WASHINGTON, May 23.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship Superior,
Sackett's Harbor, May 12, 1814.

I have not heard from Oswego since I wrote last. The enemy's fleet left Kingston again yesterday. The Lady of the Lake doged them until evening and was several times chased by one of their brigs. The enemy had with him a number of small vessels and gun boats, and at sundown were standing about S. W. evidently bound again to Oswego or Gennessee River, on some marauding expedition.

Extract of a letter from Samuel T. Anderson, Esq. Navy Store Keeper at New York, & charged with the transportation of stores to Sackett's Harbour, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Albany, May 15th, 1814.

I hope to reach home in a day or two, in the mean time one of the gentlemen engaged in our transportation business has arrived at that place, whence the stores are now to be carried by land, a distance of 67 miles. As a great part of the heavy stores reached their place of destination, and the loss has been but trifling, I hope that the capture of Oswego will not prevent the operations of the fleet more than 15 days at most—perhaps not 8.

Extract of a letter from L. Warrington, Esq. Captain of the U. S. Ship Peacock, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Savannah, May 12.

SIR,

"I wrote to inform you, that the amount of the specie deposited in Bank from H. M. late sloop Epervier is $118,-000, and that about $10,000, as near as we can judge, have been plundered by her crew, to the disgrace of her commander and officers, who took no steps to restrain or prevent this lawless and unprincipled act.

I have taken upon myself to liberate from prison, until your pleasure shall be known, two men (Seldon and Murray) who composed part of the Epervier's crew, and claiming protection from me as Americans; stating that they had been impressed and compelled to serve, altho' repeatedly coming forward to give themselves up as prisoners of war.

Murray declares himself a Long Island man, and I believe him, for he has given such an accurate account of it as no stranger could have done. I have placed them on board the Troup (Lieut. Walpole) until the propriety of their claims is established or disallowed."

THE CREEK WAR.

Official despatch from General Jackson, to his excellency Governor Blount, dated Camp, at the junction of the Coosee and Tallapoose, April 18th, 1814.

SIR,

I am happy to inform you that the campaign is at length drawing to a prosperous close. We have scoured the Coosee and Tallaposee, and the intervening country. A part of the enemy on the latter river had made their escape across it just before our arrival and are flying in consternation towards Pensacola. Many of those on the Coosee and the neighboring country, have come in and surrendered unconditionally; and others are on their way and hourly arriving to submit in the same day.

We will overtake those who have fled, and make them sensible there is no more safety in flight than in resistance. They must supplicate peace if they would enjoy it.

Many of the negroes who were taken at Fort Mimms, have been delivered up, and one white woman, (Poliy Jones) with her two children. They will be properly taken care of. The Tallapoosee king has been arrested, and is here in confinement. The Tostabatchee king of the Hickory ground tribe has delivered himself up. Weatherfield has been with me, and I did not confine him. He will be with me again in a few days, Peter M'Quin has been taken, but escaped.—He must be taken again. Hillinbagee, their great Prophet, has also absconded, but he will be found. They were the instigators of the war, and such is their situation.

The advance of the eastern division formed a junction with me at Hallawellee, on the 15th, and accompanied me to Fort Decatur opposite Tuckabatchee, & the rest will arrive in a few days, except what will be left for the retention of the posts. Major Gen. Pinckney will join the army at this place to morrow or next day. The business of the campaign will not I presume require that I or my troops should remain here much longer. Gen. Pinckney and Col. Hawkins, who is now with me, have been appointed to make the treaty.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your most obd't humble serv't,
ANDREW JACKSON.
Major General.

His Excellency WILLIE BLOUNT,
Governor of Tennessee.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

On Wednesday night last, the bridge near Rope's Ferry and four vessels were burnt by the British. The vessels were as follows—sloop Mary, Harris; smack Traveller, Smith, and schr. Favorite, all belonging to N. London.

The squadron off New London, on Wednesday, had in their possession, seventeen coasters, three of which had been captured that day.

The following information on the subject of the burning of the bridge and vessels at Rope's Ferry, is copied from a letter received in town this morning:

New London, Wednesday evening, 11 *o'clock.*

Since writing you this evening, sundry expresses have arrived from Rope Ferry, stating that three barges were approaching the bridge, towing in an armed schooner which was intended to fire the coasters there. Harris, it seems, is one which was chased in there before sun down, and, by express this moment arrived, is now on fire, and it is supposed several others (with the bridge also) will share the same fate.

A detachment of 50 men, from Fort Trumbull, with two pieces of artillery, and a number of volunteers, have gone forward, and may possibly be in season to save some of the vessels above. The schooner Citizen, of our's, is now finished, and may possibly go with the rest.—Harris was lying a few rods below the bridge, when fired, and the privateer, or enemy's schooner but a short distance below him.

In haste, your's, &c.

HORRID MURDER!

Lieut. Thomas Weller. of Roxbury, Conn. an officer in the U. S. army, stationed at New Milford, some time since enlisted a man at that place named Warner Knap, and after enlistment permitted him to remain at home and work on his farm, until marching orders were received. When such orders were received the recruits were collected, but Knap not appearing, Lieut. Weller, on Tuesday last, went in search of him, and found him working in the field. He informed him of the orders, and told him to get ready to go on to the rendezvous. Knap asked permission to go home first, which being granted, Knap went and was followed at a distance by Lieut. Weller. After waiting some time at the door, Weller called out to know if Knap was ready. The reply was, I'll be ready in a moment. Soon after he came out to the door with a loaded pistol in his hand, and presenting it to Lieut. Weller, said, Now I'm ready. Weller saying he was not to be intimidated by such conduct, advanced to take hold of him, when Knap discharged the contents of the pistol at Lt. W. who survived the wound received only a few hours. Knap has armed himself with three pistols and a fowling piece, and threatened to kill every person who should attempt to take him, until his amunition was exhausted. Lieut. March, the other United States' officer stationed there, has armed all the recruits and surrounded Knap's house, for the purpose of taking him, but had not yet succeeded on Wednesday afternoon, when our informant (the stage driver) left Danbury.

BURLINGTON, May 13.

ALARM.

The enemy's fleet appeared off this bay yesterday morning. The whole force which has hove in sight, is seven row gallies, four sloops and one brig.—In the afternoon the row gallies made a landing on Juniper Island, (so called) about four miles out of the bay. Their object is probably to pick up our watercraft on the lake and make a visit to Vergennes.

We understand by a gentleman from Vergennes, who arrived in town last evening, that Com. M'Donough had sailed to meet the enemy with what force he had completed, which consists of one sloop of war, five sloops and ten gallies. Should this be correct, we doubt not that the result will be favorable to our navy, and whatever may transpire of an interesting nature before our next publication, will be given in an extra sheet.

An abstract of the official reports of the General Hospital at Burlington, Vt. under the direction of Dr. James Mann, hospital surgeon, for the months of January, February, March and April.

	Sick	*Deaths*
Month of January	180	7
do February	631	17
do March	930	29
do April	690	21

Remaining sick and convalescent in hospital, April 30, 1814, 160.

Number required medical aid, April 30, 1814, 85. May 6, 1814.

Note. The principal part of the sick of the army at Plattsburg, French Mills, and Burlington, have been admitted into the general hospital at Burlington, after the army retreated from French Mills to Plattsburg and Burlington.

FALL OF OSWEGO!

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

ONANDAGO, May 12.

"I am at this time at leisure, recruiting from the hardships and privations necessarily encountered in my little campaign to meet His Britannic Majesty's forces, who had taken possession of Oswego; and who we expected would push forward about 13 miles up the Seneca river to the head of the Falls, to take and destroy a large store of governmental beef, flour, pork, whiskey, &c. as also the ordnance and naval stores intended for the equipment of our additional maritime strength now building at Sackett's Harbor; were it not for the very unfriendly reception they met with, from between 3 and 400 of Colonel Mitchell's U. S. artillery, assisted by a few militia.

They had serious scruples about leaving their heavy ships, and in fact gave it up as a bad job. Perhaps the resistance made by this little band of heroes, has seldom been equalled, never surpassed. They were assailed in their fort without any other offensive weapons than their muskets and sabres, with three single redoubts, with one gun in each. Opposite the fort, in front, lay three heavy ships, one of 62 guns, and several smaller vessels, carrying guns, hauled as close as they chose to give effect to their shot; yet they were unable, after two or three hours tremendous cannonading, to dislodge the troops or silence their few guns, until they had made good their landing of near *two thousand regulars* who were raining their roar to cut off their retreat, and a large body of sailors assailed in front and scealing with their boarding pies; but even with these perils in view, when the orders were given to retreat, Capt. Boyle told me he was compelled to drive some of the men from his gun with his sword, and some remained with the fort, [about 24 or 25 in number] so long that their retreat was cut off. They kept up their destructive fire till the sailors led by Sir James Yeo, had gone into their works, nor did all lay down their arms, until seized and forcibly held by numbers, and their muskets wrested out of their hands.

Our loss in killed, wounded and taken, was from 65 to 70, about 15 killed, several since died of their wounds. A Col. Parsons, where Sir James and General Drummond took their quarters while on shore, told me that they acknowledge their loss to be over 100, one of whom was one of their most celebrated officers. We lost a Lieut. Blaney, said to be from Delaware, a fine officer.

It was painful to humanity to go over the ground, after they had cleared out, which was done with some precipitation, and see hats torn partly off by large shot, and see the hair, blood and even brains of the poor unfortunate fellows still remaining there. The enemy buried our dead, as well as part of their own, on the spot, yet slightly, for those who were so unlucky as to get their birth in the upper tier of those common graves could not be said to be buried, for on looking at two of those dreadful receptacles for the dead, I saw 3 pairs of feet in sight, sometimes a hand or two, and the faces barely covered with a piece of turf, and blood in profusion where the poor fellows fell to the ground.

The enemy evacuated, and lay some miles out at day light next morning.—Our troops fell back to the Falls, where they have been reinforced by 8 or 400 riflemen from Sackett's Harbour. We left two pieces of our field artillery with them, and returned to our homes."

Patriot.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

THE ATTACK ON OSWEGO.

Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Brown to the Secretary at War, dated

Head Quarters,
Sackett's Harbor, May 12, 1814.

SIR,

Enclosed is an abstract from the report of Lt. Col. Mitchell, of the affair at Oswego. Being well satisfied with the manner in which the Colonel executed my orders, and with the evidence given of steady discipline and gallant conduct on the part of the troops, I have noticed them in the general order, a copy of which is enclosed.

The enemy's object was the naval and military stores deposited at the Falls, 13 miles in rear of the Fort. These were protected. The stores at the Fort and village were not important.

I am, &c.
JACOB BROWN,
Major General.

Hon. Secretary at War.

REPORT.

I informed you of my arrival at Fort Oswego on the 30th ult. This post being but occasionally and not recently occupied by regular troops, was in a bad state of defence. Of cannon we had but 5 old guns, 3 of which had lost their trunnions. What could be done in the way of repair was effected—new platforms were laid, the gun carriages put in order, and decayed pickets replaced. On the 5th inst. the British naval force, consisting of 4 large ships, 3 brigs and a number of gun and other boats were descried at reveille-beating about 7 miles from the Fort. Information was immediately given to Captain Woolsey of the navy, (who was at Oswego village) and to the neighboring militia. It being doubtful on what side of the river the enemy would attempt to land, & my force (290 effectives) being too small to bear division, I ordered the tents in store to be pitched on the village side, while I occupied the other with my whole force.—It is probable that this artifice had its effect and determined the enemy to attack where, from appearances, they expected the least opposition. About one o'clock the fleet appoached. Fifteen boats, large and crowded with troops, at a given signal, moved slowly to the shore. These were preceded by gun boats sent to take the woods and cover the landing, while the larger vessels opened a fire upon the Fort. Capt. Boyle and Lieut. Legate, (so soon as he debarking boats got within range of our shot) opened upon them a very successful fire from the shore battery, and compelled 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 militia. The first mentioned was 60 feet long, carried 36 oars and 3 sails and could accommodate 150 men. She had received a ball thro' her bow, and was nearly filled with water.

Picket Guards were stationed at different points & 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 3 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 & Melvin's) met their advancing columns, while the other companies engaged the flanks of the enemy. Lieut. Pearce 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 400 yards of the Fort. Capt. 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, six hundred marines, two companies of the Glengary corps, and 150 seamen.

Gen. Drummond and Com. Yeo were the land and naval commanders. They burned the old barracks and evacuated the Fort about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 7th.

Our loss in killed is 6; in wounded 38—and in missing, 25. That of the enemy is much greater. Deserters, and citizens of ours taken prisoners and afterwards released, state their killed at 64 and wounded in proportion ———among these are several land and naval 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 Lieut. Legate merit my highest approbation, & indeed I want language to express my admiration of their gallant conduct. The subalterns M'Comb, Ansert, Ring, Robb, Earle, M'Clintock & 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 and were anxious to be useful.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Sackett's Harbour,
12*th May*, 1814.

Major Gen. Brown has the satisfaction of announcing to the troops of his division that the detachment under the command of Lt. Col. Mitchell of the corps of Artillery, have by their gallant & highly military conduct on the 5th and 6th inst. gained a name in arms worthy of the nation they serve & the cause they support. For nearly two days they maintained an unequal contest against ten times their own numbers, and but yielded their post when the interest of their country made that measure necessary.

The companies composing this gallant detachment were Boyle's, Romayne's, M'Intire's, and Pierce's of the heavy artillery, Melvin's of the light artillery, and a few seamen under the command of Lieut. Pearce of the Navy—in all, less than *three hundred men*. The enemy's force by land and water exceeded *three thousand*.

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

Vergennes, 14th May, 1814.

"I have the honor to inform you that an engagement between our battery at the mouth of Otter creek, and 8 of the enemy's galleys with a bomb vessel, has just terminated by the retreat of the enemy, who, it is supposed, came with an intention of blockading us.

"The battery, commanded by Captain Thornton of the artillery, who was gallantly assisted by Lieut. Cassin of the Navy, received but little injury, altho' a number of shells were thrown, and many lodged 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 sloops, were within two and a half miles of the Point, on which the 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 vessels down to the mouth of the Creek, which however we could not effect until the enemy had withdrawn. Our whole force is now at the Creek's mouth, with the exception of the schooner, and she will be down also in the course of four or five days."

The following is a specimen of that bold eloquence which nature seldom bestows, and still less seldom bursts forth from the uncultivated mind.

Weatherford, the Speaker, has been, thro' this war, one of the most active and enterprizing chiefs. As a partizan leader he has frequently opposed his enemy where he was little expected. Seeing that it was in vain any longer to resist, he voluntarily came in and delivered himself up; in a private interview with Gen. Jackson, he made the following short, though forcible and bold address, which was forwarded by a person who was present:

"I fought at Fort Mimms—I fought the Georgia army—I did you all the injury I could—had I been supported as I was promised, I would have done you more. But my warriors are all killed—I can fight you no longer. I look back with sorrow, that I have brought destruction on my nation. I am now in your power, do with me as you please—I am a soldier."

Clarion.

NATIONAL VIEWS.

In reasoning from the interests of the powers of the continent of Europe and the pledges which they have heretofore respectively given, of what might be expected from them in the event of a safe and satisfactory peace with France, we have thought that there could be no doubt that they would interpose their good offices, and aid, if necessary, in support of the rights for which we contend. Let us examine this subject more critically. Its importance merits it.

The contest in which we are engaged is not for ourselves alone. It is in defence of the rights of all nations who have any interest in commerce, or in those higher and nobler branches of policy which are connected with it. The nations of Europe are now too enlightened not to know the consequences that would result from permitting the absolute dominion of the ocean to be usurped by any one of them. We hazard nothing in asserting that the power which holds that ascendancy will have gone further, in establishing universal domination, than it is possible to establish, on land, by conquest. The monopoly of commerce is a necessary consequence of the dominion of the sea. The power holding the one can regulate the other; to this nation dispense favour on that impose restraints and penalties. The government commanding the commerce of the world possesses its wealth, and wealth is power. That G. Britain grasps at this high pre-eminence cannot be denied. That she has sought it, by a systematic policy which took advantage of the circumstances of the times; of the dangers, distresses, weakness and credulity of other powers, is not less obvious. None of the nations of Europe are interested in permitting this state of things to exist.—They are all interested in producing one which may be compatible with the general prosperity and independence of each.

Most of the powers who are now the allies of Great Britain, in the contest with France, received serious wrongs from the British government at different stages of the war between Great Britain and France. Several of them were actually engaged, at different periods, in the war against Great Britain, on the side of France. This was the case with Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Spain, and Holland, most of whom acted independently, under a just sense of their wrongs.—These wrongs were inflicted, on the high seas, or by means of the maritime superiority which Great Britain had gained.—It is a well known fact, that in the use of her power she has disregarded the rights of others, even those the best affected to her. It cannot be presumed that she will cease to do it, should her ascendency be better established, nor can it be believed that the other powers of Europe will submit to her usurpations, or be insensible to their rights and honor, when they find themselves in a situation to assert them.

To form a reasonable estimate of the result of the negociation at Gottenburg, or of the support which we may expect in it from Russia and the other powers of the continent, we must look with some minuteness to the situation in which the peace with France will place all the parties to it. This must in a certain degree depend on the nature of the peace, and that on the party with whom it is made.—If peace is made with Bonaparte, we may form some idea, from what we have seen, as well as from other circumstances, of its conditions, and of the state in which it will leave Europe. If with the house of Bourbon, more uncertainty hangs over the subject. In the former event, France will be a party to it. In the latter, the allies will dictate its conditions. A prince who owes his elevation exclusively to foreign powers, who have entered his country with powerful armies, and in a great measure subdued it, as must be the case if the house of Bourbon be restored, can hardly be considered a party to any treaty they may frame with him. This is no speculative reasoning. It is plain matter of fact to which all must assent. It is not necessary, for our purpose, to pursue this subject further in this particular branch at this time. Let us suppose that such a peace is made with France, as will have secured the continent from danger from that quarter, at least for the present; and this may be presumed, from the last accounts, whether it be made with Bonaparte or the Bourbons. Such a peace would enable the Emperor of Russia, and his allies of the continent, to look to the usurpations of England, and to concert and adopt such measures as might be found most expedient, to prevent a repetition of them.—In pursuit of this great object, their attention would naturally be drawn to the negociation at Gottenburg, between the United States and Great Britain, sustained by the former, for the security of those rights, from whose violation by the latter those powers had so often suffered.—The attention of the Emperor of Russia will be more particularly drawn to this negociation, from the circumstance that it grew out of the offer of his mediation, which G. Britain rejected. The same may be expected of the Crown Prince of Sweden, who, it is said, has repeatedly expressed his willingness to promote an accommodation between the United States and Great Britain, on just conditions, and in whose dominions the negociation is held.

It would nevertheless be highly improper