

gates of hell shall not prevail. It is matter for fervent transport, that after all the scenes of blood and devastation which have been prolonged through to considerable and so fair a portion of the civilized globe, there are auspicious reasons to believe, that in various essential points of view, religious, moral, and political, a favorable change will have been eventually produced in the condition of nations; that they who have sowed in tears are about to reap in joy;—that in countries once famous on the rolls of glory, whose reputation has been lost in thralldom, sensuality and ignorance, we may now contemplate the renovation of a pure spirit and manly character, with a positive relief from the worst vestiges of tyrannical abuse and barbarous intolerance;—and that, withal, the pledge of protection is now granted to a rational zeal for the progress of improvement and amelioration, tending to erect a blissful millennium on earth; of which the present deliverance may be regarded as the delightful prelude and foretaste. For in this solemn jubilee, under all the affecting impressions which the occasion excites, we may, indeed, exclaim in the language of inspiration—  
"There is sprung up a light for the righteous, and joyful gladness for such as are true-hearted."

NOTE.  
It is proper to state that the foregoing does not embrace all that Mr. Thomas said on the occasion. It however embraces the whole of his remarks (and is copied from the original) relative to the great events in Europe, which have terminated in the downfall of the Tyrant Napoleon. After the conclusion of Mr. Thomas's written oration, he took a luminous and comprehensive view, in an extemporary address of half an hour's length, of the character and policy of the miserable creatures, by whose misrule our country has been brought to the brink of ruin and degradation; in which he discovered a depth of political research, which we believe few men of his age possess. We have great cause to regret that time and circumstances prevented him from reducing the entire oration to writing, for publication. *Publisher.*

BALTIMORE, AUG. 24.  
Capt. Geo. H. Stewart, who arrived here yesterday morning after riding all night from Frederick, has handed us the "Political Examiner Extra" containing the following:

### Glorious Victory.

BUFFALO, AUG. 15.  
The enemy attacked our army this morning at half past 2 o'clock; fought for more than two hours, & was completely beaten with the loss of more than 500 killed and wounded, besides 300 prisoners. Col. Drummond was among the slain. Our loss did not exceed 40 or 50 killed and wounded.

J. B. VARNUM.

From our Correspondent at Washington.

City Gazette Office,  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.  
Head Quarters, Fort Erie, U. C.  
August 15, 7 A. M. 1814.

Dear Sir—My heart is gladdened with gratitude to Heaven and joy to my country, to have it in my power to inform you, that the gallant army under my command has this morning beaten the enemy commanded by Lt. General Drummond, after a severe conflict of three hours, commencing at 2 o'clock, A. M. They attacked us on each flank—got possession of the salient bastion of the old Fort Erie; which was regained at the point of the bayonet, with a dreadful slaughter. The enemy's loss in killed and prisoners is about 600; nearly 300 killed. Our loss is considerable, but I think not one tenth as great as that of the enemy. I will not detain the express to give you the particulars. I am preparing my force to follow up the blow.

With great respect and esteem,  
Your obedient servant,  
EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Brig. Gen. Com'g,  
The Hon. John Armstrong,  
The Sec'y of War.

BY THE EXPEDITION STAGE.  
Extract of a letter from R. Lambert, Esq. now at Buffalo, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.  
A boat arrived this morning with the pleasing intelligence that about 1000 or 1200 of the enemy were killed, wounded and prisoners in the attack on Fort Erie—our loss trifling.

"The enemy got possession of the upper bastion, which was by some means blown up, and destroyed 200 of the enemy—after which our troops sallied out and took about 200.—Col. Drummond (not the General) was killed.  
"Col. D. is nephew to the General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.  
GEN. BROWN'S SECOND BATTLE.

General Brown's Report of the Battle of the 25th ultimo, at the falls of Niagara.

SIR,  
Confined as I was, and have been since the last engagement with the enemy, I fear that the account I am about to give, may be less full and satisfactory, than under other circumstances it might have been made. I particularly fear, that the conduct of the gallant men it was my good fortune to lead, will not be noticed in a way, due to their fame and the honor of our country.

You are already apprised that the army had on the 25th ult. taken a position at Chippewa. About noon of that day, Col. Swift, who was posted at Lewistown, advised me by express, that the enemy appeared in considerable force in Queens-town, and on its heights; that four of the enemy's fleet had arrived during the preceding night, and were then lying near Fort Niagara, and that a number of boats were in view moving up the strait. Within a few minutes after this intelligence had been received, I was further informed by Capt. Denmon, of the Q. M.'s Department, that the enemy was landing at Lewistown, and that our baggage and stores at Schlosser and on their way thither, were in danger of immediate capture. It is proper here to mention, that having received advices as late as the 20th from Gen. Gaines that our fleet was then in port, and the Commodore sick, we ceased to look for co-operation from that quarter, and determined to disencumber ourselves of baggage, and march directly for Burlington Heights. To mark this intention, and to draw from Schlosser a small supply of provisions I fell back upon Chippewa. As this arrangement, under the increased force of the enemy, left much at hazard on our own side of the Niagara, & as it appeared by the before-stated information, that the enemy was about to avail himself of it, I conceived that the most effectual method of recalling him from this object, was to put myself in motion towards Queens-town. General Scott, with the 1st brigade, Towson's artillery, and all the dragoons and mounted men, were accordingly put in march on the road leading thither, with orders to report if the enemy appeared, then to call for assistance, if that was necessary. On the General's arrival at the Falls, he learned that the enemy was in force directly in his front—a narrow piece of woods alone intercepting his view of them. Waiting only to give this information, he advanced upon them. By the time Assistant Adjutant General [Jones] had delivered his message, the action began, and before the remaining part of the division had crossed the Chippewa it had become close and general between the advanced corps. Though gen. Ripley with the second Brigade, Major Hindman with the corps of artillery, and Gen. Porter at the head of his command, had respectively pressed forward with ardor, it was not less than an hour before they were bro't to sustain Gen. Scott, during which time his command most skillfully and gallantly maintained the conflict. Upon my arrival I found that the General had passed the wood and engaged the enemy on the Queenstown road and on the ground to the left of it, with the 9th, 11th, and 22d regiments and Towson's artillery. The 25th had been thrown to the right to be governed by circumstances. Apprehending that these corps were much exhausted, and knowing that they had suffered severely, I determined to interpose a new line with the advancing troops and thus disengage Gen. Scott and hold his brigade in reserve. Orders were accordingly given to General Ripley. The enemy's artillery at this moment occupied a hill which gave him great advantages, and was the key of the whole position. It was supported by a line of infantry. To secure the victory, it was necessary to carry this artillery and seize the height. This duty was assigned to Col. Miller, while, to favor its execution, the 1st Regt. under the command of Col. Nicholas, was directed to menace and amuse the infantry. To my great mortification

this Regt. after a discharge of two, gave way and retreated some distance before it could be rallied, tho' it is believed the officers of the Regt. exerted themselves to shorten this distance. In the mean time, Col. Miller, without regard to this occurrence, advanced steadily and gallantly to his object and carried the height and the cannon. General Ripley brought up the 23d (which had also faltered) to his support and the enemy disappeared before them. The 1st Regt. was now brought into line on the left of the 21st and the detachments of the 17th and 19th, General Porter occupying with his command, the extreme left. About the time Col. Miller carried the enemy's cannon.

The 25th regt. under major Jessup, was engaged in a more obstinate contest with all that remained to dispute with us the field of battle. The major, as has been already stated had been ordered by Gen. Scott, at the commencement of the action, to take ground to his right. He had succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank—had captured (by a detachment under Captain Ketchum) Gen. Riell and sundry other officers and shewed himself again to his own army, in a blaze of fire, which defeated or destroyed a very superior force of the enemy. He was ordered to form on the right of the 2d regiment. The enemy rallying his forces, and as is believed, having received reinforcements, now attempted to drive us from our position, and regain his artillery. Our line was unshaken, and the enemy repulsed. Two other attempts having the same object, had the same issue.—Gen. Scott was again engaged in repelling the former of these; and the last I saw of him on the field of battle, he was near the head of his column, and giving to its march a direction that would have placed him on the enemy's right. It was with great pleasure I saw the good order and intrepidity of Gen. Porter's volunteers from the moment of their arrival, but during the last charge of the enemy, these qualities were conspicuous. Stimulated by the examples set them by their gallant leader, by Major Wood of the Pennsylvania corps, Colonel Dobbin of New-York, and by their officers generally, they precipitated themselves upon the enemy's line, and made all the prisoners which were taken at this point of the action.

Having been for some time wounded, and being a good deal exhausted by loss of blood, it became my wish to devolve the command on General Scott, and retire from the field; but on enquiry, I had the misfortune to learn, that he was disabled by wounds; I therefore kept my post, and had the satisfaction to see the enemy's last effort repulsed. I now consigned the command to General Ripley.

While retiring from the field, I saw and felt that the victory was complete on our part, if proper measures were promptly adopted to secure it. The exhaustion of the men, was however such as made some refreshment necessary. They particularly required water. I was myself extremely sensible of the want of this necessary article. I therefore believed it proper that gen. Ripley and the troops should return to camp, after bringing off the dead, the wounded and the artillery; and in this I saw no difficulty, as the enemy had entirely ceased to act. Within an hour after my arrival in camp I was informed that Gen. Ripley had returned without annoyance and in good order. I now sent for him and after giving him my reasons for the measure I was about to adopt, ordered him to put the troops into the best possible condition; to give to them necessary refreshment; to take with him the picquets and camp guards, and every other description of force; to put himself on the field of battle as the day dawned and there to meet and beat the enemy if he again appeared. To this order he made no objection, and I relied upon its execution. It was not executed. I feel most sensibly how inadequate are my powers in speaking of the troops, to do justice either to their merits or to my own sense of them. Under able direction, they might have done more and better.

From the preceding detail, you have now evidence of the distinguished gallantry of Gens. Scott and Porter, of Col. Miller and Major Jessup.

Of the 1st brigade, the Chief, with his Aid-de-camp Worth, his Major of Brigade Smith, and every commander of battalion, were wounded.

The 2d brigade suffered less; but as a brigade, their conduct entitled them to the applause of their country. After the enemy's strong position had been carried by the 21st, and the detachments of the 17th and 19th, the 1st and 23d assumed a new character. They could not again be shaken or dismayed. Maj. M'Farland of the latter fell nobly at the head of his battalion.

Under the command of Gen. Porter, the militia Volunteers of Pennsylvania and New-York stood undismayed amidst their hottest fire, and repulsed the veterans opposed to them. The Canadian Volunteers, commanded by Col. Wilson, are reported by Gen. Porter as having merited and received his approbation.

The corps of artillery commanded by Major Hindman behaved with its usual gallantry.—Captain Towson's company, attached to the 1st brigade, was the first and the last engaged, and during the whole conflict maintained that high character which they had previously won by their skill and their valor. Capt. Biddle and Richie were both wounded early in the action, but refused to quit the field. The latter declared that he never would leave his piece, and true to his engagement fell by its side, covered with wounds.

The staff of the army had its peculiar merit & distinction. Col. Gardner, Adjt. General, tho' ill, was on horseback and did all in his power; his assistant, Major Jones, was very active and useful. My gallant Aids-de-Camp, Austin and Spencer, had many and critical duties to perform, in the discharge of which the latter fell; I shall ever think of this young man with pride and regret; regret, that his career has been so short—pride, that it has been honorable and distinguished.—The Engineers, maj. M'Ree and Wood, were greatly distinguished on this day, and their high military talents exerted with great effect—they were much under my eye and near my person, and to their assistance a great deal is fairly to be ascribed. I most earnestly recommend them, as worthy of the highest trust and confidence. The staff of gens. Ripley and Porter discovered great zeal and attention to duty. Lt. E. B. Randolph of the 20th regt. is entitled to notice, his courage was conspicuous.

I enclose a return of our loss; those noted as missing, may generally be numbered with the dead. The enemy had but little opportunity of making prisoners.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.  
JACOB BROWN,  
Secretary at War.

Here follows a report of the killed, wounded and missing of the Left Division of the army commanded by Maj. Gen. Brown, in the action of the afternoon and night of the 25th July, 1814, at the Falls of Niagara.

INDIAN NEWS.  
From the Missouri Gazette, Extra, of July 27.

We should have furnished our readers with the following narrative of the late attempt to reach Prairie du Chien before now, had we not expected a statement before now of those who have returned.—In this we have been disappointed, but assure our readers that although the following has been gleaned from conversation with some of the officers, yet it will be substantially correct.

DISASTER!  
As soon as Governor Clark returned from his successful expedition to Prairie du Chien, it was thought proper by Brig. Gen. Howard, commanding in this district, who had in the interim returned to this place, from Kentucky, to send a force to relieve the volunteers and preserve the acquisition so important to the welfare of our country.

For this purpose, Lieutenant Campbell, of the 1st regiment, acting as brigade major, was intrusted with the command of 24 regulars and 56 rangers, in three keel boats; the contractor and sutlers' boat in company.

The whole party, including boats, men and women, amounted to about 133 souls, reached Rock River, within 180 or 200 miles of the Prairie, without any accident. As soon as they entered the rapids, they were visited by hundreds of Sacs and Foxes, some of the latter bearing letters from the garrison above, to St. Louis; the officers being unacquainted with Indian manners, imagined the savages to be friendly; to this fatal security may be attributed the catastrophe which followed.—It appears that the sutlers and

contractor's boat had arrived near the head of the rapids, and proceeded on, having on board the ammunition, with a sergeant's guard; the rangers in two barges followed, and had proceeded two miles in advance of the commander's barge.—The latter inclined to the east side in search of the main channel, and being on a lee shore, proceeded with much difficulty; and as the gale increased were drifted into shoal water, within a few yards of a high bank, covered with grass waist high; a few steps from the bow and stern, a umbrage of willows set from the shore.

In this position the commanding officer thought proper to remain until the wind abated—sentries were placed at proper intervals, and the men were occupied in cooking, when the report of several guns announced an attack. At the first fire all the sentries were killed, and before those on shore could reach the barge, 15 or 20 out of them were killed and wounded. At this time the force and intentions of the Indians were fully developed.

On each shore the savages were observed in quick motion, some in canoes, crossing to the battle ground—others were observed running from above and below to the scene of attack; in a few minutes, from 5 to 700 were assembled on the bank and among the willows, within a few yards of the bow and stern of the barges. The Indians gave the whoop, and commenced a tremendous fire. The surviving brave men in the barge cheered and returned the fire from a swivel and fire-arms. At this critical juncture, Lts. Rector and Riggs of the fangers, who commanded the two barges ahead, did not hear the guns, but saw the smoke, and concluded an attack was made; dropped down; Riggs' boat stranded about 100 yards below Campbell's, and Rector, to avoid a like misfortune, and preserve himself from a raking fire, anchored above—both barges opened a brisk fire on the Indians; but as the enemy fired from covers, it is thought little execution was done. About one hour was spent in this unequal contest, when Campbell's barge was discovered on fire, to relieve which, Rector cut his cable and fell to windward of him, and took out the survivors. Finding he could not assist Riggs, having a number of wounded on board, and in danger of running on a lee shore, he made the best of his way to this place, where he arrived on Sunday evening last.

It is feared that the sutlers and contractor's boats have been captured, as they were not less than 6 miles ahead, and must be ignorant of the transaction below. Mr. B. O'Fallen owned and conducted the sutler's baggage. The contractor's barge had a full load of provision; so that in the event of their capture, the savages will glut their vengeance on the 20 or 30 defenceless men, and obtain a supply of about 200 lbs. of gun-powder, a considerable quantity of merchandise, and upwards of 200 lbs. of pork, flour, whiskey, &c.

Killed and Wounded.  
There were 8 regulars killed, and 14 wounded—2 died on their passage to this place. One ranger killed and 4 wounded on board of Lt. Rector's barge.

Brigade Major Campbell and Dr. Stewart are severely wounded.

Two women and a child were severely wounded—one of the women and a child is since dead.

Just as we had finished detailing the above unfortunate affair, we received the glad tidings of the arrival of Lt. Riggs at Cape au Gray—he lost 3 men killed and 4 wounded. Would to Heaven we could account for the remaining two barges.

Consolatory.  
As we were preparing the foregoing for press, gun-boat Governor Clark, commanded by capt. Yeiser, arrived here in nine days from Prairie du Chien, with the contractor's and sutlers' barges, which were fortunately relieved as the Indians were about to board them.

From the officers of the Governor Clark, we have received the following very important news from the Prairie. On the 17th inst. the long expected British force appeared in view, marching from the Ousconsin toward the village; the line of regular troops, militia and Indians extended about two miles, with 24 flags flying. A British officer arrived at the fort demanding its surrender; Lieut. Perkins returned for answer that he was able and prepared to defend the post entrusted to his charge. Before the return of his flag the British commenced a fire upon the Gov. Clark, from a small battery of three three pounders, which was immediately answered from a six pounder from the boat.—Soon after the firing commenced, a large body of Indians and white troops crossed to the island in front of the village, and enabled them to fire on the boat at pistol shot distance and screen themselves behind trees from the grape which incessantly poured from the boat. In this manner the contest continued for 2 hours, until the gun-boat received several shot between wind and water, when it was concluded to move down the river. By this movement down the narrow channel, they had to run the gauntlet through a line of musketry nearly 9 miles.

On approaching the rapids, Capt. Yeiser sent his skiff with nine men down to reconnoitre, who discovered Riggs' boat engaged with Indians and Campbell's barge on fire. These appearances induced the boat's crew to return and the Indians to call them to come on shore, raising to their view the English flag, believing them to be Mackinaw voyagers.

Before the return of the reconnoitering boat, the Gov. Clark joined the contractor's and sutler's boats. Those on board were ignorant of the fate of the boats below, and would in the course of a quarter of an hour have been in the power of the savages, if they had not been providentially snatched from destruction.

Several were wounded on board the Governor Clark, viz: Lieut. HENDERSON & Ensign S. PIERRE, severely. Five privates were wounded—one died on the way down the day after his leg was amputated.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY AUG. 23. 1814.

The Friends of Peace in the Third Congressional District, composed of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties, and the City of Annapolis, have determined to support JOHN C. HARRISON, Esquire, as a Representative from said District to the next Congress.

### PEACE TICKET FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

John Stewart, Richard Tootell,  
Edward Griffith, Benj. W. Lecompte

### FOR CAROLINE.

Col. Wm. Potter, Wm. McDonald,  
Matthew Driver, Richard Hughlett

### FOR TALBOT.

Ed. N. Hamilton, John Seth,  
Jabez Caldwell, Alexander Hand

### FOR WORCESTER.

E. K. Wilson, I. Quinton,  
T. N. Williams, R. J. H. Handy.

### FOR ALLEGANY.

Wm. M. Mahon, Jesse Tomlinson,  
Wm. Hilleary, Jacob Lantz.

### FOR FREDERICK.

Jao. H. Thomas, Joshua Howard,  
Col. Jno. Thomas, Joseph Taney, secy

### FOR QUEEN ANNE'S.

Gideon Emory, James Massey,  
Wm. Carrisbach, Richd. J. Harris

### FOR PRINCE-GEORGE'S.

Wm. Dent Hall, Arch. Van-Horn,  
Henry Waring, Ths. T. Somers

The latest advices state General Winder's Head Quarters to be at Centerville, about ten miles from Washington. Col. Beall, with the regiment from this City, 1000 strong, said to be at the Forest Ball Room, about one mile and a half distant from the advanced guard of the enemy, which is encamped at Brick Church. As Gen. Winder's army hourly receiving reinforcements, a battle may be confidently looked for. The Enemy's force is said to be commanded by Gen. Ross.

A Frigate, Schooner and Sloop, with sixteen Barges, are the only Vessels of the Enemy in sight of this place.

Died, in this City, much regretted, on Friday morning, Mr. HENRY WILLIAMSON, the 26th year of his age, after a short illness.

### For the Maryland Gazette.

No. III.  
Some additional observations on the conduct of the executive of Maryland, and in answer to the clamours of the war-party, remain to be made. Intelligent men who have made themselves acquainted with the nature of our several governments, and the powers of each, may laugh at the notion, that the war to be declared by the general government, and carried on by the state authorities, that while the former is a liberty at any time produce a state of war, and cloaked with the most ample powers carry it on, it may, as soon as the war is declared, impose upon the states all the burthens of self-defence while its own resources are to be exhausted in schemes of conquest. Surely this is not in the contemplation of the framers of our constitution, and why have they made it the sole