

that to receive an attack, came from behind his works about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th, in order of battle. We did not haul him. Before 6 o'clock his line was broken and his forces defeated, leaving on the field four hundred killed and wounded. He was closely pressed and would have been utterly routed, but for the proximity of his works, which he fled for shelter. The wounded of the enemy and those of our own army must be attended to. They will be removed to Buffalo. This, with my limited means of transportation, will take a day or two, after which I shall advance, not doubting that the gallant and accomplished troops I led, will break down all opposition between me and Lake Ontario, when if met by the fleet, all is well—if not, under the favor of heaven, we shall behave in a way to avoid disgrace. My detailed report shall be made in a day or two.

I am, with the highest respect, &c.  
**JACOB BROWN,**  
Hon. Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Dent to the Sec'y of the Navy, dated Charleston, 8th July, 1814.

SIR,  
I have the honor to forward Lieut. Besset's letter, detailing the particulars of the melancholy disaster of the Alligator. Private letters from that quarter represent the whirlwind as very severe and destructive to houses, crops, &c.

Midshipmen Brailsford and Rogerson were most promising young officers, and would have done honor to their profession. I have taken the necessary steps to get up the Alligator, and have no doubt but I shall succeed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
**J. H. DENT.**

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Bessett to John H. Dent, Esq. commanding naval officer, Charleston, S. Carolina.

St. Helena Island, July 2d, 1814.

SIR—The painful task of informing you the particulars of the loss of the U. States schooner Alligator, I am now able to undertake. On the 1st of July, at 3 P. M. while at anchor in the Port Royal Sound, with lower yards down, and top gallant masts hoisted, a heavy dark cloud rose in the west, and coming rapidly by us. The squall within about half a mile had the appearance of a water spout or whirlwind; supposing from its appearance it would upset or destroy us, I thought the only way to save the vessel would be to run her on shore, as it was first quarter flood; the cable was cut and the head of the jib hoisted; when before the wind she was struck by a most tremendous blast, but no injury was done; it then cleared up, the small hower was let go and the vessel brought up. In ten minutes she was struck by another still more violent gust and instantly upset; the cable was again cut in hopes that she would drive on shore, but all to no purpose; she sunk in four fathoms water; some of the men attempted to gain the shore by swimming, but dreaded to relate, only four succeeded; twenty-three were drowned. Among the number I have to lament the loss of two promising young officers, Midshipmen Brailsford & Rogerson. 19 have been found & interred in this Island. Messrs. Brailsford & Rogerson were interred in the church yard by the gentlemen of St. Helena. Annexed is a list of the names of those who have been found and those who are still missing. I have the honor to be, &c.

R. BESSETT.

Twelve including myself were saved on the head of the topmast.

R. B.  
[Here follows a list of those drowned and saved—23 of the former, 19 of the latter.]

NORFOLK, July 12.

A flag of truce which was sent down to the Dragon 74, with stores for Mr. Swertchhoff (who is on board that ship) returned last evening. From the officer who went in the flag we learn that two 74's and a brig additional, had arrived in the bay, and that the Dragon would shortly go to Bermuda or Halifax for repairs. Capt. Barrie said he expected that Sir Thomas Picton, with 12,000 men would be in the Chesapeake before long. Capt. B. probably found this expectation upon the statements in the English papers.

From a person who is just up from the Bay shore, we learn that last evening at sun down there were four 74's and 2 frigates in the bay.

**MARYLAND GAZETTE**

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY JULY 21, 1814.

For want of room we are obliged to defer several Editorial Articles and Communications.

A few days since the British landed a detachment of men, (number unknown) at Point Patience and proceeded up to Hunting-Town, where they took a large quantity of tobacco, and burnt the warehouse. We have not heard that they committed any other depredations.

Now the democrats have no more arguments to urge in favour of the war, their cry of "tory" and "traitor" becomes more loud and frequent. This cannot continue long, for it is the last resort of a declining tho' dominant party struggling for political existence. They would not believe in the vincibility of the great Napoleon, until he had been actually supplanted on the throne of France by its rightful sovereign; neither will they believe in their own weakness, although every day is developing it. Him they thought firmly rivetted in the affections of his subjects, altho' he had steeped them to the very lips in misery; and they think, or affect to think, their supremacy everlasting, altho' our country has long wore the aspect of gloom, and felt the poignancy of keen distress, brought upon her by their measures. As in the one instance they have found themselves grossly disappointed, so we flatter ourselves they will shortly discover themselves to be in the other. The people must be convinced ere long, that those who make the loudest professions are not their warmest friends, and that they who have been so basely slandered with the vile epithets of "tory" and "enemies to their country," are those who must ultimately be looked to for the salvation of our liberties and independence.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
If there be any thing relative to the constitution of the United States, about which the parties in this country cannot dispute, it is that the general government is bound to provide for the common defence. This is one of the avowed objects of that instrument, as declared in its preamble; and one of its most positive provisions is, that the general government shall protect each state against invasion. Every necessary power for that purpose is vested in the federal authorities. They may lay taxes of almost every description, borrow money to any amount, raise whatever number of troops may be requisite, and establish a navy of any size. In the full assurance that this essential duty would be promptly performed by the national government, the state governments divested themselves of almost every means of self-defence. They can derive no revenue from imposts, &c. and without the most oppressive and burthensome taxes, can collect money in a time of war in no other way.

This country has now been engaged in a war, and in a war too declared by ourselves, two years. Of the means of annoyance possessed by the enemy, we were fully aware. Let then the question be seriously considered—What have the national authorities done in compliance with this solemn and explicit injunction of the constitution?—What means of defence have been provided for the good old U. States? Considering the enemy with which we have to contend, it was essential before they invited him to our coasts, before war was declared by ourselves, to have had a navy of sufficient force to defend us against any probable force which could be sent into our waters; and if this obvious cause of duty had been observed, thousands of our fellow-citizens would not have beheld their property laid waste, their dwellings in ashes, and their families reduced from comfort to indigence and want. The omission to provide such a force, to say the least of it, furnishes no evidence of the wisdom and provi-

dent foresight of the national functionaries.

Instead of building a navy, the resources of the country were wasted in raising an immense army; and what employment has been found for this army? Unquestionably, as the protection of our own citizens and fire-sides is a more imperative duty than the invasion of a foreign territory, that protection ought to have been completely provided, before the wild and wicked project of sending a military force into a neighbouring territory was adopted. Let then the question be answered by the supporters of administration—How has that protection been afforded? How has the administration discharged this great and imperative duty? Let the people, whose property has been destroyed, answer the question. Will they be satisfied at hearing that while the enemy was at their door, those troops which ought to have been sent to their protection were hurried away to Canada? Let those who have approved of the war, and supported the authors of it, but who have been left without any protection a prey to the enemy, say, whether such a war, and men who conduct it in such a manner, are worthy of the support of the nation. Let them now reflect, that by their votes they have encouraged the men in power to persevere in the wicked course which has been the destruction of themselves and others, and then let them answer, whether such men ought ever again to have their suffrages?

LAURENS.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Twelve months ago our democratic senate, and most of the democratic members of the house of delegates, were full of the notion that the state ought to build some dozen or twenty barges for the defence of the state. It was to no purpose to tell them, that the whole treasury of the state would scarcely defray the expense, and that these barges, if built, would be found rather to encourage than to prevent the visits of the enemy. The barges, we were told, must be built, and opposition to the measure could proceed only from opposition to the war. Fortunately, however, the house of delegates was federal, and the measure was defeated. To this part of the federal delegates we owe it that our citizens, residing on our waters, were not more harassed during the last season. In the course of the winter, however, Mr. Madison was induced to provide for the defence of Maryland a parcel of barges, &c. and then, forsooth, we were to lie down, and rise up, in perfect security; the barges were to protect the people, and to exempt them from the necessity of protecting themselves. Now, good people, the barge plan has been tried, and what think ye of it? Has it succeeded to your wishes and expectations? Have the barges protected the people, or have not the people been obliged to protect the barges? Let the people of St. Mary's and Calvert answer these questions. Let the people of Maryland now answer, whether the expense incurred in the building of these barges has not been a most wanton waste of the public money.

LEACH.

We learn, by a respectable gentleman from Calvert, that the British force which landed and destroyed the warehouse at Hunting-Town, on Tuesday last burnt the Court-house at Prince-Frederick.

**IMPORTANT.**

Portsmouth, N. H. July 14.

DEAR SIR,  
The eastern stage has just arrived. I have conversed with a passenger who left St. Johns a few days ago. He states, that a fleet had lately arrived at Halifax with 12,000 troops, and brought a messenger with despatches to the Governor of Canada.

The messenger states, that Commissioners on the part of our government and his, had met, and that the general opinion was in England that a speedy peace would be concluded. He said that he was in his opinion, hearer of an Armistice.

Mail Stage is waiting.  
Your's in haste,

C. BAKER.  
P. S. I have broken open my letter to say, that a Frigate has arrived at Halifax, with a messenger, since the arrival of the troops.

From the Boston Palladium of 15th July.  
The following letter was received by last night's eastern stage.

"I have this moment conversed with a gentleman from Eastport. He states, that a Frigate arrived on the 1st of July, in about 20 days from England, bringing accounts that our commissioners had been met at Gottenburg by those appointed by Great Britain; that a gentleman came out in the frigate with despatches for Quebec, which were said and believed to contain accounts of the conclusion of an ARMISTICE, between this Country and England. That this gentleman left Halifax for Quebec in an hour after his arrival, and that it was confidently expected that PEACE would take place."

The gentleman from Eastport who communicated the above information, arrived in town last night, and agreed in the correctness of the statement. He left Eastport on the 7th instant, when no Halifax papers had been received sufficiently late to furnish the news, but a number of letters came for this place, the contents of which may give some further information on this subject.

The express from Canada had passed through St. John's, where the messenger repeated that his news was pacific, and his belief that a treaty of peace had been signed by that time.

Transports, had arrived at Halifax from France, with about 12,000 troops of Wellington's army; but this was not considered decisive proof of an intention to persevere in the war, as it was understood Great-Britain intended to keep up large peace establishments in her colonies.

From the Baltimore American.

The depredation, plundering and burning of the enemy, with a contemptible force, on the shores of the Patuxent, without any thing like an adequate assembling of the militia for the purpose of defending it, induced us to present a contrast between the conduct of the governor of Virginia and the governor of Maryland. The former had announced the adoption of the most energetic measures for the defence of his state, whilst we were ignorant of any effort having been made by the latter for the protection of Maryland. The strictures made on that occasion were predicated on the appearance of unpardonable destitution of energy, or want of disposition, to organize the means of repelling the invading foe. Better acquainted with facts, we are now willing and happy to exhibit the governor in better colours, and in a more pleasing point of view.

On authority, high and respectable as the Maj. Gen. of this division, we are pleased to have it in our power to state, that the Governor has been on all occasions most prompt & assiduous in the execution of every call made on him in producing the means of defence for the city of Baltimore.

We cannot omit stating, briefly, that at the meeting of the officers of the 3d brigade, an address was pronounced by the Major General, replete with energy and patriotic warmth, calculated to animate the heart and nerve the arm to meet impending conflict. The representation given of the measures adopted for our defence, embraced a latitude beyond our most sanguine expectations. In arms, ammunition, and all the munitions of war, our resources, ready and at command, are ample and abundant.

We firmly believe, that a few days will produce an exposition, which will ensure public confidence, and be honorable to the General Government, the Governor, and the Major General.

**THE NEWS OF ARMISTICE, &c.**

Received via. Halifax and Boston comes in too questionable a shape to entitle it to implicit belief. We understand that the information is contradicted by a gentleman now in this city, who left Halifax the 4th inst.

Phil. Gaz.

Anne Arundel County, &c.  
I certify, that Peter Linginfeter, living at the Buck Tavern on the Baltimore & Washington road, this day broke before me, as a trespassing stray, a sorrel gelding, with a blaze face, hog main, and bob tail, has a white spot on his left hind foot, and is about six years old, 15 hands high, and moves finely under the saddle. Given under-hand of me, one of the justices of the peace for said county, this 18th July, 1814.

Thomas W. Worthington, Jr.

The owner of the above described gelding is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 21. Peter Linginfeter.

**ADDRESS**

Of the Bible Society to the citizens of Prince George's County.

BRETHREN. Among the various efforts which have been made in these "latter days" to ameliorate the condition of man; to soften the asperities of his nature; to make him acquainted with the duties which he owes to God, his country, and to himself; and to render him in every situation an estimable member of society; we know of none so well calculated to produce such desirable effects as the diffusion of religious knowledge through all classes of men.—It is only "the knowledge and love of God, shed abroad in our hearts," that can correct the evil propensities of our nature.—It is "the fear and admiration of the Lord" which can pluck from the soul the envenomed "sting of death," and restore it to the favour of God.

But how are the poor and the needy, the ignorant and the penniless, to obtain this religious knowledge? Some of them, it is true, have churches to go to, and there we are persuaded they have the pure word of God preached to them,—but alas! this will do little good unless they have the word of God at home also.—It is, brethren, that they may obtain this invaluable blessing, that we now take the liberty to address you.

We have seen with joy and exultation, the wonderful success which has uniformly crowned the efforts of bible societies in Europe and America, to promote this great object; and we, wishing to be humble participants with them in the happiness of doing good to our fellow creatures, have formed ourselves into a society, denominated "The Bible Society of Prince George's County."—In this association the object is twofold—First, to circulate the scriptures among the poor in Prince George's county; and next, to assist other Bible Societies in dispensing the word of Life to those who are "ready to perish" throughout the world.—An object surely of immense importance, an object embracing the most precious of all charities, charity to the immortal soul.—In such an object all may, all ought, and we trust all will unite.—There is nothing in it calculated to excite in the smallest degree party spirit and animosity, for an article in the constitution expressly provides, that the bible to be distributed by them shall be without notes or comments of any description whatever.—All are therefore earnestly requested to engage in this "labour of love"—If even a cup of cold water, given to a disciple in the name of Christ, is not without its reward, what reward may not be expected to follow the distribution of the word of life?—Brethren, "he that succoureth the poor lendeth unto the Lord."—Come then, "cast your bread upon the waters and ye shall find it after many days."

A subscription of only one dollar and a quarter is required from those who wish to become members of this society, and another of one dollar and a quarter annually thereafter. A donation of twenty dollars, and upwards, within three years, gives the privilege of membership for life.

As it is desirable, however, that the benefits resulting from the association should be as promptly and extensively felt as possible, it is hoped that those who subscribe will be liberal, as the Lord hath prospered them.—We pray you, brethren, to aid the views of this society. Each of the managers is authorized to obtain subscriptions.

By order of the board,  
RICH'D. W. WEST, Secy.

The following gentlemen are managers of the society for the present year.

- The Right Rev. Dr. Thos. Jno. Claggett, President, Rev. Wm. L. Gibson, Vice President, Jno. R. Magruder, Treasurer, Richard W. West, Secretary, John Hodges of Thos. Edmund Key, Truman Tyler, John J. Donaldson, Samuel Claggett, Samuel Ogle, Francis Magruder, Clement Brooke, Aquila Beall, Charles Eversfield, William Hebb, Benjamin Oden, John C. Herbert, Richard T. Lowndes, Col. Thomas Bowie, Daniel Clarke, Wm. Marbury,

Editors who wish success to the views of the Society will please publish the above as often as they can with convenience.

July 21, 1814.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ruth Dorsey, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, to the subscriber, and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to  
Edward Dorsey, of Edwd. Administrator.  
July 21, 1814. H. N. P. Chas.