

THE AMERICAN PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, AUGUST, 27 1814.

To speak his thoughts—

Is every Freeman's right.

Major Morgan, who so gallantly distinguished himself at Conjecta creek, has, in a recent affair of some out posts in the vicinity of Fort Erie, been killed.

Lyc. Gaz.

Albany, August 17.

LATEST AND MOST DIRECT FROM ONTARIO.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman at Sacket's Harbor to his friend in this city, dated Aug. 12.

SIR—I have this morning received a line from an officer on board the Superior, the substance of which is as follows: That on the 7th inst. they gave chase to and run one of the enemy's vessels on shore, about four miles above the Niagara. That the wind being fresh, they lay off and on, with an intention of getting her off when the wind lulled. Probably anticipating our intention, she was abandoned by her crew and twenty minutes after blew up. She was an hermaphrodite brig, formerly called the Prince Regent, and mounted 14 guns.

There are two of the enemy's brigs and one schr. in Niagara, blockaded by the Jefferson, the Sylph, and the Oneida; the Jones is in the offings of this, and the residue of the Ducks and Kingston Channel.

I went yesterday in the Growler to speak to the Jones; but she was under way, working to the windward, probably in chase of some gun-boats that infest our coast, but we could not overtake her. About 12 to-day a cannonading was distinctly heard, apparently a national salute, and at 1 P. M. a brisk firing which resembled a partial engagement. The wind was too fresh to ascertain exactly the direction, but it appeared to be between Kingston and the Royal Ducks.

A letter from a correspondent of the Columbian, gives the same intelligence as the above, only a little more concisely with the addition, that "Commodore Chauncey had nearly or quite recovered his health."

Plattsburg, Aug. 6.

A Montreal handbill claims a victory in the late battle on the Niagara, and states their loss to be 500; that of the American army 1500. It acknowledges the capture of Gen Riall, and says gen. Drummond was wounded in the neck. That after the action commenced, their army was reinforced by the arrival of 300 men.

Mr. R. Forsythe, conductor of the Puttawatomies, has just arrived from Greenville and gives the following information: That

- 160 Puttawatomies,
- 750 Shawnese,
- 100 Delawares,
- 193 Wiandots,
- 160 Miamies,
- 50 Kickapoos, probably.
- 30 Weas do.
- 20 Senecas,

Total, 1453

Have all accepted the American tomahawk, and are willing to fight against the enemies of the United States. Their children and squaws are to remain at Greenville at the expense of the United States.

Ohio Vehicle.

Zanesville, August 18.

His excellency Lewis Cass, gov. of Michigan territory, left Greenville on the 26th ult. with a large band of Indian warriors, for Detroit, to defend against any attempts our enemies may be disposed to make in that quarter.

Plattsburg, August 5.

On Monday morning last, a party of the enemy attacked one of our advanced pickets, stationed about one mile this side of the line, when a detachment of our rifle corps advanced, and the enemy retired somewhat precipitately.

We understand three of our men were wounded.—The loss of the enemy not known.

Our Fleet continue near Chazy—that of the enemy near Ash Island.

POSTSCRIPT.

Yesterday's eastern mail brought a letter from the secretary of war to the governor, requiring him to order out one regiment of the militia of this state, to march immediately for the city of Washington. The Governor being absent at Selins Grove, an express was sent off to him with the intelligence.

PENN. REP.

From the Buffalo Gazette.

SPLENDID DEFENCE OF FORT ERIE

We take great pleasure in presenting our readers with the following glorious and highly interesting news from our gallant army at Fort Erie, received late last evening.

On Sunday evening last, lieut. gen. Drummond made his dispositions for storming Fort Erie. About half past 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the attack commenced from three columns, one directed against the fort, one against Towson's battery, and the third moved up the river. The column that approached the fort, succeeded in gaining the rampart, after having been several times repulsed; when about 300 of them had gained the work and made a stand, an explosion from some unknown cause completely cleared the ramparts of the enemy, the most of whom were utterly destroyed. The column that moved to attack the south (or Towson's) battery, made desperate charges, but were met with such firmness by our artillery and infantry, that they were compelled to fall back; they advanced a second and third time with great resolution, but being met with such distinguished gallantry, they gave way and retired. The column that marched up the river, were repulsed before they assaulted the batteries. Shortly after the explosion, the enemy finding every effort to gain the fort or carry the batteries unavailing, withdrew his forces from the whole line, and retreated to the woods. The action continued one hour and an half, during which, (except a short interval that the enemy occupied the ramparts) the artillery from the fort and batteries kept up a most destructive fire, as well as the main body of the enemy, as on the attacking columns. The columns were composed of the best of the British army, volunteers from every corps, the forlorn hope. The enemy's loss is estimated at rising 800. One hundred and twenty three rank and file passed this place this morning for Greenbush. Col. Drummond and 6 or 7 officers are killed, 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. said to be captain Elliot, and two platoon officers prisoners. Our loss in killed does not exceed twenty, most of which we learn are of the artillery. We regret to state, that capt. Williams and lieut. McDonough, of the artillery are killed; lieut. Fontaine missing supposed to be taken prisoner.

Several of our officers are wounded, but we have not learned their names.

From the circumstance of the enemy's main body lying within grape and cannon distance from the fort, their loss must be very severe, greater than what is mentioned in the above estimation. The enemy's waggons was uncommonly active yesterday morning in removing the wounded.

The prisoners are of the 8th, 100th, 103d, 104th and De Waterville's regts. and a few sailors.

It is impossible for us in this sketch to say any thing of the individual skill and gallantry of the officers, of the steady bravery of the men, engaged in this glorious defence: we presume all did their duty. Briardier general Gaiges commanded the fort.

Our fleet on Lake Ontario, to the number of nine sail arrived off Fort Niagara about eight or ten days since.—The Sylph said to be the fastest sailor on the lake, gave chase to a British brig, which being unable to escape, was abandoned and blew up. From every appearance she was loaded with munitions of war, intended for the British forts. Commodore Chauncey commands the fleet, whose health is fast improving.

Three of the enemy's small vessels lie in the Niagara river, blockaded by our fleet.

ALARMING.

Georgetown, (Col.) Aug. 19.

Intelligence was yesterday received at the war office from Point Look Out, dated the 17th, at 8 A. M. The enemy's fleet has been reinforced by 30 sail from below, viz. 6 double deckers, 8 frigates, 6 ships, apparently transports, 1 gun brig, and 6 schrs. The force in the Potomac had dropped down, and the whole were at anchor near the Bay Shore, forty-six sail of all descriptions, apparently intending to proceed up the Bay.

The force previously reported to be in the Patuxent remains in that river.

This most formidable warlike preparation is indicative of important movements, of which we may momentarily expect to hear—perhaps to witness.

FED. REPUB.

CONDUCT OF THE ENEMY IN VIRGINIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, dated the 7th inst.

The enemy have done much injury on both sides this river, (the Potomac) but much more on the Maryland side. They have entertained too great an opinion of the Virginians, to land any place where there was the smallest force to oppose them; where ever they have been, their conduct has been marked by the utmost brutality. In Westmoreland county, they went to a widow lady's, who in the expectation of preserving her property, remained in her house; when they entered, she received them in the best manner she could, and set before them the most elegant dinner, she could prepare. After having satisfied their appetites, they proceeded to destroy her furniture, and carry off her negroes; her two little sons, exasperated at the sight, (the eldest not more than 13 years of age) fired on and wounded one of them. The brutal ruffians immediately bound them hand and foot and after burning every cabin on the plantation, carried them on board the fleet, leaving the mother in convulsions.

We understand and we believe correctly, that the government have authorised a loan to be negotiated in Europe, for a considerable portion of the twenty-five millions which they were empowered to borrow by a law of the last session of congress. It is probable therefore, that they will not go into the market in this country for more of that sum than the six millions for which they are now receiving proposals.

NAT. INTEL.

British official statement of their loss at the battle of Bridgewater.

OFFICERS KILLED.

General Staff—lieutenant Moorson, 104th regiment deputy assistant adjutant general.

First or Royal Scots—lieutenant Hemphill.

89th regt. 2d batt.—Capt. Spinner and Lt. Latham.

Incorporated militia—Ensign Damp-hill.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Lieut. Gen. Drummond, severely not dangerously.

[Here follows a list of 43 other officers wounded and missing. I have not time to copy their names.]

TOTAL INCLUDING OFFICERS.

Killed,	84
Wounded,	559
Missing,	193
Prisoners,	43

Grand total, 878

In consequence of the great use made by the enemy of buck shot, many of the wounds have proved slight.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES.

ADJUTANT GEN.

Sacket's Harbor, August 7.

A flag of truce has just arrived from Kingston with thirteen prisoners, citizens,

taken on board a small schooner and sundry boats.

One of them reports that they were kept three days, two days in town and one on board the Prince Regent—that all the enemy's fleet, excepting four ships, had gone up the lake with troops—that there are not to exceed 1200 troops at Kingston, and that the new ship would not be ready under five or six weeks.

We have information from Odenburgh, which is believed to be correct, that the commanding officer at Prescott has notified the inhabitants of that place, that they must leave the place, and remove every thing they wish to save within five days, as they should then take possession and fortify, and should convert the houses into barracks for the reception of troops.

A. Mr. Wells, silversmith, of this place, is said to have gone to Canada, via Odenburgh, and has carried with him one of our newly invented repeating guns, which he learnt to make.

BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF BRIDGEWATER.

Montreal Herald Extra. August 2.

We are authorised to announce to the public that accounts have reached Headquarters of an other action having taken place on the Niagara frontier, most glorious to H. M.'s arms, and terminating in the complete defeat of the enemy.

Lieutenant colonel Tucker, with part of the garrison of Fort George and 400 of the 80th regiment under lieutenant colonel Morrison moved on the enemy's camp at Lewiston, on the morning of the 25th inst. drove them from it and brought away 100 tents, their baggage and provisions, without losing a man.

Major general Brown began on the same day to retire with his army from Queens-ton towards Chippewa, and finding himself closely pressed by the advance of the right division under major general Riall, consisting of 1500 men, exclusive of Indians, attacked at 6 o'clock in the evening with his whole force this small body of our troops, which maintained the unequal contest with the most determined and desperate bravery until nine—at this time being reinforced by the 103d regt. and a detachment from the Royals and King's not exceeding 1200 men the conflict was continued with undaunted spirit on both sides until past midnight, when the enemy were compelled to retreat precipitately, leaving vast numbers of their dead on the field, and several hundred prisoners, together with a six pounder and a 5 1-2 inch mortar, and two trumbrils, in our possession.

Their loss in this obstinate and sanguinary contest is estimated at between 12 and 1500 men, whilst ours does not amount to half that number.

Lieutenant general Drummond is slightly wounded on the neck; Major general Riall being severely wounded in the arm, was proceeding attended by captain Loring to the van, when both unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands. Lt. Col. Morrison is slightly wounded.

The conduct of the troops both regulars and militia, is spoken of in the highest terms of admiration, for their coolness and intrepidity in the most trying situations.

The enemy on the 27th had retired across the Chippewa towards Fort Erie, pursued by the militia and Indians, having previously burnt Street's Mills and destroyed the bridge over that river.

Reinforcements were rapidly advancing to the right division, and the left wing of Watteville's regt. would join it about the 28th.

[The same Handbill announces the arrival in the river of the 43 transports from Bordeaux mentioned in our paper of yesterday, with major generals Kempt and Robinson and troops estimated at 9000.]

We are informed, that the two waggon loads of goods from Canada, which we mentioned yesterday were seized, are not given up, and that they will not be until trials had upon them.