

MARYLAND-GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1814.

CHESAPEAKE FLOTILLA.

We stop the press to state, that an express arrived here late last night from Saint Leonard's Creek, Calvert county, with a letter from Col. Taney, to his Excellency the Governor, from which the following extract is made—

Calvert County, 8th June, 1814.

"Sir, 'This moment an express has arrived, with intelligence, that a 74, a frigate with several smaller vessels, are now as high up Patuxent as St. Leonard's creek, in pursuit of Barney's flotilla, which has taken shelter in Saint Leonard's. I shall order out another company. The inhabitants are much alarmed. Your excellency will afford us all the assistance you can, or may deem necessary. Tents, camp-kettles, and canteens, are very much wanting. In great haste, &c."

The request made by Col. T. was promptly complied with by the governor, and the articles immediately forwarded.—The express stated that nearly the whole of yesterday, the opposing squadrons were firing at each other, though separated by so great a distance that the shot could not take effect.

Subscribers in Salisbury are informed, that their papers are carefully packed up, and leave the Post Office Annapolis regularly every Saturday morning. We have had complaints from other places of the irregular manner in which the Gazette is received.—The fault lies somewhere, and we shall take due pains to discover the scoundrels who are mean enough to suppress them.

The Rev. Dr. Kemp of Baltimore, has been elected Suffragan Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State.

It is strange indeed, if any thing can be considered strange in this age of wonders, that our American Democrats should still cling to the falling fortunes of Napoleon. Reader, would you believe it, these are the same individual sons of Democracy who were the first to rejoice in the brutal orgies of the Septembrizers, revolutionists and regicides; the first to sing hosannas to the great republic, the first to eulogize the First Consul; the first to bow down in homage to the supereminent emperor. To him indeed, their attachment has been indissoluble; their affections have followed him through every sign of the political Zodiac; they have worshipped him with a most unholly worship in every Protean variety of shape and figure, religious and political.

When France was a republic, their attachment might have been but the natural sympathy of republicans; but when France became an iron bound despotism, it was criminal and preposterous. But, under Providence, the ruin and destruction of that stupendous power, which the genius, the ambition, & crimes of this man had created, has been as rapid as its growth. Fatal to his hopes and to his prospects has been this sudden reverse of fortune. But yesterday "his nod could avenge the world"; "now, none so poor to do him reverence." Exiled from his capital, and almost an outcast from society; shorn of his honours, and stripped of his power, he may look back in imagination to the deserted splendours of St. Cloud, and exclaim in the melancholy language of the Persian poet, "The Spider has woven her web in the Imperial Palace, and the Owl has sung her watch song on the towers of Afrasiab."

In his distresses and tribulations none are found to sympathize but these same American Democrats; they once rejoiced in his triumphs, they now mourn over his disasters; and yet they would fain persuade the American people, that the influence of the tyrant has departed with his power. It is well known that the illustrious Moreau was the decided favourite of the French people; he was once too a secondary idol of democracy; but the moment he became obnoxious to Napoleon, he was proscribed by the wigwag, and struck off from the list of French patriots. Bernadotte has been denounced as a traitor; vengeance is impetrate on Marat; let then the Philosopher of Monticello beware, lest he prove the next object of their hatred and execration. He has most incoincidentally expressed his admiration of the virtuous Alexander, his detestation of the Scelerate who has deluged Europe with blood.—He may soon find himself classed among British pensioners, and branded with the imputation of having fingered British gold.

Almost every day we are told in the democratic newspapers, that in proportion as the allies succeed, will our difficulties increase in making a peace with England. That it only adds to her hauteur, and that she will persevere in such claims as to break off the negotiation, and entail upon us a much longer continuance of this miserable war. How their success are calculated to produce this effect, after what has already transpired, we confess we cannot see—for the British government

dispatched a messenger to our pro- posing a negotiation for peace, at the very moment when the allies were driving the legions of Buonaparte before them with the greatest rapidity. Having done this when in the full tide of success, when the haven to which their course was directed presented itself in full view before them, with a prospect of putting a speedy termination to all their toils and troubles, no reason seems to impose itself on the mind to induce us to believe that the proposition was not dictated by a sincere desire for peace, and that new obstacles will be thrown in the way to prevent it.

Not possessing a key to the mysteries of the cabinet, we have no means of ascertaining what were the instructions given to our ambassadors. Much will depend on that, for if they be instructed upon no consideration whatever to depart from the high and untenable ground taken by the president, it is very certain that the object of the embassy must fail. It is said they had different sets, varying materially in their aspect; and considering the situation to which our administration was reduced at the time they embarked, it cannot be thought improbable. The object of these editors appears rather to irritate than heal wounds occasioned by the war—to keep alive all the angry passions against England, and enlist all the sympathies of the country in favour of France. With this view, therefore, they thunder down in volleys, their anathemas on the illiberal and ungenerous spirit of the British government, and assure us most positively, that such will be the extravagance of her pretensions and moroseness of temper, arising from successes on the continent, that no peace can take place between us. From opinions like these we must dissent, and still continue to believe, from what was before observed, as well as from many other circumstances, that the present summer will close this disastrous war.

Some of our democratic brethren say, since the overthrow of their great patron Napoleon, that the charge of "French influence" can no longer with propriety be made against the party. How this follows to the extent they seem disposed to carry it we cannot easily perceive, for while the emperor exists, such is their fidelity to his interests, and such their sympathizing groans for his misfortunes that there is evidently (to say the least) a small portion of the old leaven still remaining. The Corsican's influence may not be exercised in the same dictatorial style it has hitherto been, or exemplified in so many thousand ways, yet since their feelings appear so much enlisted in his fate, there will be a secret influence, controuling in no small degree their actions, until he is put completely down. He may not again say to the president, when in a time of peace, and in the same overbearing style, "that war exists between your country," and any other he might choose to select for our enemy—but his influence has taken such deep root, and grown into so terrific an evil, that, even after he has ceased to reign, a long time will in all probability elapse before it can be wholly extirpated. For many years to come we must necessarily feel its effects, and this war, of which he is the efficient author, will remind us of the calamities he has compelled us to suffer. Goading as may be the reflection to the feelings of genuine patriots, and revolting as it may be to the principles of republicanism, too many proofs have already been adduced to allow the most incredulous to doubt it.—Too many sad testimonials remain to excite in the minds of our countrymen a melancholy recollection of its existence; and long after the breach which now exists between this country and England shall have been closed, the American will have it to say, when sitting down to enumerate the evils of this war—thus has my country, where alone republican liberty ought to dwell, unrestrained by any forms of royalty, or pageantry of courts, suffered from the poisonous touch of "French influence."

How disheartening it is to Democrats, after having feasted themselves up with an account that their friend Buonaparte had the allied sovereigns in Paris as captives, that the Court Editor should pop upon them a hand-full denying the whole as a fabrication. While flattering themselves that he was retrieving his fortunes as rapidly as they had before declined, lo! a "small slip" appears from the Intelligencer office, blasting all their fond hopes and expectations. When it was said the SPENCER had arrived, bringing this information, joy beamed in their countenances; but no sooner did Mr. Gales inform them that no such vessel had reached the country, than it occasioned an immediate depression of spirits. Founding their opinions upon the mighty genius of the emperor, and reciprocating that affection he had so often expressed towards the Americans, they were easily carried away in the belief that he had devoured the allies by a stratagem, which, for a length of time he had had in contemplation. If he have subtlety enough to provide means for his own personal safety, he will do what is not generally believed, much less to annihilate or drive from France, the force now arrayed against him. What object can be promoted by circulating these false reports, is difficult to be conceived; for they have been so often tried for speculative purposes, that in this way they have nearly lost their effect. The southward has indeed become famous for hoaxes of this sort, and we conceive that any one attempting thus to impose on the public, should meet with public scorn and detestation.

Married—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wind, Captain Robert Kent, of Prince George's county, to Miss Mary Ann Mackubin, of this city.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER—EXTRA.

Saturday morning, last. The News furnished us from Savannah, via Charleston, proves to be entirely false. No such vessel as the Spencer has arrived there, nor any other vessel from France, later than the Jame Monroe.

From the United States Gazette.

A CARD. Mons. Napoleon Buonaparte has the honor of informing the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia, that he proposes as soon as the patronage he expects from their liberality will authorize him to open a DANCING SCHOOL at the Masonic Hall, in Chestnut street. He has exhibited himself with distinction in almost all the capitals of Europe; and is persuaded from his experience in cutting capers, that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those, who may honor him with their confidence. He solicits the attention of the public to the eclat of his visit to Moscow, and is sure if the circumstance of his leaving that city are considered, no one can doubt the powers of his heels. He asks the public to believe, that it was entirely the frightful climate that induced him to abandon that situation; for he had no other objection to remain there. He mentions this, to serve as a caution against the insinuations of his enemies, that he was forced off on account of his ignorance of the famous Cossack dance. He hopes from the favor of the public, assisted by the talents of his brother Joseph (who will occasionally give lessons on the fiddle) to introduce a style of dancing that will entirely expel that coarctate which has been introduced by English example & supported by English gold. There is no object, however insignificant (except himself) that is safe from the corruption of that sacre nation. He hopes the public will believe him when he says, that he has made but one bad step in his life; which although it has made it convenient for him to step out of France, will, he hopes afford him an opportunity of stepping into the partiality of the ladies of Philadelphia. He will occasionally publish bulletins of his improvements in the empire of capering, to the head of which he is sure his talents and exertions to please will soon elevate him—Vive la Bagatelle. Application to be made to General Duane, author of the Military Dictionary. P. S. He has for sale some very pretty tabatières (snuff boxes) with a very good likeness of Mons. Jefferson.

POSTSCRIPT

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ORACLE OFFICE.

Portsmouth, June 1, 1814. Gentlemen—Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port, the privateer schr. Fox, captain Brown, from a cruise of nine weeks, having made five captures two of which have arrived. The Fox has on board 250 bales dry goods, taken out of the brig Balize, from Liverpool, and Cork.

The Fox captured, on the 15th May the British brig Balize, of Liverpool from Cork; she sailed from Liverpool on the 10th of April, and from Cork on the 23d of the same, (month).—The captain of the Balize informed capt. Brown of the Fox, that on Thursday evening previous to his sailing there was a general illumination of the city of Cork, in consequence of the news which had just been received there of a Peace on the Continent, and of the abdication of Napoleon in favor of Louis the XVIII. Buonaparte and his family having the liberty to retire to an island in the Mediterranean, with an annuity.

Let it not be inquired why I am not more particular. There were no papers received containing the news, and you have the substance of all I can gather. Capt. Brown states that the story of the master of the Balize is artless and in his opinion entitled to credit.—The mate who has arrived prisoner in the Fox, gives the same account. Of the degree of credit which is to be attached to the above, the public must judge for themselves. I have only to remark, that ample time was allowed for the receipt of this news at Cork, the last English date being the 8th of April.

Captain Brown politely favored me with the Liverpool Daily Advertiser of April 9th, from which I shall transcribe a few articles. This paper contains the official details of the battles fought previous to the entrance of the allied monarchs into Paris, the last of which is dated "Heights of Belleville, March 30," and dispatched by Sir Charles Stewart to the Foreign Office on the evening of that day. So that we are without intelligence of what followed after the occupation of Paris by the allies.

Since the above was in type, we have been politely favoured with the following

Extract of a letter from Baltimore dated 8th June, 9 o'clock in the morning.

"This news is confirmed this morning by London accounts to 19th April, received via Halifax. Since I wrote the above, I have seen the accounts. The allies entered Paris 30th March, and agreed to an armistice for a few hours to give time for the surrender of the city. After the expiration of which, the monarchs of Russia and Prussia made their entrance, amidst the acclamations of the citizens. The Emperor of Russia immediately issued a proclamation, declaring that he never would treat with Buonaparte, or any of his family, but that he respected the French nation, and would give them peace if they would call a convention and frame a constitution. Buonaparte hearing this, took the advice of his father-in-law, and abdicated the throne. The senate accordingly called a convention, and agreed to a limited monarchy.—The Bourbons are to rule.

From our Correspondents.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6. By the steam-boat Car of Neptune, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser received the Albany Argus Extra, of the 4th inst. containing the following important news—

Albany Argus Extra, June 4

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FAIR AT SANDY CREEK.

Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbour, dated on Tuesday last 5th 51.

"I embrace the earliest opportunity of giving you as accurate an account as I possibly can at present obtain, of an action which took place yesterday morning, 16 miles from this village.

"A number of boats, coming from Oswego with cannon and rigging for the new vessels, put into Sandy Creek—being well manned with sailors, riflemen and Indians, under the command of Capt. Woolsey, of the navy; who on entering the creek dispatched an express to this place for reinforcements. The mounted dragoons, under Captain Harris, the marines under Captain Smith, the heavy and light artillery under Lieut. Col. Mitchell, who so

lately signalized themselves at Oswego, and a few infantry, were sent as a reinforcement; though they did not arrive till the business was over.

"Our commander apprehending an attack, placed the riflemen and Indians in the woods, on each side of the creek, and sent a few raw militia, with the show of opposing the enemy's landing. The plan succeeded. The militia retreated on the first fire, pursued by the enemy; but as soon as they had passed the Indians and riflemen, who were in an ambush, these last attacked them in the rear, while a battery of four field pieces opened upon them in front. Thus cut off in their retreat, after a smart action of 20 minutes, in which they had 20 killed and 40 or 50 wounded, the whole force of the enemy, 137 in number, surrendered, with their gun-boats, five in number.

"One of these boats carried a 68 lb. carronade, one a long 32, one a long 24, one 2 long 12's, and one 2 brass pieces. Not a man escaped to carry the news to Sir James. There were among the enemy's killed, 1 lieutenant, of marines, and 1 midshipman; among the prisoners are 2 post captains, one the commander of the Wolf, 4 lieutenants, and 4 midshipmen. The British force consisted of sailors and marines. Our loss was one Indian killed and three wounded. The prisoners were conducted to this place last evening by the militia.

"An express has this moment arrived bringing an account, that last night, another gun-boat from the fleet, with 36 men, went up the creek in search of their comrades, when they were attacked and captured after a few shot.

"The enemy have captured one of our boats from Oswego, having on board two 32 pounders, and an 18 inch cable. This will not retard our operations, as we have both spare cables and guns."

From the N. Y. Evening Post of June 1.

Major General Wilkinson, and Brigadier General Winder, arrived here this morning in the Steam Boat North River from Albany.—The latter gentleman is direct from Canada, to which place he lately went, and as was conjectured on public business. He has returned with great dispatch, & immediately on landing, crossed the North River, on his way to the seat of government.

We learn that the British squadron were still off Sackett's Harbour, closely blockading it. It was quite uncertain when Com. Chauncey would be able to get out with his fleet, as the loss of his guns, ordnance, and military stores, at Oswego was irreparable. On the other hand, the frames of the two frigates built in England had arrived at Quebec and could, it was supposed, be set up, launched, equipped and sent out upon the Lake in between thirty and forty days, which would give the British a decided superiority, even if Chauncey could get all his fleet out.

We learn from Capt. Sawyer, of the Smack Resolution, who arrived this afternoon from Stonington, that on Saturday last off Rope Ferry, he was captured by a barge from the sloop of war Sylph, and after detaining him 26 hours, and taking a quantity of his Lobsters, liberated him. Captain Sawyer was informed that the squadron off New-London had captured a sloop belonging to an eastern port from the coast of Africa with ivory and gold dust. She had been absent three years. The force of the enemy consisted of one seventy four, the Belvidera, and Maidstone frigates, and Sylph sloop of war. They had in co. 5 neutrals, three ships and two briggs, some of whom were inward bound; and 4 coasting sloops which they had recently captured. The privateer Liverpool Packet had captured on Friday last the schr. Dolphin, and after stripping her of her sails, anchors and cables, suffered her to proceed. Captain S. was also informed while a prisoner on board of the Sylph, that in the late action with the Gun Boats, she received one shot through her mainsail, and had her ensign shot away. The Maidstone frigate received one shot in her bow, one in her foremast, and one in her waist.

A Swedish Cartel sch. has arrived at New-London from Bermuda, which place she left on the 18th of May. By this arrival we learn that Admiral Cochrane remained there, and that no later news than that by the Fair American had been received.

of his detences—it may probably be the precursor of another still more splendid, which a short time will develope. On Wednesday evening captain Jarvoise arrived in town from Kingston, with the garrison flag of Oswego. On Thursday it was elegantly displayed at the government house, and at half past 2 a royal salute was fired from the citadel in honour of the brilliant expedition against Oswego.

BERMUDA, MAY 11.

CAPTURE OF H. M. S. BRIG EPERVIER.

Extract from the log-book of the Brig Emily, M. Reynolds master, who sailed from Jamaica for this port under convoy of the said brig Epervier, and witnessed the engagement.

Brig Emily—Friday, 29th April, lat. 27, 10, north, long. 79, 40, west; by accounts, our courses being north with the wind S. E. at 6 A. M. saw two strange sail bearing N. N. W. to whom H. M. brig Epervier, (our commodore) gave chase, and shortly after made the signal to us for an enemy in sight, whom we discovered bearing W. S. W. At 9, the Epervier gave up chasing ships ahead, and hauled his wind to the southward and westward, in order to engage the enemy, whom we now plainly perceived to be a U. S. ship of war, having an ensign at the fore-top-mast-head, one at the mizen, and another at the gaff end, and with a pendant on the main.

At 9 45 A. M. the Epervier being within pistol shot to windward of the enemy, exchanged broadsides with her, the Epervier being on the larboard and the enemy on the starboard tack. On the clearing away of the smoke, we saw the brig's main top-sail yard down on the cap, and having to appearance suffered much in her rigging—so much so as to prevent her staying; on her attempt to do which, the enemy poured a most terrible raking broadside into her. At 10 15, both vessels running off the wind, the action became more general, but the Epervier evidently getting the worst of it; at 10 30, she became a complete wreck, and to appearance perfectly unmanageable. She however continued firing at intervals, until 10 45, when she struck. The enemy did not appear to have suffered much in her masts or spars; but from the confusion on board her immediately on the first broadside, we conclude, her loss in men must have been severe. At 11, she hoisted out her boat to take possession—but whether she would have to destroy the Epervier or not, we could not conjecture. When the Epervier sailed, she had a large quantity of specie on board. The enemy is a large black ship with a good deal of sheer—and from the almost incessant cannonading, must be of much superior force to the Epervier. At 4 P. M. on the 30th by log, we lost sight of both vessels.—Emily's distance at the commencement of the action, was two or two and a half miles.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, MAY 12.

HAIL-STORM.

On Saturday last we were visited by a hail-storm of considerable violence. It was preceded by several warm days. Commenced about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by wind, with thunder and lightning; and was followed by a heavy fall of rain. The size of the largest hail picked up after the storm ceased, measured 3 inches in circumference; perfectly round and very hard, except a small portion in the centre. It fell with great force, and was very destructive to gardens, and broke a quantity of glass. It is believed that two thirds of the panes exposed to the south were broken. A friend has furnished us with an estimate of the loss sustained by the town in the latter article only, which amounts to about 1,500 dollars. In Amherst, a dwelling house was struck by lightning and consumed. A house was also struck in this place—no material damage sustained.—A wagoner was seriously injured by the running of his team, and one horse killed. We are informed that the storm was extensive in its ravages, doing much injury to gardens and fruit in the adjacent country.

For Sale or Rent

The subscriber offers his HOUSE in this city, for sale or rent. 17. Kilty. May 20.