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SALEM, Sept. 22.

The good news from *Baltimore* was received in this town on Sunday noon. It was announced from our cannon, and general joy was diffused. It was more rich from the depression which very different reports had occasioned. Never have we witnessed greater elevation of the public spirits. It was necessary to take off first impressions which had been made of the discipline and irresistable strength of the enemy. Ten thousand victories cannot give them their former hopes, and the spell is lost forever.

Upon the return of the Vermont troops with the news of the victory over the fleet and army of the enemy at Champlain, the inhabitants of Burlington illuminated their settlement on the Lake, and gave themselves to every expression of joy. The Green Mountain Boys, as they were called in the revolution, have lost nothing of their primitive courage and spirit for bold adventures. Their late success has united them against the common foe, and against all the treasonable practices of avaricious individuals, who would feed the men who are prepared without remorse to bury them in the ruins of their own habitations.—The whole frontier is now effectually guarded.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.

FORTUNATE RENCONTRE.

A gentleman from Portland informs, that Lieut Enoch Manning, who commanded the fort at Machias, and who blew it up, and escaped when the British squadron came there, proceeded with his 24 men, who composed its garrison, to Penobscot River. On passing over to Frankfort he found a British detachment there after booty, who had loaded several small vessels with cocoa to carry off. They had compelled the inhabitants to bring the cocoa from the woods. He surrounded the house where the party were, and made prisoners of a Lieutenant, Midshipman and 12 men of the Bulwark, 74. The Lieut pretended to exhibit a flag, and claimed immunity for the party, but as they came to take off property, and had arms in their barge, this pretext was not allowed to avail. Lieut M. felt himself obliged to destroy their prize vessels as well as the British barge. The prisoners have been bro't to Portland by Lieut M

We frequently hear of boats loaded with soldiers, provisions, ammunition and naval and military stores, ascending the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Quebec. Is it not possible for the American militia always or frequently to prevent this, and make valuable prizes?

BALTIMORE.

We are under the highest obligations to the city of BALTIMORE, for their heroic resistance and most brave expulsion of the hostile invader. But there is no city in the Union under such deep obligations to Baltimore as the city of Philadelphia; for had Baltimore fallen Philadelphia, the Athens of America, would have been pillaged by the Goths. We know not what the Philadelphians themselves think of it, but if we may presume to think for them, we should adjudge that they should build a square, called BALTIMORE SQUARE; in the centre of which should be an obelisk wish an inscription, commemorative of the event, and of the gratitude of Philadelphia.

Rocket Battery.—A correspondent would beg leave to suggest to the committee of defence the utility of erecting a Rocket Battery on either Forts Warren or Independence.—By means of a recent invention, rockets from one to thirty two pounds, or larger if necessary, may be fired with as much accuracy as ordnance; and possessing a quality equally destructive as shells, they may be made a powerful weapon of annoyance to the enemy's vessels, should they attempt to come within their reach—and it is said they can be thrown two miles and upwards. We understand Mr. Beath has expressed a willingness, not only to superintend the making of these rockets, of which it is believed he has a perfect knowledge, but also to be stationed at the battery, in case of attack.

DEFENCE OF PLATTSBURGH.

Extract from a letter dated Vergennes, Vt. Sept. 11.

"A British army will never venture again 50 miles into the northern part of the United States. No man has heretofore entertained more contemptuous notions of the militia than myself, but facts must demonstrate truths. The British forces under Gov. Prevost were driven back by Vermont and N. York Militia, with a heavy loss, they have now retreated within their own territory.—The northern part of the state of New York, and the whole of Vermont have been in motion. The roads thronged with Vermont Volunteers. Neither ancients or modern ever broke forth from their different domestic pursuits with a warmer or nobler spirit. They moved on silently but rapidly to the battle, without that vanity and noisiness that attend us in all our particular efforts. The Vermont militia all volunteers, were to the amount of 3000 under Gen. Strong, who behaved admirably. They are dismissed, but the N. York militia, who are ordered out, are retained, probably 5000.

Fort Strong progresses rapidly. Patriotic volunteers in great numbers, from town and country, labour on it daily. The Fusiliers under captain Fairbanks, are stationed there as a guard.

We understand the Sea Fencibles have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

FROM THE CHAMPLAIN FRONTIER.

A gentleman arrrived in last evening's stage who left St. Albans, on Saturday, and Burlington on Tuesday morning last—he brings no news. The British army, or part of it, were at Champlain, last accounts, a person arrived at St. Albans, on Friday, direct from their camp, having been taken prisoner, and released. Two regiments of their troops had reached the Isle au Noix. It was stated that the enemy, when he retreated from Plattsburgh left 300 wounded, in the care of three surgeons. Those slightly hurt, were afterwards paroled and sent to the Isle of Noix The report that 400 were made prisoners by our troops, was incorrect. A considerable number were, however taken, including several officers, who were at Burlington. It was calculated the enemy lost, in killed, wounded prisoners, &c. about 2000 men.

The Montreal papers, probably in order to prevent British desertions, gives a horrid but absurd story of an American army mode of punishment. The same paper has it, that Gen. Gaines was wounded at Fort Erie, by a shell purposely fired into the chimney of his barrack on a wager.

We are informed that J M'Donald, Esq. of the North West Company, has arrived at Montreal, from the Columbia river, on the Pacific Ocean, having left England last year, in the ship Isaac Todd. This gentleman is the first person, who, after having doubled Cape Horn and reached the Columbia by water, returned to Canada by land.

FROM CANADA.

We were last evening (says the Boston Palladium) favoured with Quebec papers to the 8th inst. and Montreal to the 10th.

The Montreal Herald exults greatly at the capture of Washington—ridicules the "poor Baltimoreans"—considers the event as evidence of extreme imbecility in the Americans—reckons the loss of public property at 12 millions, and includes in the loss 1500 cannon. But it concludes with saying that the taking of the capital of this country is not like the taking of the capital of any other country, as each state has its own capital—and that the taking of ALBANY would be often times the importance that the capture of Washington is.

The Montreal papers mention the taking of the village of Plattsburgh; that the army was waiting for the co-operation of the fleet to take the Forts, where the Americans had about 3000 men, who would probably be all taken prisoners!

QUEBEC, Sept. 8.

The advices from the United States, received since last Thursday, seem to leave no further doubts of the determination of His Majesty's Government to prosecute the war to a termination consistent with the future security of these Provinces and the general interests of the Empire.

It is not improbable that the public buildings at Washington have been destroyed; the Americans having set the example of this sort of warfare at York, the Capital of Upper Canada.

The union of the Americans may prolong the war beyond what is generally expected, but there can be no doubt of its eventual success. The army on the coast will be peculiarly distressing to the enemy. The U. States offer a frontier on that side of twelve hundred miles, interpersed with valuable towns and settlements, assailable at almost every point. It is evident that no army can protect such a coast against a force of even 10,000 men, who have the entire command of the sea. If the population is employed for the purpose, landings may still be effected before they can assemble in sufficient numbers, and all security and industry of course cease.

The land frontier of the U. States is the most unassailable, on account of the woody state of the back settlements, the distance of the parts of the country where a hostile army would make the greatest impression, and the difficulties of transportation. Should the command of the Lakes be eventually secured the inroads of the Indians would become peculiarly distressing and hasten the period of peace. [But why not peace now? the original grounds of the war no longer exist.]

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.

Advices from Plattsburg of yesterday morning are come to hand. The most of our troops had arrived at the place; but owing to the badness of the roads, caused by the hard rains the heavy artillery had not got up.—It is stated that our loss on the march from Champlain to Plattsburg, was 20 killed and about 40 wounded. Lt. Col. Wellington, of the Buffs or 3d, was among the former; 1 captain and 2 subalterns among the latter. We understand six of the Voltigeurs were killed. It was supposed the Fort would not hold out any length of time. It fired hot shot upon the the town, where the British troops are; many of the houses were burnt in consequence.

Accounts are received from Fort Erie of the 30th ult. In the fort sickness prevailed, by which it appears many died every day. The average of deserters were about 10 per day. to the British camp.—[*Fudge.*]

It is said a body of the enemy, supposed to be those detached from Izard's army three weeks ago, are fortifying themselves at Hamilton and Madrid, either to annoy the navigation of the St. Lawrence, or to intercept British troops, which may be marched from four Corners by the Turnpike to Sackett's Harbor. We state this as a rumor, but believe it to be something more; part of them had nearly taken a batteau on the way up, a few days ago.

Three hundred and fifty five able bodied seamen arrived here by the last trip of the Steam Boat from Quebec, for the lake service.

From New Foundland, July 28.

Monday ar. schr Brothers, Capt. Windsor, from the Banks, ordered by the American privateer Mammoth, Capt. Franklin, of 10 guns and 150 men, belonging to *Baltimore.* The M. sailed from Portland on the 18th June; on 25th fell in with the sloop Farmer, bound for Halifox, laden with flour, (prize to tge Liverpool Packet,) with her mast gone and in a very perilous situation, from which she took off the prize master and crew, and Mr. Charles Chipman and family, who were passengers, and then scuttled the vessel.

Mr. Chipman has furnished us with the following particulars relative to the Mammoth's cruise, during the time he was on board.

On the 10th July, on the banks, discovered a large ship, which the privateer came up with and engaged a little before sunset; the action lasted about three fourths of an hour, after which they separated. Next morning the engagement was renewed with great warmth on both sides, when the privateer discovered her to be a transport, with troops on board, (supposed 3 or 400); sheered off. The privateer had one man wounded, and suffered considerable damage in her rigging. On the 13th, captured and burnt the brig Brittania, Capt. Snow, from St. Andrews, N. B. for Liverpool, Eng. laden with timber. On the 20th spoke a French schr. from St. Maloes, fishing on the banks. Same day, Mr. C. and family together with the crew of the Brittannia, were put on board the Brothers, and arrived as above stated. The prize-master and crew of the sloop were detained on board the privateer.

In addition to the above, capt. Little and crew, late of the Farmer, have arrived here from Prince Edward Island. Capt. L. left the privateer 26th July; the same day she captured three brigs, two of them light vessels, bound to Pictou and Miramachi, and one from Teinmouth, E. the two first they burnt and the latter was given up to the crews, in which they arrived at Prince Ewd. Island.

Quebec, Sept. 5, 8.—Ar. brig Unity, from Cork, 65 days, cargo gin and wine, (one of the Antelope's convoy); and three schrs. from Halifax.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26.

A letter was received in this city on Saturday, from Sackett's Harbor, dated the 18th inst. of which the following is an extract: "The whole of Com. Chauncey's fleet arrived here yesterday from off Kingston, having rode out a very severe gale and storm of 3 days, without experiencing any material damage. The storm and gale still continued. As soon as it ceases, Gen. Izard's army will embark on board of the fleet, and proceed to his destined place."

BY THE STEAM BOAT.

Gazette Office, Albany Sept. 24.

Our letters from Sackett's Harbor are to the 20th.—Commodore Chauncey with his fleet came into the harbor on the 17th—It wa conjectured his object was to take troops on board, and to convoy the expedition intended for the head of the lake, which was hourly expected to sail.

Letters from Plattsburgh, dated on Wednesday, were received last evening by express—their contents are not interesting—a number of pieces of ordnance, which Sir George had not been able to carry off, had been found since his retreat, and deserters from his army were constantly coming in, and many are now in the woods, and afraid to make their appearance in the open field, fearing the enemy's Indians who were sent out for the express purpose of intercepting them.

From the Herkimer American of Sept. 22.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Sackett's Harbour, Sept. 18.

Our four ships arrived in this port yesterday afternoon, and the two brigs Jones and Jefferson, arrived last evening—having left the head of the lake in consequence of an uncommon gale of wind which they experienced from the N. E. on Monday and Tuesday last, in which the Jefferson, Capt. Ridgely, was obliged to throw overboard ten of her guns, and was, I understand, somewhat injured in her spars. The Jones, Capt. Woolsey, succeeded in getting clear without any loss. The brig Sylph, and schrs. Lady of the Lake and Conquest are yet out, and as the wind is blowing very severely from the westward this day, I am afraid they will fare hard, unless they are in some harbor. Several small vessels have dragged their anchors even in this harbor since morning.

Gen. Izard's army has arrived and also the Montgomery militia; making in all, I think as respectable a force as I have seen at this place. Report says the regular troops are all to embark on board the fleet, gun boats and transports, as soon as the weather will admit; where their place of destination is I cannot say: nor have I any grounds for forming, and much less for giving an opinion. I shall, however probably know as soon as the public generally do, and will give you the earliest information. The enemy's new ship at Kingston had got her masts in before our ships left that station.

STILL LATER.

Monday, Sept. 12—5 o'clock, P. M.

The greater part of Gen. Izard's troops are now embarking. The remainder are said to be going to their place of destination by land.

Marching orders again.—Lieut. Col. C. P. Bellinger received orders on Monday, for the regt. of militia detached from this county in pursuance to the President's requisition of 93,000, of which the Governor has assigned him to the command, to march this day for Sackett's Harbor.

From the Albany Argus of Sept. 23d.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Brown to Gen. Gaines, dated

Head Quarters, Fort Erie, Sept. 18, 1814.

MY DEAR GENERAL,

"The sortie which had been meditated was ordered yesterday. It succeeded. We carried the enemy's batteries; destroyed his battering cannon; and blew up a strong new work, which he had erected, with a view of demolishing Fort Erie. He resisted manfully, but was promptly overpowered. We have about 400 prisoners. The enemy's loss cannot be less than 800 men.

Again, we have to lament the loss of many gallant officers. Our loss is not very numerous, and our strength is but little impaired. Gen. Ripley is badly wounded. Col. Gibson and Col. Wood are killed; Col. Aspinwall has lost an arm."

Another letter states the capture of a number of British officers, and that 30 deserters from the enemy came in on the night of the night of the 17th inst

From respect to those accomplished officers major gens Scott and Gaines, a dinner was, on Monday last given to them and their suite. It was highly gratifying to our citizens, that a temporary visit afforded them an opportunity of conferring such signal marks of their esteem on these distinguished generals—our feelings of admiration were strongly excited by the recollection of their services, and their wounds by a recurrence to their merits and achievements—The impulse was general. It was confined to neither age nor party—All united in giving activity to those feelings of respect and attachment so justly due to our army on the Niagara—to it our attachment ought to know no bounds It was our first signal triumph in the art of war; for though on all occasions our troops have evinced bravery, yet the actions on the river were the first developement of military principle. Before it was mere personal valour. Here it was the combination of skill and valour. It was the proper and accurate application of the characteristic courage of our countrymen, which must and will continue to give celebrity our arms. The pleasure which each felt, was strongly increased by recent events. Our country had been menaced by a combination of distinct attacks, at every point has the assailant been repulsed, a splendid and perfect victory has been obtained. The armed battalions of the Peninsula have retreated before an inferior numerical force. These events connected with the occasion and presence of our distinguished guests, gave a zest to the day new and unexpected, and we trust that our city on every occasion, will participate with her sister cities, in conferring "honour on these who honour their country"—and that the soldier who retires from toil and exposure, will receive our thanks and our hospitality.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

BATTLE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Copies of letters from Com. Macdonough to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship Saratoga, at anchor off Plattsburgh, Sept. 13, 1814.

SIR—By Lt. Commandant Cassin I have the honor to convey to you the flags of His Britannic Majesty's late squadron, captured on the 11th inst. by the U. S. squadron under my command. Also my despatches relating to that occurrence, which should have been in your possession at an earlier period, but for the difficulty in arranging the different statements.

The squadron under my command now lies at Plattsburgh—it will bear of considerable diminution, and leave a force sufficient to repel any attempt of the enemy in this quarter. I shall wait your order what to do with the whole or any part thereof.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T. MACDONOUGH.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Cassin to Com. Macdonough.

U. S. schr. Ticonderoga, Plattsburg Bay, Sept. 12.

SIR—It is with pleasure I state, that every officer and man, under my command did their duty yesterday.

Yours respectfully,

STEPHEN CASSIN, Lieut. Comd'g.

Com. THOMAS MACDONOUGH.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Henley to Com. Macdonough.

U. S. Brig Eagle, Plattsburgh, Sept. 12.

SIR—I am happy to inform you that all my officers and men acted bravely, and did their duty in the battle of yesterday with the enemy.

I shall have the pleasure of making a more particular representation of the respective merits of my gallant officers to the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

RO. HENLEY.

P S. We had thirty-nine round shot in our hull (mostly 24 pounders)—four in our lower masts—and we were well peppered with grape. I enclose my boatswain's report.

R. H.

Copy of a letter from George Beale, junr. to to Com. Macdonough, dated

U. S. ship Saratoga, Sept. 13.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose you a list of the killed and wounded on board the different vessels of the squadron under your command in the action of the 11th inst.

It is impossible to ascertain correctly the loss of the enemy. From the best information received from the British officers, from my own observations, and from various lists found on board the Confiance, I calculate the number of men on board that ship at the commencement of the action at 270 of whom at least 180 were killed and wounded, and on board the other captured vessels at least 80 more, making in the whole, killed and wounded, 260. This is doubtless short of the real number, as many were thrown overboard from the Confiance during the engagement.

The muster books must have been thrown overboard, or otherwise disposed of, as they are not to be found.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. BEALE, Jun. Purser.

Thomas Macdonough, Esq.
Commanding U. S. squadron, on Lake Champlain.

Copy of a letter from Com. Macdonough to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. ship Saratoga, Plattsburgh Bay, September 13, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to give you the particulars of the action which took place on the 11th inst on this lake.

For several days the enemy were on their way to Plattsburgh by land and water, and it being well understood that an attack would be made at the same time by their land and naval forces, I determined to wait at anchor the approach of the latter.

At 8 A. M. the look out boat announced the approach of the enemy. At 9, he anchored in a line ahead, at about 300 yards distance from my line; his ship opposed to the Saratoga, his brig to the Eagle, capt Henley, his gallies, 13 in number, to the schooner, sloop, and a division of our gallies; one of his sloops assisting their ship and brig, the other assisting their gallies. Our remaining gallies with the Saratoga and Eagle.

In this situation the whole force on both sides became engaged, the Saratoga suffering much from the heavy fire of the Confiance. I could perceive at the same time, however, that our fire was very destructive to her. The Ticonderoga, Lt. Com. Cassin, gallantly sustained her full share of the action. At half past ten o'clock the Eagle, not being able to bring her guns to bear, cut her cable and anchored in a more eligible position, between my ship and the Ticonderoga, where she very much annoyed the enemy, but unfortunately leaving me exposed to a galling fire from the enemy's brig. Our guns on the starboard side being nearly all dismounted, or not manageable, a stern anchor was let go, the bower cable cut, and the ship winded with a fresh broadside on the enemy's ship, which soon after surrendered. Our broadside was then sprung to bear on the brig, which surrendered in about 15 minutes after.

The sloop that was opposed to the Eagle, had struck some time before and drifted down the line; the sloop which was with their gallies having struck also. Three of their gallies are said to be sunk; the others pulled off. Our gallies were about obeying with alacrity the signal to follow them, when all the vessels were reported to me to be in a sinking state; it then became necessary to annul the signal to the gallies, and order their men to the pumps.

I could only look at the enemy's gallies going off in a shattered condition, for there was not a mast in either squadron that could stand to make sail on; the lower rigging being nearly all shot away, hung down as tho' it had been just placed over the mast heads

The Saratoga had fifty-five round shot in her hull; the Confiance one hundred and five. The enemy's shot passed principally just over our heads, as there were not 20 whole hammocks in the nettings at the close of the action, which lasted without intermission two hours and twenty minutes.

The absence and sickness of Lieut. Raymond Perry, left me without the services of that excellent officer; much ought fairly to be attributed to him for his great care and attention in disciplining the ship's crew, as her first lieutenant. His place was filled by a gallant young officer, Lieut. Peter Gamble, who, I regret to inform you, was killed early in the action. Acting Lieut. Vallette worked the 1st and 2d divisions of guns with able effect. Sailing master Brum's attention to the springs, and in the execution of the orders to wind the ship, and occasionally at the guns, meets with my entire approbation, also Lieut. Youngs commanding the acting marines, who took his men to the guns.—Mr. Beale, purser, was of great service at the guns, and in carrying my orders throughout the ship with midshipman Montgomery. Master's mate Joshua Justin, had command of the 3d division; his conduct during the action was that of a brave and correct officer. Midshipmen Monteath, Graham, Williamson, Platt, Thwing, and acting midshipman Baldwin, all behaved well, and gave evidence of their making valuable officers.

The Saratoga was twice set on fire by hot shot from the enemy's ship.

I close, sir, this communication with feelings of gratitude for the able support I received from every officer and man attached to the squadron which I have the honor to command.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant.

T. MACDONOUGH.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. Accompanying this is a list of killed and wounded, a list of prisoners and a precise statement of both forces engaged. Also letters from Capt. Henley and Lieut Com Cassin. T. M.

Return of killed and wounded on board the U. S squadron on Lake Champlain, in the engagement with the British fleet on the 11th of Sept. 1814.

SHIP SARATOGA.

Killed—Peter Gamble, lieut.; Thomas Butler, qr. gun'r.; James Norberry, boatw. mate; Abraham Davis, qr. master; William Wyer, sail maker; William Brickell, Peter Johnson, and John Coleman, seamen; Benj. Purrill and Andrew Parmlee, o. seamen; Peter Post, David Bennet, & Ebenezer Johnson, seamen; Joseph Couch, landsman; Thomas Stephens, seaman; Randall M'Donald and John White o. seamen; Samuel Smith, seaman; Thomas Malony, o. seamen; Andrew Nelson, John Sellack, Peter Hanson, Jacob Laraway, and Edward Moore, seamen; Jerome Williams o. s.; James Carlisle, marine: John Smart and Earl Hunnemon, seamen—28.

Wounded—James M. Baldwin, act'g. mid. Joseph Barron, pilot; Robert Gary, qr. gunner; George Cassin, qr. master; John Hollingsworth, Thomas Robinson, Purnal Smith, John Ottiwell, and John Thompson, seamen; Edward Rowland, W Fabee and W Williams, o. seaman; John Towns, landsman; John Shays, John S. Hammond and James Barlow, seamen; James Nagle, o. s.; John Lanman and Peter Colberg, seamen; William Newton, o. s.; Neil J Heldmont and James Steward, seamen; John Adams, landsman; Charles Rasche, seaman; Benj. Jackson, Jesse Vanhorn, Joseph Ketter and Samk Pearson, marines—29.

BRIG EAGLE.

Killed—Peter Vandermere, mast mate; John Ribero and Jacob Lindman, seamen; Perkins Moore, James Winship, Thomas Anwright and Nace Wilson, o. seamen; Thomas Lewis, boy; John Wallace, Joseph Heaton and Robert Stratton, marines; James M. Hale and John Wood, musicians—13.

Wounded—Joseph Smith, lieut.; William A. Spencer, acting lieut.; Francis Breeze, master's mate; Abraham Walters, pilot; Wm. C. Allen, qr. master; James Dulck, qr. gunner, Andrew M'Ewen, Zebediah Concklin, Joseph Valentine, John Hartley, John Miclan and Robert Buckley, seamen; Aaron Fitzgerald, boy; Purnell Boice, o. s.; John N. Craig, seaman; John M'Kenney, Matthew Scriver, George Mainwaring, Henry Jones and John M'Carty, marines—20.

SCHOONER TICONDEROGA.

Killed—John Stansbury, lieut. John Fisher, and John Atkinson, boatswains mates; Henry Johnson, seaman; Deodrick Think & John Sharp, marines—6.

Wounded—Patrick Cassin, Ezekiel Goud, Saml Sawyer, Wm. Le Count and Henry Cellius, seamen; John Condon, marine—6.

SLOOP PREBLE.

Killed—Rogers Carter, acting sailing master; Joseph Rowe, boatswain's mate—2.

Wounded—None.

GUN-BOAT BORER.

Killed—Arthur W Smith, purser's steward; Thomas Gill, boy; James Day, marine—3.

Wounded—Eben Cobb, corp. marines—1.

GUN-BOAT CENTIPEDE

Wounded—James Taylor, landsman—1.

GUN-BOAT WILMER,

Wounded—Peter Frank, seaman—1.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed	Wounded.
Saratoga,	28	29
Eagle,	13	20
Ticonderoga,	6	6
Preble,	2	
Borer,	3	1
Centipede,		1
Wilmer,		1
	52	58

Gunboats Nettle, Allen, Viper, Burrows, Ludlow, Alwyn, Ballard, — None killed or wounded

GEO. BEALE, Jun. Purser.

Statement of the American force engaged on the 11th Sept. 1814.

Saratoga	8 long 24 pounders 6 42 p. carronades 12 32 p. do.	Total 26
Eagle,	12 32 p. carronades and 8 long 18 prs.	20
Ticonderoga	8 long 12 prs. 4 18 do. 5 32 p. carronades	17
Preble,	7 long 9 pounders	7
10 gallies, viz.		
Allen,	1 long 24 pr. & 1 18 p. Columbiad	2