

MARYLAND GAZETTE

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY JUNE 10, 1814.

The Enemy Reinforced

On Tuesday evening a letter was received by his Excellency the Governor from St. Leonard's, informing that an additional force of the enemy, consisting of a 74, a Frigate, and three small vessels, had arrived in the Patuxent, and were above Point Patience.

Now the great contest in Europe is over it is time for Americans to turn their attention more particularly to their own situation, and endeavour to ascertain how their interest has been promoted by seeking an alliance with the fallen tyrant of France. Year after year has he been solicited to listen to the claims of justice; and although our petitions, humble in their style, were treated with the most mortifying neglect, it never once seemed to ruffle the feelings of our administration, much less excite their resentment. Co-operating as they were in the same cause, and urged on by the same motives of ambition, every failure of the one always appeared to be sincerely regretted by the other, until the fortunes of Buonaparte had left in the bosom of our rulers, no room for hope. While the whole civilized world has been combined for the attainment and preservation of its liberties, against a power more terrible than was ever before arrayed in pursuit of military fame, and a despot more unprincipled than Deity ever suffered to scourge mankind—our country alone has continued faithful to his interests, and aided him in his unholy career. Mortifying, indeed, is the reflection to a great portion of the American people, yet not having the keys of the national treasury, nor offices to bestow, they never have been able by the force of argument, or the exhibition of truth, to convince their infatuated brethren of the impolicy of such a connexion. Reason, when opposed to headstrong passions and prejudices, is weak; and these, it must be acknowledged, are the agents which have caused our unpleasant and truly awkward situation. Our war has continued two years, and unless we are greatly deceived, it would perplex the most strenuous of its advocates to point out the advantages which have resulted from the measure. If disasters and disgrace, an immense national debt, an useless expenditure of money, the effusion of blood, discouragement to enterprise, destruction of trade, burthensome exactions, and the loss of millions of property, may be enumerated among its advantages, we have indeed experienced them in a very eminent degree. We may be told, that the war has established our naval character, and that the harvest of laurels gathered from the ocean, has been far more abundant than was expected; yet what is this in comparison with the manifest injury the country has sustained? This, however, is a subject which democracy should lightly touch, for against a naval establishment all its force was directed until experiments had proved its utility, and it had crushed all opposition, by the splendour of its achievements. Our rulers in their political conduct, have been governed by principles which can never be reconciled to either the standard of consistency or propriety, and their warmest supporters may prepare their minds to see them accept a treaty less advantageous, and less honourable, than the one formerly concluded by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney. On all the points in controversy, they concluded an arrangement which they deemed highly advantageous and honourable to the nation. This, however, was rejected by the president, without the formality of submitting it to the inspection of his constitutional advisers. Could they obtain an abandonment of those principles on the part of the British, for which they have been contending, then they might have some cause to lament; but we venture to predict that a treaty will be concluded without this abandonment. What excuse will then

be conjured up by our democrats for their president—What arguments will they then invent in justification of this war? A few months will more fully disclose the correctness of federal predictions, and the fallacy of those principles which have hurried our country into an ocean of troubles. Should the friends of Napoleon and Madison be convinced that a connexion, prejudicial to their country, has existed between them, and that we might have escaped all the calamities of a war but for the influence of a tyrant, we could hardly calculate upon any changes in their political conduct, for

"A man convinced against his will, Is of the same opinion still!" As they begin, however, to give up the one, we cannot but hope that they will be soon induced to forsake the other also. Could this event take place, we might then expect to see happiness once more restored to our distracted country.

From the National Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Barney to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Patuxent, St. Leonard's Creek, June 9th, 1814.

"Since mine of the 3d and 4th inst. the enemy has been reinforced with a Razee and sloop of war brig; I then moved up to the mouth of this creek. At 5 A. M. yesterday we perceived one ship, a brig, 2 schooners, and 15 barges, coming up the Patuxent, the wind at East; I got the flotilla under way and moved up the creek about two miles, and moored in line, abreast, across the channel, and prepared for action.— At 8 A. M. the enemy's barges came up the creek; the ship, &c. anchored at the mouth of the creek; a Rocket barge was advanced upon us; we fired several shot to try the distance, which fell short. I got my barges (13 in number) under way, leaving the Scorpion and gun boats at anchor, and rowed down upon them, when they precipitately fled from their position behind a point and sailed and rowed off with all their means. We pursued them until near the shipping—fired several shot among them, when we returned to our moorings. In the afternoon they came up again—again threw rockets, & were again pursued out of the creek. The militia under Col. Taney are on the alert. I am this moment informed the ship, &c. have entered the mouth of the creek."

Extract of a letter from Commodore Barney to the Secretary of the Navy. St. Leonard's Creek, June 11.

SIR,—My last was on the 9th instant, on the evening of the ninth the enemy moved up with 20 barges, having received more force from the 74 at the mouth of the Patuxent. I met them, and after a short action drove them until dark, and returned to my anchorage. Yesterday they made a bold attempt, about 2 P. M. they moved up with 21 barges, one rocket barge, and two schooners in tow. On making their appearance, we went down on them; they kept up a smart fire some time and seemed determined to something decisive. But they soon gave way and retreated, we pursued them down the creek. At the mouth lay the 18 gun schooner; she attempted to beat out, but our fire was so severe she ran ashore at the entrance and was abandoned. We still pursued until the Razee and brig opened upon us a brisk fire, which completely covered the schooner and the flying barges, &c. We must have done them considerable damage."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Lewis Warrington to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. Ship Peacock, Savannah River, June 11, 1814.

SIR,—I have seen an extract in the Intelligencer from my letter of the 13th May, which, I believe, incorrectly quoted, as it extends to the officers of the Epervier, the disgrace which I meant should be attached to her commander, and one other officer only, (by name of Reardon, a Sailing Master, on his passage to Bermuda.) This was the person who proposed to capt. Wales, to suffer the crew to help themselves to money, after their surrender—to this proposal no objection was made on the part of Captain Wales. As my letter of the 13th was written in a great hurry, lest it should be too late for the mail, and conse-

quently I have no copy of it, I am unable to ascertain whether the word officers was mentioned or not, if it was, it was an error, arising on my part from hurry and inadvertence, as the person I have now named was the only one I meant to associate with the Captain.

"The officers belonging to that vessel, appear to be gentlemen, and in justice to them I am thus particular in my explanation of the mistake that they may not suffer under any unjust imputation."

From the N. Y. Evening Post, June 10. Late and Important from France.

The French national brig Olivier, in 45 days from L'Orient, with despatches for the French minister in this country and for the American government. This vessel brought no newspapers but what were contained in a package directed to the French minister.

The captain informs us, that a congress for the establishment of a general peace was about to be commenced at Paris; that the allied monarchs were to be present; and that the American commissioners were invited to attend.

Louis the XVIIIth, was expected to arrive at Paris on the day the Olivier sailed from L'Orient.

Buonaparte had left Fontainebleau, and had embarked for the Island of Elba.

A white ensign and pendant were displayed on board the Olivier, and her officers were decorated with the white cockade.

The brig entered the hook about 1 o'clock; but in consequence of the necessary detention, by the commanding officers at the forts at the Hook and at Staten Island, she did not reach the city until evening. As she approached Governor's Island, she fired a national salute of 21 guns, and the compliment was returned from the Castle, by a salute of 18 guns. Several hundred of our citizens had already repaired to the battery to witness these pleasing and friendly salutations.

We have been obligingly favoured with the following:

Extract of a letter from a merchant in L'Orient to his correspondent in this city, dated April 26th.

"We avail ourselves of the departure of the French corvette L'Olivier—(which carries to your country the news of the great and happy changes which have just taken place in our government, and which will give us at length a general peace, and reconcile us to all nations)—to inform you, that, after the measures already taken by our provisory government, the question now is, a large reduction on the custom-house duties precedently established on colonial produce. Already those on sugar, coffee, cocoa and pepper, which were 220 francs per 50 kilogrammes, are reduced to 30f.—Brown sugar will not pay 20f. The duties on cotton have not been fixed as yet, but there is no doubt that they will experience an immense reduction; that on indigo is reported to be now 200f. per 100 kgs."

"There is some talk of the British government coming to an understanding with yours, so that we may expect to have soon a general peace re-established, and to see commerce re-assume its natural direction."

The following communication is copied from the N. Y. Gazette of this morning.

"The arrival of a French national ship, observes a correspondent, under the ancient French colours, is a strange but a joyous event. It recalls the feelings of our glorious revolution; and for the first time, during a lapse of more than twenty years, enables us to reiterate our regard for the French people thro' the medium of an heir of that generous king, who so largely contributed to sustain us, in the times that tried men's souls."

"This event is doubly joyous; for it promises peace to the world. Revolutions which had only anarchy or despotism for their object, are over. Europe, civilized, improved, enlightened Europe, must have learnt political wisdom from her bloody experience. The ambition of a tyrant no longer excites her to deeds of blood.—The interests and the glory of all her sovereignties invite to peace; and their relative situation with the other nations of the world, not only recommends but enjoins it. The universal monarchy at which France aimed under Buonaparte, is now limited by the equitable and honest policy of the representative of Louis the XVIIIth; and the U-

States, in spite of all her wayward policies, will be forced into her own interests by the interests of the rest of the world."

From the Spirit of '76.

Fredericksburg, (Va.) 25th May, 1814.

SIR,

In your paper of the 17th of May, I have seen a letter addressed to the President of the United States by M. Lyon. The same letter I perceive has been copied from your paper into one or two others which circulated in that portion of our country, where the honorable standing of Col. Posey, and the real character of M. Lyon is not generally known, or silent contempt would be the only notice due to so infamous & slanderous a production, or to its contemptible author. Nor sir, would I take notice of this abominable effusion of impudence and falsehood, but for the circumstance that col. Posey is now, and will for a considerable length of time to come, be at a remote part of the United States in the public service, where this base and wicked attempt to injure his reputation and to wound the feelings of his friends, may not reach him. In this view, and as I claim to be well acquainted with all the circumstances in relation to the affair of which M. Lyon speaks, (in terms too indelicate to admit of repetition here, and such as no man would venture to apply to col. Posey who had not placed himself beyond responsibility, by wearing the wooden sword,) I do pronounce the charges against col. Posey, contained in the letter of M. Lyon, and published in your paper of the 17th of May, utterly false and destitute of truth. The records of the War Department will justify me in this assertion. By these records it will appear that col. Posey did, immediately after the disagreeable and painful necessity had been imposed upon him, in self defence, kill an officer of the army at Fort Knox, (not Vincennes as stated by M. Lyon according to his usual accuracy and regard to the truth) report himself to the Secretary of War, and requested that a court of enquiry or a court martial might be ordered to enquire into and decide what his conduct had been on that occasion. After mature reflection, and very attentive enquiry into the matter by the President and by the Secretary of War, and after consulting the Attorney General of the United States, a court of enquiry was ordered and col. Posey was unanimously and honorably acquitted, and that too before he was promoted to a majority, to which he was entitled by grade in his regiment. It may be well to add, that a Coroner's inquest was had over the body of Lt. Jennings at Fort Knox, and that great exertions were used to collect and bring before the inquest all the evidence that existed, which could criminate col. Posey, which evidence was taken down in writing and forwarded to the War Department, and was to my knowledge, laid before the court of enquiry. Thus a full and satisfactory ascertainment could be made of the degree of dishonor or criminality which attached to col. Posey in relation to the affair, and the Court decided unanimously that Col. Posey, (then capt. Posey, had killed Lt. Jennings in self defence, and under circumstances every way justifiable.

Be pleased to insert this in your paper, and I indulge the hope that those editors who have published the letter of M. Lyon, will see fit to publish my reply to it.

I am sir, your ob't. serv't. JOHN TALIAFERRO. Mr. James B. Carter, Editor of the Spirit of '76.

Extract of a letter from Com. McDonough, commanding U. S. naval forces Lake Champlain to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. Ship Saratoga, at anchor off Plattsburg, May 29, 1814.

I have the honor to inform you, that I have arrived off here to-day, and having been informed that the enemy had retired to the Isle aux Noix, the squadron was brought to an anchor. There is now a free communication between all parts of this lake, and at present there are no doubts of communication being interrupted by the enemy. I find the Saratoga a fine ship, she sails and works well, she is a ship between the Pike and Madison on Lake Ontario; the schooner is also a fine vessel and bears her metal full as well as was expected. The galleys are also remarkably fine vessels.

Articles from Sweden by an arrival at Portsmouth, state that Messrs. Russell and Clay arrived below Gottenburg about the 10th April, in the John Adams corvette. Their Secretary had gone up to the city.

Col. Snelling, of the Army, arrived in this City on Thursday, the bearer of despatches transmitted by the British Commander in Chief, in Canada, thro' Gen. Leard, to our government. Of their contents we are wholly unapprised. [Nat. Intell.]

From the National Intelligencer. TO THE EDITORS. Washington, June 13th, 1814.

Gentlemen—I am directed by the Minister to desire you to insert the following Avis aux Français, in the next number of the National Intelligencer.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient humble servant, G. de CARAMAN, Acting Secretary to the French Legation.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton. NOTICE TO FRENCHMEN. The French subjects now in the U. States, are officially informed, that a decree of the conservative senate of the 3d of last April, pronounces the deposition of Napoleon Buonaparte as the Emperor of the French, and absolves (or delivers) the people and the army from the oath of fidelity that they have taken to him; that the French senate by another decree of the date of the 6th, recalls to the throne of France the august house of Bourbon, in the person of Louis Stanislaus Xavier, brother of Louis XVI; and finally, that by an act of the 11th of the same month the Emperor Napoleon has abdicated the crowns of France and Italy.

Events so considerable and decisive for the safety and happiness of France cannot but interest in a lively manner all Frenchmen in the New World. Their minister, who doubts not their sentiments under this circumstance, & who would like to be their interpreter of them to their sovereign, informs them that the consuls are authorised by him to receive their act of adhesion to this revolution. They are informed that the white cockade is henceforth the French cockade, and the rallying sign of all the friends of the throne of their country.

Given at Washington this 13th day of June, 1814. (Signed) SERRURIER.

From the Albany Argus, June 7. The following is the force of the two squadrons upon Lake Ontario:

Table with columns: AMERICAN, BRITISH, GUNS, GUNS. Lists ship names and gun counts for both sides.

Military affair equal to Gen. Wilkinson's. From an English Paper. DECLARATION OF WAR. The important challenge which we (the Chester Chronicle) were the means of communicating in our paper of the 22d ult. from Molineaux [a black native American bruiser] to Carter, has been accepted by the latter. This most gratifying intelligence is given in the last Manchester Gazette, from which we extract the following official document:

"Lay on Macduff; 'And damn'd be he who first cries, hold enough!' "MR. MOLINEAUX, "Dear Sir,—In consequence of having seen through the medium of the Chester Chronicle, a challenge, signed "Molineaux," generously giving me another opportunity of MIL-LING you in a gentlemanly and honorable manner, I take up my pen to inform you, nothing could possibly be more congenial to my feelings. You please to say, you will fight me for any sum from 150 to 500 guineas in any part of this, my native country (a kindness, whatever may be the result of the battle, my heart will ever gratefully acknowledge.) or in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. "Dear Sir,—I will fight you for 200 guineas, or as much more as you and your friends may think proper, within three months from the date of this, any where within 20 miles of this town. "I am, dear friend, with lively and sincere wishes for your welfare, G. CARTER. "P. S. Please to send an immediate answer."