AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, May 13.

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[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]
NEW-YORK, May 10.

From the New York Evening Post.

The privateers Harrison and Thetus, of Baltimore, went to sea on Sunday night last, and escaped the British 74 which is cruizing off the Hook. The privateer Whig was at anchor inside of the Hook yesterday afternoon.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Lisbon, to a merchant in this city, dated, March 3.

"We have frequently endeavoured to convince our friends in America how erroneous is the supposition (too prevalent among them) that our markets must at all times be influenced by theirs. Facts have now come in aid of our arguments, and they will no doubt long be remembered by the parties interested, whose loses arising from an adherence to their own opinions in opposition to those of their correspondents, are very heavy—in some cases 40, in others full 50 per cent. We are extremely rejoiced that you are not of the number. About 7000 barrels of Philadelphia superfine flour (confessedly the best here) were sold last week at $11 per barrel, and to day at public auction 1000 barrels from Baltimore went off at $10, and india corn at $1, for which 10 months ago the supercargo refuses $2 25 best wheat will not command more than $2 12 1-2 cents, and rye $1 12 1-2 cents the demands very limited. The prospect of a general peace has a tendency to depress prices still further, and there is yet on hand a large proportion of the American produce imported last spriug."

Office of the Daily Advertiser, Boston, Saturday, May 7, 1814.

Arrived, Russian brig Naderska, Spinder, from Stockholm, via Lisbon. Sailed fr Stockholm the 25th Nov. last, when 45 days out put into Lisbon in distress; whence she sailed the 8th of March. Left several Portuguese vessels from the U. States before reported. 29th ult. lat. 42 1-2, long 64, was boarded fr. the Nymph frigate treated politely.

The Swedish ship ordered off from New London by the Bulwark, 74, was the Charlotte, Elstrom, cargo iron and German goods. She sailed from Halifax 24th ult. A passenser in her has arrived in town, he states, that the Bulwark intended to send the Sylph sloop of war with the Charlotte, to see that she did not get into an Eastern port—that is, to convoy her off the coast, to render the Blockade effectual.

The Packet which ar. at Halifax, from England, brought London papers only to the 8th March. They mentioned the armistice having taken place between the French and the allied armies. He informs, that a Spanish schr from Porto Rico, bound to the U. States had been sent in, the only vessel for some time. He also informs that a transport ship, with invalid soldiers and women and children, had an engagement off Halifax Light house with an American schr privateer, which attempted to carry her by boarding, but were repulsed. The Transport succeeded in getting into Halifax the next morning, about the 20th ult. She was from St. Johns, (N. B.) and had 3 men killed and 14 wounded. The same day of her arrival, the Manly sloop of war went out in pursuit of the privateer, which she soon got sight of, but the superior sailing of the privateer enabled her to play with the Manly, although at no great distance from each other, and the Manly was obliged to return. On her return, the privateer chased her into port.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

IN ANTICIPATION OF THE MAIL.
BOSTON, May 7th.

Two frigates and a brig were off Cape Ann yesterday afternoon. The latter had taken a schooner, said to belong to Penobscot, and set her on fire. She was towed into Sandy Bay last evening, burnt to the water's edge.—One of the ships the Junon, brought too a fishing boat, took out some fish which they paid liberally for, and then let her go.

On the 30th ult. Eastport was blockaded by the Fantome brig of war and Bream schr.—They had taken several vessels.

A Lloyd's List of January 4th, mentions the capture of the Volunteer, from Nantz for N. York; and that she had arrived at Guernsey.

We have received Halifax papers, containing London dates to the 7th of March, and have inclosed you most of the articles they contain which possess any general interest.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Her Royal Highness the Queen of Wirtemberg is about to return to her native country; for which purpose certain arrangements have already taken place.

By the accession of the King of Naples to the Coalition, the Allies gain 6000 Neapolitan troops.

The Cossacks lately had the good fortune to liberate about 1000 English prisoners in the interior of France, by attacking and dispersing their escort.

March 2. The further adjournment of Parliament to the 21st ult. was deemed necessary in the present state of affairs on the Continent. Austria having positively refused to listen to any propositions for excluding the present usurper from the throne of France, notwithstanding all remonstrances from G. Britain, Russia, and the other allies, it is supposed that the assent of our Ministry will be given, though with great reluctance, to a treaty with the present government of that country.

Hamburgh yet holds out; but in a late affair the enemy under Davoust was defeated, with the loss of 900, among whom were some officers of distinction.

Marshal Soult has gone to Paris with great part of his army. Suchet has quitted Spain, leaving small garrisons in Barcelona, &c.—Lord Wellington's head quarters February 15, were at Pau, 90 miles S. of Bordeaux; and the British army will move forward, as soon as supplies are procured, towards Toulouse, Languedoc, &c.

Letters from Paris state that Monsieur James, who had been treasurer to Joseph Bonaparte, had absconded with two and a half millions of livres.

At Buenos Ayres, a fine is imposed of 500 dols. upon any person sending a letter to G. Britain, not conveyed by a British ship of war.

March 6. For these two days there have been all sorts of reports, no official intelligence or French papers having arrived. The conferences for an Armistice broken off—a separate peace between Austria and France—the removal under French escort of the Chatillon Plenipotentaries to Paris—the advance of Bulow to Meaux—the consequent alarm at Paris—the sudden return of Bonaparte from pursuing Schwartzenberg—and the immediate readvance of the latter—Blucher surrounded—and Blucher in quick retreat upon Rheims or Soissons. Such were the different and contradictory reports of yesterday.—The advance of Bulow to Meaux was stated on the authority of a letter said to have been received from Paris, dated on the 28th Feb. as 10 at night. "We are in great alarm," says that letter; "considerable destruction has been occasioned by the light troops of the enemy in our immediate neighborhood. Bulow, or Blucher, has arrived at Meaux, distant 25 miles from this city, with 25,000 men, and Ozernich es with 6000 Cossacks."

Upon the above intelligence, a morning paper has observed, that Bulow could not have been at Meaux on the 28th, a Brussels article of the 25th mentioning that his corps were then only preparing to march through Brussels. The Paris letter may have been mistaken in the name of the general; but part of Winzingerode's army may still have been at Meaux on the 27th or 28th ult. The last F. bulletins informed, first of Blucher, Yorck and Sacken having been attacked at Mery on the Seine on the 22d ult. and secondly of the same corps, with the addition of Kleist's and of reinforcements from Soissons (Winzingerode's division) being on the the 26th manœuvreing against Marmont, who was at Erte Gaucher. Now, as the bulletin mentioned that Blucher though attacked at Mery on the 22d, and driven out of the town, could not be pursued, he might have continued his march upon Troyes, from whence he was only 20 miles distant. As he did not do this, we must suppose, that his having taken a different route was from choice, not compulsion: and that hearing of Winzingerode being on his march from Soissons, followed by the rest of the Crown Prince's army, he determined to march and join him, and probably make a joint attempt upon Paris. This, it will be observed, is in the nature of Blucher's military tactics. When Bonaparte made his excursions from Dresden against the Bohemian frontier, Blucher advanced from the Silesian, and Bonaparte was immediately forced to give up his operations against the prince of Schwartzenberg, and hasten across the Elbe to approach Blucher. Blucher, finding that Bonapart was pursuing Schwartzenberg to the Aube, might think it a favorable moment to re-adopt his Silesian tactics, and make another movement towards Paris, especially as his army would be so strongly reinforced on its march by Winzingerode's division. Accordingly on the 25th or 26th, for the exact time is not mentioned, we find him in front of Marmont's position, at Ferte Gaucher. Marmont, who had no force strong enough to resist Blucher, might have fallen back, and it is by no means improbable that by the 28th the light troops of Blucher's advanced guard might have been at Meaux.

The effect of this movement of Blucher, if the sickening negotiation for an armistice do not put a sudden stop to the operations here as well as in other quarters, may be, to enable him to advance to Paris, or to oblige Bonaparte to measure back his steps with all possible speed, and give up his pursuit of Schwartzenberg.——If he directs his force against Blucher, the Austrian general may re-advance to the vicinity of Paris, unless, which we cannot believe, Bonaparte has a force capable of opposing Blucher in one quarter and Schwartzenberg in another; and it is to be considered that all the country in the north and north east of Blucher's position is open to him, either to receive the reinforcements known to be on the march to join him, or to fall back upon them. If Bonaparte then pursue him, he must leave Paris uncovered to the Austrians: if he proceed against the Austrians, he gives Blucher an opportunity of again advancing towards the capital.—This view of affairs differs somewhat from that which we were inclined to take on the first perusal of the last Paris papers. A few hours will determine whether we are correct or not.

The next arrival from France must bring us news of great importance. We hope that one piece of that intelligence will not be an arrangement of an armistice.

It is said in private letters that a flag of truce had been sent to Bayonne, requiring its surrender, which being refused, a bombardment was immediately begun by the Spaniards, the British force having advanced across the Adour.

March 5.

A letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilson Crocker, esq. dated on board his majesty's ship York, in Cawsand bay, the 2d inst. encloses the following:—

His majesty's ship Eurotas, Plymouth Sound, March 1, 1814.

MY LORD—I have the honor to inform your lordship, that his majesty's ship under my command, parted company with the Rippon on Monday night, the 21st ult. in chase of a vessel which proved to be a Swedish merchant ship; on Friday the 25th in endeavoring to rejoin the Rippon, being then in lat. 47, 40 N. and long. 9, 30, west, we perceived a sail upon the lee beam, to which we gave chase.—We soon discovered her to be an enemy's frigate, and that she was endeavouring to outmanœuvre us in bringing her to action; but having much the advantage in sailing, (altho' the wind had unfortunately died away,) we were enabled at about 5 o'clock to pass under her stern, hail her and commence close action.

When receiving her broadside and passing to her bow, our mizen mast was shot away. I then ordered the helm to be put down to lay her aboard, but the wreck of our mizen mast laying on our quarter, prevented this desirable object from being accomplished.

The enemy just passed clear of us, and both oficers and men of the Eurotas renewed the action with the most determined bravery and resolution. While the enemy returned our fire in a warm and gallant manner. We succeeded in raking her again, and then lay broadside to broadside; at 6, 20, our mainmast fell by the board, the enemy's mizenmast falling at the same time; at 6, 50, our foremast fell, and the enemy's mainmast almost immediately afterwards. At 10 minutes after seven she slackened her fire, but having her foremast standing, she succeeded with her foresail in getting out of range.—During the whole of the action we kept up a heavy and well directed fire, nor did I know which most to admire, the seamen at the great guns, or the marines with their small arms, they vying with each other who should most annoy the enemy.

I was at this time so much exhausted by the loss of blood, from wounds I had received in the early part of the action from a grape shot, that I found it impossible for me to remain any longer upon deck. I was therefore under the painful necessity of desiring Lieut. Smith (first lieutenant) to take command of the quarter deck, and to clear the wreck of the foremast and mainmast, which then lay nearly fore and aft the deck, and to make sail after the enemy; but at the same time I had the satisfaction of reflecting that I had left the command in the hands of a most active and zealous officer.

We kept sight of the enemy during the night by means of boat sails and a jigger on the ensign staff; and before 12 o'clock the next day, Lieut. Smith reported to me, that by the great exertions of every officer and man, jury courses, topsails, and spanker, were set in chase of the enemy, who had not even cleared away his wreck, and that we were coming up with her very fast, going at the rate of six and half knots; that the decks were perfectly clear; and that the officers and men were as eager to renew the action as they were to commence it; but, to the great mortification of every one on board, we perceived two sail on the lee bow, which proved to be the Dryad and Achates, they having crossed the enemy, (we only four or five miles distant) before we could get up to her, deprived us of the gratification of having her colors hauled down to us.

The enemy's frigate proved to be the Clorinde, captain Dennis Legard, mounting 44 guns, with four brass swivels in each top, and a complement of 360 picked men.

It is with sincere regret I have to state that our loss is considerable, having twenty killed and forty wounded; and I most sincerely to lament the loss of three fine young midshipmen, two of whom had served the whole of their time with me, and who all promised to be ornaments to the service. Among the wounded is Lieut. Foord of royal marines, who received a grape shot in his thigh, while gallantly heading his party.

I learn from Monsieur Gerard, one of the French officers, that have calculated their loss on board the Clorinde at 120 men. It is therefore unnecessary for me to particularise the exertions of every individual on board of this ship, or the promptness with which every order was put into execution by so young a ship's company; but I must beg leave to mention the able assistance which I received from Lieutenants Smith, Graves, Randolph, and Beckham, Mr. Beadnel, the Master, and Lieutenants Ford and Connell, of the royal marines; the very great skill and attention shewn by Mr. Thomas Cooke Jones, surgeon, in the discharge of his important duties; the active services of Mr. J. Bryan, the purser, and the whole of the warrant officers, with all the mates and midshipmen, whom I beg leave most strongly to recommend to your Lordship's notice.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. PHILIMORE, Capt.

Killed and wounded on board H. M. ship Eurotas:

Killed,	20
Wounded	40

BRITISH ARMY SOUTH OF FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from the H. Q. of Lord Wellington's army, Feb. 15, 1814.

"Every thing has undergone a change since my last, Soult has broken up from the line of the Adour, and marched for Paris with great part of his army. The position of St. Jean Pie de Post has been so far abandoned as to leave no apprehensions from thence; & Suchet has quitted Spain, leaving garrisons in Barcelona and other posts, and had his H. Q. on the 4th at Avignon, on the march for Lyons.

"All this is most unexpected, and must have arisen from some fresh successes of the allies, of which we are in entire ignorance, nothing whatever being known from the front. Report (ever fertile here) states, that the Cossacks are at Paris; but it is useless mentioning these things to you, to whom of course long ere this, all is known.

"A part of two British divisions have been pushed across the Adour, the 4th and 7th.—All is preparation for advance. Lord Wellington's head quarters will be transferred forthwith from St. Jean de Luz to Pau, (the place of nativity of Bernadotte.) It is supposed that Sir John Hope will move with two or three divisions in the direction of Bordeaux while Lord Wellington with the rest of the army marches on Thoulouse. Sir John Downie with the Spaniards, (for that officer is especially appointed by Lord Wellington to command the Spanish army now here) occupies our old position in front of Bayonne.—The Commissariat Department is using every exertion to obtain supplies. Bullocks are purchased from every part of Spain; hay and corn, biscuit, salt beef, and rum, come from England, and an advance will certainly take place."

March 7.—No official intelligence or French papers having arrived, a great variety of unfounded reports from the Allies have been in circulation for two or three days past. The next arrivals may be expected to bring news of very great importance, but we hope that it will not be the arrangement of an armistice.

Courier Offiiee, half past 3 P. M.

The dispatches brought by Mr. Robinson, the Messenger, this afternoon, came from Lord Castlereagh and Lord Burghersh, they are dated the 1st inst. The former was still at Chatillon. The latter at Colombe.

The Crown Prince had joined the allies with 70,000 men, and the Hungarians and other reinforcements had joined them with 60,000.

A partial engagement had taken place on the 27th at Bars-au-See, in which the Allies had obtained a victory. Count Wittgenstein, who has exerted himself with great zeal has been wounded.

Blucher had been repulsed in an attack on Meaux, but had retired, and having been joined by Bulow, was again on the advance.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, dated London, March 2.

"It will afford you pleasure to learn that in the Russian Empire, the Bible Societies are making rapid progress; being now at least seven in number, which are engaged in printing the Holy Scriptures in ten different languages."

Vienna, Feb. 4.

Her majesty the Queen of Sicily arrived yesterday, at noon.

Brussels, Feb. 22.

We learn that Napoleon has again imprisoned his Holiness the Pope, and deprived him of all communication with his cardinals.

Stocks—March 5, 3 per cent. cons. 70—71—for acct. 72.

It was generally expected in England, at the sailing of the packet, that an armistice between the allies and Bonaparte would soon take place.

We have little doubt but that an armistice has taken place—and the negotiations for peace nearly completed by this time—The French people seem too fond of their tyrant to wish his dethronement, and if they are averse to a change in favor of the Bourbon family, it is in vain to attempt its restoration—or to pursue the conquest of a country further, which could not be ultimately held against the hostility of its inhabitants.

King Ferdinand, it is said, set off from Valency for Spain on the 22d Feb. with his uncle and brother.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy; dated New London, May 7th, 1814.

"The enclosed, No. 2, is the copy of a note I addressed to Captain Capel, of his B. M. ship La Hogue, on the subject of Bernard O'Brien, a native citizen of the United States. In the boat that bore the flag of truce to the La Hogue, the father of the man in question went. Captain Capel would not permit him to see his son; he directed my officer to inform me that he would answer my despatch the next day, since when I have not heard from him."

(COPY)

SIR—At the solicitation of Mr. Bernard O'Brien, whose son is now on board H. B. M. ship La Hogue, under your command, I have granted a flag of truce, conducted by lieut Hamilton, with permission for Mr. O'Brien to attend it. His object is to effect the liberation of his son, a native citizen of the United States. He bears with him a copy of the record of the town of Groton, in the state of Connecticut, signed by the Town Clerk and and Selectmen, as also a certificate from a number of respectable men in Groton, proving his nativity. With these documents I cannot doubt that he will effect the purpose of his visit.

(Signed) S. DECATUR.

PRESTON, April 5th, 1814.

Stephen Decatur, Esq.
Commandant of the U. S. Squadron lying in the River Thames.

SIR—We, the undersigned, take the liberty to solicit your assistance in behalf of Mr. Bernard O'Brien, in obtaining his son's release from the British ship La Hogue off New London.

We are all well acquainted with the young man, and know him to be an American-born citizen. His letter to his father, dated on board the La Hogue of the 24th of March, is sufficient proof of his being on board (which letter will be shewn you;) if you can give any assistance in obtaining his release, either by letting Mr. O'Brien go to the ship by flag of truce, or in any other way, it will be consided a particular favor conferred on, sir, your most obedient servants,

Gerard Galley,
Nathl. Kimball,
Jos. Tuttle,
Geo. A. Sylleman,
Ro. S. Avery,
Crustus T. Smith.

P. S. The young man's name is Barnard.

BARNARD O'BRIEN, son of Barnard O'Brien and his wife Elizabeth O'Brien, was born in the town of Groton, Jan. 29, 1785.

Extract from the records of the Town of Groton.

A true copy, certified per
AMOS A. NILES, T. Clk.

I certify, that Amos A. Niles is T. Clerk for Groton, and that I believe the above certificate to be a true and correct record of Bernard O'Brien's birth—I do also certify that I have known the said Barnard O'Brien from his youth.

Dated Groton, 7th April, 1814.
NOYES BARBER,
Selectman for Grotan.

AMERICAN.
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: FRIDAY, May 13.

Our readers will see in this day's paper, London dates to the 7th of March, via Halifax—The paragraphs are mixed, confused, and heterogeneous, containing little more than *we hear*, and *it is said*—The most important articles are those concerning an expected armistice in France:—"As Austria had refus-"ed to listen to any propositions tending to "exclude Bonaparte from the throne, and "has threatened to make a separate peace "with him—and as the French people seem "so fond of their tyrant, it is in vain (say "they) to attempt the restoration of the Bour-"bons!"——If an armistice on these conditions has taken place in France, it is impossible to say, which will be most disappointed and mortified, the Ministerialists in England, or their partizans in America.

Among the fortunate circumstances in favor of the government of our country, none has given the Oppositionists, *alias* Factionists, such exeessive chagrin, as the completing of the Loan—Any little plausible covering of regard for America is thrown off—The *third* Party has completely developed itself, and it now audaciously vents its rage against the moderate portion of Federalists, who, although differing in opinion on some points with the Republican party, did not wish to dissolve the Union, and subject it to the dominion of England—The wrath of those bold Factionists is now particularly levelled against those respectable gentlemen who have in any way sided with their country; and at Messrs. Dexter, Holmes and Wolcott they point all their gall and all their acrimony.

One of those violently inflammatory papers, which have put on the cloak of *Federalism*, as they have that of *Washington*, to cover factious and rebellious projects, after lamenting, in most dolorous terms, the completion of the Loan, and personally pointing at a respectable gentleman in Baltimore (just as they did Mr. Wolcott of New York) as being one of those who subscribed to the Loan, concludes an angry article in the following words:

"It is with deep regret, we find ourselves constrained thus publicly to allude to that glaring inconsistency, which furnishes the government with the means of carrying on the war, whilst its injustice is admitted. But it is useless to rail at human nature, which is inscrutable to earthly power. It is a lamentable consideration, *that government can and will get what money it wants.* This last operation has rendered it palpable and undeniable."

Here follows an article to the same tune, taken from a paper published in New-York, notorious for its attachment to England:—

"BALTIMORE, May 6.—Strange and incredible as it may appear, the government had offers at 88 for more money than they advertised for by four millions. I have just separated from one of the contractors, an honest worthy Federalist in every other respect, but he insists upon it, *that the public credit must be supported*, and says, the most deplorable consequences would ensue if the loan had failed—he tells me, and has shewn me the proof, that as much money may be had, upon the same terms, as is authorised by law.—The Secretary to satisfy the contractors, produced such evidence as convinced them, that the preliminaries of peace would be signed before August, if Great Britain would make peace upon any terms not absolutely degrading in the eyes of all parties."

THE ENEMY.

On Thursday last the enemy left the Potomack, and dropt down into the Bay. It is stated that a flag of truce from Annapolis boarded one of their vessels, and immediately afterwards they set sail from Blackstone's Island, and are now off the Capes.

Wash. City Gaz.

The Southern Indian war.—Ended.

Yesterday's mail brought had a handbill from the offiee of the Georgia Journal announcing the agreeable intelligence, that the Creek Indians had *surrendered*, and proposed a *treaty* with the U. States, which was to be immediately concluded. Several of the principal ring leaders and murderers of the whites, had been given up. The information was brought by capt. Proctor of the army, who was just from the Hickory Ground.—*Alex. Gaz.*

St. Croix and St. Thomas have been recently given up by the English, and the Danish government re-established.

A letter from Liverpool dated 4th March, states, that Upland Cotton was then selling at that place, at 3s and 6d sterling, and Sea Island Cotton at one dollar.

Married at Burlington, N. J. on Monday evening last, by the *Revd. Dr. Wharton*, MR. THOMAS BYROM GRUNDY to Miss MARY JANE BEND, daughter of the late Revd. Dr. Bend.

AMERICAN MARINE LIST.

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books.

The U. S. sloop PEACOCK, Capt. WARRINGTON, has arrived at Savannah, with the specie, *ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS*, taken out of the British sloop of war EPERVIER, sent in there by her a few days before.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]
Halifax, April 15.

Arrived, Monday, ship Plutus, Graham, fr. Gibraltar for London, Feb. 5, captured by the America, privateer. Re-captured 9th inst. by the Curlew, cargo rice and dry-goods.

Never has our coast been so well protected, as during the present season: A fast sailing frigate and two or three fine sloops of war, are constantly on the look out, both east and west. A suspicious looking schooner was off the harbor 13th, and H. M. S. Nymphe, then coming in, went in pursuit of her.

Arrived, 13th, H. M. brigs Rifleman, from Boston Bay, (where she left the Junon and Tenedos,) and Curlew, from a cruise. 14th, sailed the Curlew, do.

April 20. Tuesday, arrived Chesterfield Packet, with February and March mails from Falmouth 10th ult.

The packet brought London papers to the 7th ult.

The gallant capture of the Clorinde by the Eurotas, makes the 6th French frigate taken within a few months past.

Arrived, Wednesday, H. M. ship Nymphe, capt. Epworth, chased a privateer schooner off the harbor three times; escaped—but 'tis hoped the Rifleman may fall in with her.

April 22.—Arrived, Monday, Manly gun brig, lieut. Hare, and transport Lord Somers, captain Brown, from New Brunswick.——Passengers in the Manly, lieut. colonel Roberton, 2d battalion, 8th regiment. In the Somers, major Phillott, R. A. capt. Agnew, and 28 soldiers of the 8th regiment; the transport was attacked on Sunday evening, 10 lea. from the light house by an American privateer schooner,* of 14 guns, and 100 men; which after a sharp action was compelled to sheer off.

The 2d mate of the Somers, A. Newland, killed, and the ship suffered much in her sails and rigging. The ships crew was 15 men and boys.

Extract from the log book of the Somers.

"Sunday, 17th April, 1814—At 3 P. M. saw a strange sail bearing S. by W. a great distance—at 5, discovered her to be a large two topsail sch. with all sail set, and coming up with us very fast—at half past 5, in steering sails, and topgallant sails, up courses and hove to for her to come to action, as we now saw the American colors—at three quarters past five, the schooner in steering sails and hove to at some distance from us, when we bore away under the 3 topsails. The sch. followed up under easy sail—at half past 7, all ready for action, the sch. came up along side of us; we hailed her and thought they answered "*the Yankee, American privateer.*" The action now commenced by their attempting to board us on the quarter—in this they failed, and dropped astern. The schooner again came abreast of the ship and a warm action ensued for about half an hour, when she again attempted to board near the fore chains; but was successfully repelled, leaving three of her men, who had got on our anchors, dead on the deck; she then sheered off. The action concluded at half past 8."

We soon cleared the decks, and made sail, having 1 seaman killed, and 2 severely wounded. Capt. Agnew, a corporal, and 5 privates of the 8th regiment were wounded slightly, and 6 privates severely—killed 1—wounded 14.

At half past 9, A. M. fell in with his Majesty's brig Rifleman, capt. Pearce, who sent his surgeon on board to dress the wounded. Sambro light bearing north distance 7 or 8 leagues. Number of persons on board the Lord Somers, invalid soldiers, 62—ships company, 15,—77—women, 49—children, 64—Total, 190. Armament, 6 18 pound carronades, and 28 muskets.

The successful defence of the Lord Somers is to be attributed principally to the determined bravery of major Phillott, and to capt. Agnew and his little party: the latter, though mostly composed of aged or enfeebled men, remembered the days of their youth, the fullness of health, and fought with great bravery.

[* *Supposed to be the Fox of Portsmouth.*]