly ahead, were unable to get to the place of attack.

" No injury was done to the troops on the point by the shot from the row-gallies, although the trees were cut and the stones thrown about in every direction. Fortunately for the battery, Lt. Carson, an excellent officer, belonging to the American flotilla, had volunteered his services on the point, and had prepared for the attack. Had only the yearlings been there, it is probable the Bri-

tish would have landed and taken possession of the battery, from which, however, they would have soon been driven by Com. M'Donnough. "We hear that whilst on the N.

Y. side of the Lake, a party of men landed from the British row gaffies, with a view to go to Rope's Mill, about 2 miles from the Lake. They were attacked by the militia, and driven back with the loss of 2 killed, and a considerable number wounded.

"It is not known what damage was done to the flotilla which attacked the battery; two of the boats were struck, and the oars on one side of them cut off, and 2 or 3 men said to have been thrown overboard.

" Com. M. Donough had been using every exertion to get his flotilla ready to go to the mouth of the river previous to the receiving an express, informing him of the state of things at the point. He immediately dropped down with his own ship and two sloops with six row gallies, and upon their appearance upon the Lake, the British flotilla made sail to the north. As our flotilla was not in a persect order to follow them they were lest to pursue their undisturbed. They have been in this day at one o'clock, off Burlington, and the inhabitants of that place are moving off their furniture, &c. to the towns further from the Lake shores. " A vessel of SOO tons was launch-

ed here on Thursday, and in three days more she will be ready to join the flotilla, which will then be composed of one ship of 500 tons, mount ing 30 carronades and long guns of 42 to 24 lb. calibre, a schooner 300 bacto house, and several out houses, tons, mounting 20 heavy carronades, on the last mentioned land. Should tons, mounting 20 heavy carronades, three sloops of 8 to 10 guns each, and 10 row gallies, each mounting 2 heavy pieces, rowed by 30 oars, and well manned by 60 to be no each. Reinforcements are expected. The Committee with preceed to the northward in search of the British. I shall go to the ny challenge to fight a duet; or Lake shores to-day, and if I get any

ly arrest and bring to trul the off danks and ensign on the battery which he distant ensign on the battery which led the British commander so the united states. J. B. WABACH, Adj. Gett.

Extrato of the case, he shall be which led the British commander so who has it was under the direction of of a marine officer, and probable in place of raw troops,-All is now safe as I believe,"

\*Row-gallies.

NEW YORK FLOTILLA. New-York, May 29, 11 o'clock, A. M. The florilla of gun-boats, under the command of Com. Lewis, have just returned to this port, from off News

London, not having received any other damage in the engagement with the Maidstone and Sylph, excepting one of the ketches, which received an 18 lb. shot between wind and water:

New-York, May 28. Latest from Sackett's Harber .- We have seen a letter from Sackett's Harbor, under date of the 20th May, which states that sir James Yeo came to anchor the day preceding, at four clock, P. M. about 9 miles from that village, and continued his position to & P. M. on the day the letter was written. Ifis force consisted of 7 vessels of war of various sizes. Their object is no doubt to blockade and intercept the naval stores on their way from Oswego for our ships at the Harbor. The new frigate Superior was hearly ready to receive her armament, a part of which only, twenty five 32 pounders had arrived. The remainder were expected daily over land. The frigate on the stocks was nearly planka ed up, & would, in all probability, be launched by the 5th of next month and in 20 days be ready for sea.

It is rumoured, that Major Gen. Harrison has resigned his commission in the army. We have not been on in the army. able to ascertain whether the resignation is accepted, though we incline to think it has been tendered. [Nat. Intelligencer.]

Washington Society.

The society will meet in the Ball Room this evening at 7 o'clock. Members are required to be punctual in their attendance.

June 2.

Attention!!!

The Members of the Troop under the command of Captain John Hall, attached to the third cavalry regiment, will take notice, that said troop is hereby ordered to meet at their usual parade ground, at Lusby a di fields near the farm of Brice J. Wethington, esq. on Saturday the eleventh instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. This meeting is called agreeably to law.

By order of the Capt.
ROBT. DAVIS, 1st Sergt.

G. Shaw, HAS FOR SALE, Linen Cambrick of various qualities and

prices, Cambrick Pocket Handkerchiefs, Ladies Silk Stockings, do. Gauze do. Gentlemen's do. do. White Dimity, Diaper, Black Crape, Drab Clothes.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned is extremely anxious to sell the following tracts of land in Calvert county, Maryland One tract of woodland, containing two hundred acres, and abounding in timber suitable for building houses, and vessels of every description, within about a mile and an half of Battle Creek, which empties itself into the River Patuxent, about twenty miles from its mouth, from which land there is a good road secured by law to the Creek, which is navigable to the very landing; there are a large tobacco house, two log dwelling houses, and several out lovies on this land. Also another tract of land, containing upwards of three hundred acres, and bordering on the head waters of Battle Creek, which is navigable for batteaus and scows to the landing, and which abounds in Cypress and Chesnut timber, the former suitable for plank and shingles, being impervious to worms, which destroys every other kind of tim-ber, while they leave the Cypress untouched; the latter suitable for fence rails. There are a grist and saw mills, a framed dwelling house, three log tenants houses, a black smith's shop, a tothese lands not be sold by next October court, they will then be offered at Publie Sale. Persons disposed to buy may obtain great bargains by speedy a pli-cations. JNO, JAS, BROOKE.

St Leonard's, May 18th, 1814.

A Bar-Keeper Wanted. For further information incopice at the office of the Maryland Clarette