AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE, TUESDAY May 24.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
W. PECHIN & G. DOBBIN & MURPHY
(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)
No. 4, Harrison-Street.

Daily Paper $8—Country Paper $5 per annum
All Advertisements appear in both.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Continuation of extracts from London papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

LONDON, March 25.

ATTACK ON BERGEN OP ZOOM.

Extracted from the London Gazette Extraordinary of Monday last.

Sir Thomas Graham writes from head quarters Calmbout, March 10th, stating it to be his painful task to report that an attack upon Bergen op Zoom, which seemed at first to promise complete success, ended in failure, with severe loss to the first division, and to brig. gen. Gore's brigade.—The general was determined to attempt to carry the place by storm, since the success of two of the columns in establishing themselves on the ramparts justified such a risk. The troops employed were formed in four columns. Maj. gen. Cooke accompanied the left column which made the attack between the Antwerp and Waterport gates. Maj. gen. Skerrett, and brig. gen. Gore both accompanied the right column, which attacked to the right of the New Gate; this was the first which forced its way into the body of the place. The two columns were directed to move along the ramparts so as to form a junction as soon as possible, and then to proceed to clear the rampart and assist the centre column, or to force open the Antwerp gate. An unexpected difficulty, in passing the ditch on the ice, occasioned a considerable delay, and the left column did not reach the rampart till half past 11.

Meanwhile the lamented fall of brig. gen. Gore, and lt. col. the hon. George Carleton, and the dangerous wound of maj. gen. Skerrett, deprived the right column of their able direction, it fell into disorder, and suffered great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The centre column having been forced back with considerable loss by the heavy fire of the place (lt. col. Morrice, its commander, and lt. col. Elphinstone, commanding the 33d regt. being both wounded) was reformed under maj. Muttlebury, marched round and joined maj. gen. Cooke, leaving the left wing of the 55th to remove the wounded from the glacis. However, the guards too, had suffered severely during the night, by the galling fire from the houses on their position and by the loss of the detachment of the 1st guards, which having been sent to endeavor to assist lt. col. Carleton, and to secure the Antwerp gate, was cut off, after the most gallant resistance, which cost the lives of many most valuable officers.

At day break, the enemy having turned the guns of the place, opened their fire against the troops on the unprotected rampart, and the reserve of the 4th column [Royal Scots] returned from the Waterprort gate, followed by the 32d.—The former regiment getting into a cross fire from the place and Waterport redoubt, soon afterwards laid down their arms.

Maj. gen. Cooke then despairing of success directed the retreat of the guards, which was conducted in the most orderly manner, protected by the remains of the 69th regiment, and of the 65th [which corps repeatedly drove the enemy back with the bayonet] under the major general's immediate direction. The general afterwards found it impossible to withdraw these weak battalions, and having thus, with the genuine feelings of a true soldier, devoted himself he surrendered to save the lives of the gallant men remaining with him.

I should wish to do justice to the great exertions and conspicuous gallantry of all these officers who had the opportunities of distinguished themselves. I have not as yet been able to collect sufficient information.

Sir Thomas Graham then mentions the conduct of various officers in the highest terms of commendation, and transmits such lists of the killed and wounded as at that time could be procured.

A more complete detail of this unfortunate affair is given in the following extract of a report of maj. gen. Cooke, whose column, we lament to say, after gaining footing on the ramparts, in spite of unexpected obstacles, was compelled to surrender to the enemy.

"I have the honor of reporting to your excellency, that the column that made the attack on the Antwerp side, got into the place about 11 o'clock on the night of the 8th, by the clock of this town: but at half past 11, the time we were regulated by, a delay having occured at Bourgbliet, occasioned by my finding it necessary to change the point of attack, on account of the state of the ice at the first intended spot. Every exertion was made by lt. col. Smith and capt. sir G. Hoste, of the royal engineers, in getting on the ladders, and in directing and placing them for the descent into the ditch, the passing the feet in the ice, and the ascending the ramparts the of body of the place; during which operation several men were lost by a fire from the rampart. After we were established on the ramparts, and had occupied some houses, from whence we might have been much annoyed, and had sent a strong patrole towards the point at which maj. gen. Skerrett and lt. col. Carleton had entered, I detached lt. col. Clifton with part of the 1st guards, to secure the Antwerp gate, and to see if he could get any information of the column under lt. col. Morrice. Lt. col. Clifton reached the gate, but found that it could not be opened by his men, the enemy throwing a very heavy fire up a street leading to it. It was also found that they occupied an out-work commanding the bridge, which would effectually render that outlet useless to us. I heard nothing more of this detachment, but considered it as lost, the communications having been interupted by the enemy.

Lt. col. Roske, with part of the 3d guards was afterwords sent in that direction, drove the enemy from the intermediate ramparts, and reached the gate, when he found it useless to attempt any thing, and ascertained that the out-work was still occupied. We were joined in the course of the night by the 33d, 55th, and 2d battalion of the 60th regt. but the state of uncertainty as to what had passed on the other points, determined me not to weaken the force now collected, by attempting to carry points which we could not maintain, or penetrate thro' the streets with the certain loss of a great number of men, particularly as I heard that the troops at the Waterport gate, under lt. col. Muller, were very seriously opposed. I sent the 33d to reinforce them.

The enemy continued a galling fire upon us, and at one time held the adjoining bastion, from the angle of which they completely commanded our communication with the exterior, and bro't their guns at the angle to bear against us.—They were charged and driven away by majors Muttlebury and Hogg, with the 69th and 55th in a very spirited and gallant style.

Finding that matters were becoming more serious, and being still without information from other points, excepting that of the failure of lt. col. Morrice's column near the Nound gate, I determined, at the suggestion of col. lord Proby, to let part of the troops withdraw, which was done at the ladders where they entered.

About day light the enemy having again possessed themselves of the before mentioned bastion, they were again driven from it by majors Muttlebury and Hogg, with their weak battalions in the same gallant manner. I soon afterwards began sending off some more men when lieut. colonel Jones who had been taken prisoner in the night, came to me (accompanied by a French officer, who summoned me to surrender) and informed me that lieut. col. Muller, and the troops at the Water Port Gate had been obliged to surrender, and were marched prisoners into the town, when I also learnt the fate of lieut. col. Clifton's detachment and of maj. gen. Sherret, major general Gore, and lieut. col. Carleton, and that of the troops which had followed them had suffered very much, and had been repulsed from the advanced points along the ramparts where they had penetrated to. I was convinced that a longer continuance of the contest would be a useless loss of lives, and without a prospect of relief as we were situated. I therefore consented to adopt the mortifying alternative of laying down our arms."

A letter from Sir Thomas Graham, dated March 11th, states that an agreement had been entered into for the exchange of prisoners, and encloses a copy of this agreement, agreeably to which all but the wounded were marched out from Bergen-op-Zoom, for the purpose of being embarked for England, as soon as the navigation of the river shall open. Sir Thomas Graham speaks highly of the humanity of the French commandant; and requests that an aid de camp of the French general, prisoner in England, should in compliment to him be released without exchange.

The following are the principal articles of this agreement:—

Art. 1. A suspension of hostilities for three days to commence from this day at noon, in order to afford time for making the necessary arrangement for the execution of an exchange of prisoners. Answer, Granted.

Art. 2. That all prisoners of war, wounded and others, belonging to his Majesty's forces, shall be given up, giving their parole of honor not to serve against France or her allies, in Europe, until they are regularly exchanged. Answer, Granted.

Art. 3. That all French prisoners of war, wounded and otherwise shall be given up, and be accounted for by the prisoners to be recorded to his Britannic Majesty, as had been stipulated in the preceding article. Answer, Granted.

Art. 4. As some of H.M. officers and soldiers have been dangerously wounded, they shall be left in the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom; and two medical officers, together with the requisite number of hospital attendants, to take care of them. Answer, Granted.

Art. 5. That when the officers or any others of the British wounded shall be cured, and they shall receive passports from the governor of Bergen op Zoom, to enable them to proceed to the English outposts; and the medical officers and hospital attendants be in like manner permitted to depart, when their services shall be no longer required. Answer, Granted.

Rosendaal, March 9.

I gave you an account in a former letter, of two unsuccessful attempts to take Antwerp by assault and to capture or burn the fleet there. We failed because our force was wholly inadequate, and because our allies the Prussians had ulterior objects to pursue. A few days ago we got a large supply of military stores, together with Congreve rockets, some of which were played off with very fine effect from the rampart of Williamstadt, in the presence of our bave commander Sir Thomas Graham. All the formidable material of war moved on to the advance of our army, and we received a recent reinforcement of two fine regiments, the first royals, and the ninety-first from Stralsund. Every one supposed that another attack on the fleet was immediately to take place, and we were anticipting the most favorable result, when, this morning, the arrival of a number of wounded men gave us to understand that the attack was made, not on Antwerp, but on Bergen op Zoom.—Bergen op Zoom is one of the strongest towns in Europe. In former campaigns, the French (I think in 1745) attempted to carry it by assault; they were repulsed, and left about a thousand of their men dead on the glacis.—Marshal Saxe, however, renewed the attempt, and took it by stratagem. We were encouraged to expect success, because it was known that the French garrison wished to evacuate it, and throw itself into Antwerp; and also the town's people were all in our interest. The British army, therefore, advanced from its cantonments on the 6th and 7th, towards Antwerp, the head quarters being at Calmbou. On the 8th it suddenly marched to Fort Lillo and Bergen op Zoom: all these places being only a few hours march from each other, the object proposed to be attacked was given out to be Fort Lillo, which lies between Bergen and Antwerp.

The former, however, was only masked, and the real attack was made on Bergen on the same night. Bergen is on a rising ground or hill, the only one in the country, protected by a marsh on the south east, and watered by the little river Zoom, which is divided into dykes and canals. On the west, it is washed by a branch of the Scheldt.—The assault was made by two brigades, simultaneously, on the north side next Tholen, and on the south east. The brave Major General Skerrett, the intrepid defender of Tariffa, commanded the attack. He had some time before broke his leg by a fall from his horse, from which he was not recovered. The other brigade was conducted by Major General Gore. It consisted of the 1st guards, 1st royals, and 44th with a detachment of the 91st. It traversed a frozen morass, cleared the empalements and chevaux-de-frize, and scaled the ramparts; they actually got into the town undiscovered. The other brigade, consisting of the 55th, 69th and 33d, and some of the 21st, and 37th, also assaulted by escalade, but was vigorously opposed. The enemy raised up the ladders from the top of the ramparts with hooks, and dashed down the men on the frozen ditches; the gates, however, were forced open from the inside, and the greater part of the assailants entered. The garrison, though surprised, was not thrown into confusion; it rallied, lined the houses on each side of the streets with musketry, and enfiladed them with grape shot and howitzer shells. The guards were drawn up, and prepared to fire by platoons, when they were ordered to throw out their priming and to charge. They advanced at the *pas de charge*, but they met nothing but showers of grape, canister shot and bullets. Almost all the brigade was laid prostrate; nor did the other brigade suffer less, though they only gained the ramparts; in short, it was very like the Buenos Ayres business, only that no blame can possibly attach to our braze veteran commander: in fact, nothing could be better planned than the attack, or more heroically executed. The two leaders, Generals Gore and Skerret, were literally pierced with balls.——The first fell dead on heaps of slain, but Gen. Skerret has survived. The corps now began to retreat; but here the enemy feeling his strength and his vantage ground, shut the gates. Many threw themselves over the ramparts, but the greater number remained in the town killed, wounded and prisoners. To intercept the retreat the French opened the sluices, which flooded the dykes over the ice. Three lines of works, and three courses of dykes had the retreaters to pass, under showers of grape, and shells, before they could be safe; yet, wonderful to tell, numbers of wounded men, with balls in their bodies, got over all; numbers also were drowned in the attempt. It was a moonlight night, but occasionally clouded; no blue lights, &c. were exhibited; but the aim was not less sure, nor the fire less destructive. Of about 4,500 men engaged in this assault, it is said, that not 1,500 escaped. We trust, however, the loss will turn out not so great. The enemy will boast of having taken two pair of colors, but there was no honor lost—they were lost only when their gallant commanders ceased to breathe.——The enemy's general, whose name I have not yet learnt, behaved with urbanity. He sent a flag of truce to propose giving up the worst wounded men, which proposal was accepted, and between 6 and 700 were delivered to us at the Antwerp gate. Such has been the result of what I hope will prove the last sacrifice to Moloch.

LONDON, March 14.

We have this day to perform the mortifying and unusual task of announcing the failure of the British arms, attended with a loss exceeding that which has purchased many of our most important successes. The disaster occurred in Holland.——An enterprize undertaken by the orders of Sir T. Graham, with hopes justified, in a great measure at least, by the impression made in the first instance, with the object of obtaining possession of the strong fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom, was finally frustrated with the loss on our part of nearly the whole of the troops engaged, by death, or by a capitulation, containing a convenant for the exchange of the captives. The details of the operations, down to their disastrous close, have been published this morning in an Extraordinary Gazette, which we insert at full length, with feelings whose poignancy will not permit us to say more, than that we condole most sincerely with our afflicted country on an occasion so truly distressing.

EXTRAORDINARY VOYAGE.

The Russian ship General Suwarrow, now at Portsmouth, is about to proceed on what may appear a most extraordinary voyage, being none other than the completion of two military and commercial establishments on the west coast of North America. The Russian government have, for nearly ten years past, had a fort, with a few pieces of ordnance mounted on the island of Rodiak, in lat 55, N. long. 162, W. being the nearest point of the American continent to their establishment, at Kamschatka. Within these four years they have begun to form another establishment, on the neck of land called California, and this ship takes out ordnance and stores of every description, to give it an appearance of military strength. The trade the Russians carry on thither, which is very great, is wholly in furs, for which article they find a lucrative market in China, from whence they bring to Europe the produce and manufactures of that country, and are enabled, from their competition with each other, to afford it to the European continent at a cheaper rate, than in this country. The Gen. Suwarrow will also endeavour in the height of next Summer, to discover a passage through Bhering's Straits, and, in a north westerly direction, to Archangel. A gentleman who is on board her, declares, that on a former voyage of discovery, he was more than half way through the northern seas of Cape North to Archangel when the ship was stopped by the ice—this adventure left only about 400 miles unexplored, to complete the circuit of the world. *London pap.*

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 the sch. Favorite, all belonging to New 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 the 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 sch. 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 sch. 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, Lt. 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 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, and 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 Lieut. 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 ammunition was exhausted. Lt. March, the other U. 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.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

Extract of a letter from Com. 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 Genessee River, on some marauding expedition.

Extract of a letter from Samuel T. Anderson, Esq. Navy Store Keeper at New York, and charged with the transportation of stores to Sackett's Harbor, 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 for more than 15 days at most—perhaps not 8.

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, May 24.

In the Georgetown factious print of Friday, a calumniating *letter from Washington* was published against Mr. Secretary CAMPBELL. The principal ground of abuse was, that the Secretary closed the late ten million loan with the condition, that should more advantageous terms be allowed by government to the future lenders under the law authorizing the borrowing of twenty-five millions, than were allowed to the present lenders, these advantages should also be extended to the latter. The scurrilous writer stigmatizes the Secretary as "a stupid and dull backwoodsman," for agreeing to this condition. Now, supposing that Mr. Campbell did admit this condition into the Loan, it was not a new thing on his part. The same condition, we are well informed, was attached by Mr. Gallatin to the whole or a great portion of the sixteen million loan; and if dullness be justly imputable to either of the honorable Secretaries on the subject, it is due to Mr. Gallatin more than Mr. Campbell. Even Essex federalism has never charged Mr. Gallatin with a want of sagacity, whatever other accusations they may have laid at his doors. But experience, the surest test of practical wisdom, has demonstrated, that the annexation of the condition in question to the sixteen million loan, was not attended with any of the evils mentioned by the Federal Republican writer. The subsequent loan of seven and a half millions was obtained on better terms than the sixteen million one, notwithstanding the censured condition admitted into the latter; nor has any subsequent loan been affected by it. Besides, justice demands that the present lenders should be placed on as favorable a footing as the future ones under the same law. It is more than probable, that the loans hereafter will be obtained on as good terms as those heretofore allowed. The opposition leaders may close their lips on this subject. "The government can and will get what money it wants."

It is not difficult to discover the cause of the enmity of the Federal Republican and its Washington correspondents, to Mr. Secretary Campbell. They have found him too sagacious and too inflexible for them; and they will, there is room to believe, hereafter find that he possesses too much energy and republican feeling for their comfort or interest. The bitter oppositionists about the departments at Washington, who labor to excite so much absurd clamor against the administration, by letters, and half-information, and false suggestions, published in the Federal Republican and other *chaste* vehicles, may have reason to repent their unjust, ungrateful, and malevolent conduct. At any rate, the people will judge of the talents and wisdom of the different members of administration, not from the calumnies of those oppositionists, but from public acts and documents, which alone can illustrate the real worth of statesmen.

Placed at so great a distance from the scene of action, it is not possible for the most discerning eye accurately to ascertain the true state of affairs in France—The difficulty is much increased by the partial accounts we get from both France and England, and the very confused manner in which they are retailed to us in this country—All manner of falsehoods, and all manner of forgeries, are circulated by the Royalists in both countries to aid the Bourbons, and magnify the power of England!—If we were to venture an opinion, we would say, that Bonaparte's affairs are not in that desperate state, as represented by the Ministerialists in London, and by the Oppositionists in America.—It appears to us that the army, and a great portion of the French people, adhere to his fortunes; and, we may conclude, that he will finally prevail over the Allies, who do not appear to draw cordially together, particularly on the part of the Austrians.

The Royalists, we learn, are divided into two parties—The first wishes to restore the Bourbons, and the whole of what is called the *Ancient Regime*, with all the privileges of the Clergy and Nobles, Bastilles, Lettres de Cachet, &c.—The other party is also for the restoration of the Bourbons, but to take advantage of circumstances, and deprive the Monarchy of those powers which were so subversive of every sort of freedom among the mass of the people—The English Minister labors to aid the first party, as best suiting his policy; and for the accomplishment of which, he distributes most liberally his guineas in every quarter, among those needy and unprincipled men, who, in other countries besides France, are ever ready to do any thing for money.

The *gallant* Sir T. Graham, who made so *glorious* a figure at St. Sebastians, took it into his head to try his hand in that way, and storm some of the strong fortresses in the Netherlands—Accordingly, he made an attack on Antwerp, in which he failed, and left about 1000 of his men dead at the foot of the ramparts—He then made another attempt on Bergen op Zoom, when he lost 3000 of his men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.——Our readers will see the accounts of the Bergen affair in this day's paper, which, we may be sure, do not give more than half the truth—There appears to be not a very good understanding between the English and their allies the Prussians—This is what the British Officer in Canada called "the sublime art of war," but which should rather be called "the hellish art of destroying the human species."—A letter from a British officer, sensible of this horrible butchery, hopes, "that this will be the last sacrifice to Moloch."

The Editor has seen a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from England, dated 5th April, inclosing account of Sales or certificates of the Sixteen Million loan of the U. States at PAR, or four shillings and six pence sterling for the dollar. And other letters have been received by the Fair American quoting the prices of U. States Stocks (or loans) at par. From this it appears that an early peace between this country and England must be confidently expected there. *Fed. Gaz.*

FALL OF OSWEGO!

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Onondago, 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 Senaca 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 Harbour; 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 bank, 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 gaining their rear to cut off their retreat, and a large body of sailors assailed in front and scaling with their boarding pikes; 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 within 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 got 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 gen. 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 therein. 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 three 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 3 or 400 riflemen from Sacket's Harbor. We left two pieces of our field artillery with them, and returned to our homes."

—— *Patriot.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor to his friend in this city, dated May 13, 1814.

'The Harbor is safe as yet; but the British fleet is on the lake, doing all the mischief it can. Oswego was taken a few days since. We had a small force at the place, under the command of col. Mitchell, of the artillery. Our men behaved very gallantly and kept the superior force of the enemy at distance for two days. Our loss was inconsiderable; one officer killed and six men, and about 20 wounded. The loss of the enemy not precisely known; it is supposed about 80 killed and the same number wounded. Among the former, one or two distinguished officers. The enemy found little booty, and immediately evacuated the place. Four or five guns for our new ship were taken by the enemy. *Ib.*

Interments in the City and Precincts of Baltimore, for the last week, ending Monday morning.

Consumption 7; Typhus fever 3; Child birth 1; Fits 2; Billious 2; Liver complaint 1; Cholleramorbus 1; Unknown 2.——Adults, 15—Chidlren, 4——Total 19.

DIED—On Friday morning last, the 20th inst. in the 29th year of his age, after a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE M. SELLMAN, son of Mr. Johnzee Sellman. He has left a wife and child, with numerous acquaintances, to lament his loss.