

# AMERICAN PATRIOT.

*Admiral wife of New York*

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 5 1814.

[VOL. XXXVI.]

From the Montreal Herald of August 27.

Every where the enemy are making vigorous preparations for defending himself, and no where more than at New York.—An attack on that place was soon expected. For our own part, we are not very sanguine about its taking place, while Sir Alexander Cochrane has the command on the American station. It is said that Lady Cochrane is a native of New York—that most of her relations live there, and are persons of great property. It is also said that the gallant admiral himself has property to a considerable value in the city. If all this be correct, will any man of common sense lay his hand on his breast and say that a man thus connected is a proper person to be placed in such a high command? If this be truth, how came the honorable lords of the admiralty to make such a selection; & how had the admiral the indelicacy to accept such a commission? It may be improper to make comments on this subject, until events occur which will justify our saying more than we can with prudence at this time. We do not wholly allude to the admiral.

Halifax, September 28.

## A BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON BALTIMORE.

This morning arrived his majesty's ships Tonnant, vice admiral sir A. Cochrane.—Surprise and Diomedé, from the Chesapeake.

An officer of one of the ships has obligingly favored us with the following interesting account of an attack made by the British forces upon Baltimore:

Sir Alexander Cochrane and major gen. Ross having resolved upon making a demonstration on the city of Baltimore, which might, if circumstances justified it, be converted into a real attack—on the 11th inst. the fleet entered the Petapsco, and the frigates, smaller ships of war and transports proceeded up the river to an advantageous situation for landing the troops, &c. Early on the morning of the 12th the disembarkation took place, without opposition, of the army, 600 men, the 2d battalion of marines and those of the squadron—the whole under the command of Gen. Ross who was accompanied by rear admiral Cockburn.—soon after the landing was effected sir A. Cochrane shifted his flag from the Tonnant to the surprise, and, followed by the bombs, rocket ships, &c. passed up the river, with the view of co operating with the troops.—At daylight on the 14th the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. Ross was announced on board of the surprise: he received his fatal wound from a musket ball, while engaged in a small party in reconnoitering the positions of the enemy, and closed his valuable life before he could be bro't off to the ship. Col. Brook succeeded to the command, and immediately pushed on to within five miles of Baltimore, where the enemy (about 6 or 7000) had taken up an advanced and strong position—here the enemy was attacked with an impetuosity that obliged him soon to give way, and retreat

rapidly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded, and two pieces of cannon.

At the dawn of the next day, the bomb vessels having taken their stations, supported by the Surprise and the other frigates, opened a heavy fire (within shell range) upon the fort that defended the entrance of the harbor of Baltimore, which had the effect of shewing the strength & fortifications of the enemy—on the land side the town was defended by a chain of redoubts connected by a breastwork, a large train of artillery, and a force apparently of from 15 to 20,000 men—the entrance of the harbor was obstructed by a barrier of sunken vessels, defended by gunboats inside, and flanked by powerful batteries.

These circumstances preventing any effectual co-operation from his majesty's ships; and it being considered that without it there was too great a disparity of force to justify an attack by the army upon the above positions of the enemy—and as the primary object of the expedition had been accomplished—it was thought proper to withdraw the troops—and the next morning they embarked without the least annoyance from the enemy.

The result of the demonstration has been the defeat of the army of the enemy—the destruction by themselves of a quantity of shipping; of an extensive rope walk and other public erections, harrassing the armed inhabitants of the surrounding country, and drawing off their attention from other important points.

Our loss on the occasion, we are happy to learn, did not exceed, in killed and wounded 250 men.

From a Bermuda Paper.

Bermuda, Sept. 21.

We have been favored with Savannah papers, to the 3d inst.

At length active war has commenced on the part of Great Britain against America; the fatal blow, which has been long impending, is struck; Washington, the capital of the United States, has been laid in ruins; and a conquering enemy is spreading devastation and dismay, through the surrounding country.

We can only glance, with a tearful eye, over the recital of miseries, which this event inflicts on the helpless, the innocent & unfortunate; and while we pity their unhappy situation, we must smother the charitable feeling, by recalling to our minds the shameful and arrogant conduct of the American nation who, in the hour of our greatest distress; when England was contending with the overgrown power of France, in the cause of Freedom and the world, yea, in that dread hour, these Miscreants came behind her, and aimed a death blow at her existence. Events have baulked their expectations: Great Britain has risen more majestic, powerful and happy. "More dreadful from each foreign stroke;" and she is now inflicting a terrible retribution on America, for her misconduct.

Nothing can exceed the consternation,

shame and distress, which the landing of our troops has occasioned in America; the editor of the Savannah Republican says he blushes to state, that Washington has been in possession of the enemy. If any thing can tinge the cheek of an American with a blush, it must be the recollection of that celebrated name, it must be the reflection, that had they listened to the advice of Washington, the hero, the patriot and the man, impending ruin would not have threatened their devoted country.

We cannot ascertain which way the British troops were bending their course.—Georgetown had been destroyed, and Alexandria, it appears, had offered a million of dollars to be spared.

A Vienna article mentions that Prince Schwarzenburgh has been solemnly installed President of the Austrian War Council. Some state paper of importance was on the eve of being published.

Dispatches for Sir George Prevost, by the British August Packet, reached Quebec 27th ult. express from Halifax.

The Canadian editors rate Com. Yeo's new ship at 104 guns.

Bost Palladium.

The President's message was received at Halifax 6th inst. by the Nymphé.

Bermuda, Sept. 17.

Arrived on Thursday, his majesty's schr Whiting, 25 days from England.

The Americans are in possession of our naval signals (probably by the capture of the Reindeer); a total change will therefore take place.

Another great naval promotion has been made, which, it is said, includes nearly 1000 midshipmen.

Halifax, Sept. 30.

The bodies of the gallant major general ROSS and captain sir PETER PARKER, late of his majesty's ship Menelaus, were bro't here in the Tonnant, and yesterday the corpse of the former was landed under a discharge of half minute guns from the flag ship—received at the kings wharf by the grenadier company of the 64th regiment, and interred with all those military honors and marks of high respect due to his rank and distinguished services.

From the Democratic Press.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

Harrsburg, Oct. 15, 1814.

Four thousand militia, to consist of infantry and riflemen, having been required by the proper authority of the United States, for the service thereof, to rendezvous at a point hereafter to be designated, calculated equally to protect the cities of Washington and Baltimore; the Governor orders and directs the Inspector of the 1st. bigade of the 5th division and of the 2d. brigade of the 9th division, as numbered by the militia law, passed the 9th April, 1807, to have the militia in their respective brigades, (that were or ought to be drafted in, pursuance of