

such case or connection shall be made with respect to any bank into which payments as aforesaid may be made to the U. States, either by individuals, or by collectors, receivers, or other public officers or agents, and which shall receive the same as specie, and give credit to the treasurer of the U. S. for the amount thereof, including the interest accrued and due on such notes on the day on which the same shall have been thus paid into such bank on account of the U. States.

(To be Continued.)

WASHINGTON, August 5.
The following are copies of letters from Major-Gen. Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Queentown, July 22d, 1814.

Dear Sir—On the 20th the army moved, and encamped in the rear of Fort George. Gen Scott with the van, had some skirmishing before the main body came up; but as the enemy kept close to their works, nothing important occurred. No force was left in our rear; the Heights were abandoned to the enemy, and we did hope that the movement would have induced him to re-occupy them, or close in nearer to us, so as to bring on an engagement out of his works. In this we were disappointed. The army returned to-day, and found a body of militia and a few regulars in and about the Heights. Gen. Porter pursued them with his command and a few regulars, and was so fortunate as to come up with and capture seven officers and ten privates. They will be sent to Greenbush.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
JACOB BROWN.
Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y of War.

Head Quarters, Chippewa,
July 25, 1814.

Dear Sir—On the 23d inst. I received a letter by express from Gen. Gaines, advising me, that on the 20th the heavy guns that I had ordered from Sackett's Harbor, to enable me to operate against Forts George & Niagara, were blockaded in that port, together with the rifle regiment that I had ordered up with them. I had ordered these guns & troops to be forwarded in boats, provided the Com. should not deem it prudent or proper to convey them in his fleet, not doubting but that he would have been upon the Lake for their protection, and that the enemy would have been driven into port or captured. As Gen. Gaines informed me that the commodore was confined to his bed with a fever, and as he did not know when the fleet would sail, or when the guns and forces that I had been expecting would even leave Sackett's Harbor, I have thought it proper to change my position, with a view to other objects. You know how greatly I am disappointed, and therefore I will not dwell upon that painful subject. And you can best perceive how much has been lost by the delay—and the command of Lake Ontario being with the enemy—reluctances being placed upon a different state of things. The Indians all left me sometime since. I am said that they will return, but this you will perceive depends upon circumstances. The reinforcements ordered on from the W. at have not arrived.

Yours respectfully and truly,
JACOB BROWN.
Hon. Secretary at War.

BATTLE OF BRIDGEWATER.

The following is a copy of a letter from Capt. L. Austin aid to Gen. Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated

Head-Quarters, Buffalo, 29th July, 1814.

I have the honor of addressing you by desire of Gen. Brown, who is now confined by wounds received in a severe and desperate engagement with the enemy on, the afternoon and night of the 25th instant.

Our army had fallen back to Chippewa, the enemy collecting every regiment from Burlington and York, and meeting with no opposition on Lake Ontario, transported by water to Fort George, troops from Kingston and even Prescott, which enabled them to bring against us a force vastly superior, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Drummond and Major-General Riall. They were met by us near the falls of Niagara, where a most severe conflict ensued. The enemy disputed the ground with resolution, yet were driven from every position they attempted to hold. We stormed his batteries directly in front and took possession of all his artillery. Notwithstanding his immense superiority both in numbers and position, he was completely defeated, and our troops remained on the battle ground without any interruption. As, however, both General Brown and General Scott had received severe wounds, almost every chief of battalion disabled, and our men quite exhausted, it was thought prudent to retire to our encampment, which was done in good order without any molestation from the enemy—our wounded having first been removed.

Major-General Riall with the aid-de-camp of Lieut. Gen. Drummond, and about twenty other officers with two hundred privates are taken prisoners.

The loss on both sides is immense—but no account has yet been returned. The aid and brigade major of Gen. Scott are both severely wounded, and Captain Spencer, an aid of Gen. Brown, most probably dead, having received two balls through his body. Both Generals Brown and Scott are on this side confined by their wounds. General Ripley commands on the other.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,
L. AUSTIN, aid de camp.

Hon. Secretary of War, Washington.

P. S.—General Brown received his wounds at the same instant, during a late part of the action, but still continued to keep his horse until exhausted by loss of blood. This probably has rendered his wounds more painful than they otherwise would have been.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT OF THE LATE BATTLE

From the Buffalo Gazette Extra, July 28.

On the 25th instant, the army under the command of Major-General Brown, encamped above Chippewa, near the battle ground of the 3d. At 4 P. M. information was received that the enemy had thrown a body of troops across the Niagara, at the five mile Meadows: but our commanding general was not diverted by this move-

ment: the 1st brigade under Brig. Gen. moved past Chippewa, and halted at Brater, a mile below Chippewa, in plain Niagara Falls. Gen. S. learned that the under Gen. Riall, was approaching him: he was immediately given the enemy Mrs. Wilson's, at half past 4 P. M.; the non were planted about 200 rods from the position, on an eminence. The enemy's force was much superior to general S. his line was far extended, and he showed position to flank; in order to counteract views of Gen. Riall, he was fought in movements—he was charged in column; Gen. Scott being at the head of his troops in every charge.

Captain Towson with his company of 100, attached to Scott's brigade, kept the fire with great vigor and effect. The action was continued, and the ground maintained by general Scott, for more than an hour, the reserve under general Ripley, and the volunteers under Gen. Porter, were successively brought into action.

The ground was obstinately contested past 9 o'clock, in the evening, when Gen. Brown perceiving that the enemy's artillery was most destructive, decided to storm the enemy. Col. Miller the hero of Mangogee, ordered on this enterprise; he approached the enemy's cannon with a quick step, and directed his fire within a few paces of the cannon line; and after receiving two or three rounds and a vigorous charge, retired to the base of the hill, and abandoned his cannon. One piece was brought off the field for want of horses. The enemy now gave way and retired; they were followed some distance. Our army was now employed in securing prisoners and bringing off the wounded.

The cessation, however, was short, Lieut. Gen. Drummond is supposed to have arrived at this interval with a reinforcement. The enemy renewed the action, while our troops were busily employed in clearing the ground, of the wounded, but the gallant Americans fought with alacrity, and after a close engagement of 20 minutes the enemy were repulsed. The enemy now effected the removal of nearly if not all of the wounded, and retired from the ground it being nearly 12 o'clock at night; they retired to their encampment in good order.

The morning of the 26th, our forces under Generals Ripley and Porter, reconnoitered the enemy near the battle ground, returned & built the Bridgewater Mills, and all the enemy's baggage racks and the bridge at Chippewa, and passed the river to Fort Erie where they made a stand.

The enemy's force engaged must have been nearly 5000; ours short of that number. Major Gen. Riall was wounded and taken in the rear of his army by Capt. Ketchum, together with one of his aids, the other being killed.

It would be impossible to put the action of the 25th on paper. Considering the number engaged the history of modern wars will scarcely produce a parallel. The admiration of that nation will follow those who fought, those who fell—to their graves:—their names will justly be added to that brilliant catalogue of worthies the heroes of the revolution; and the battle of Bridgewater, will be remembered by posterity with the same sensation as those of Bunker Hill and Saratoga.

Maj. Gen. Brown was severely wounded in the thigh, (besides a contusion on his body, in the hottest of the action, but continued to command until the enemy retreated. Brigadier Gen. Scott, was also severely wounded by a grape in the shoulders besides a severe bruise occasioned by a shell or cannon shot, having lost two horses killed. Col. Brady, 22d Inf'y. Majors Jessup, 25th, Levenworth 9th, M'Neil 11th, Brig. Major Smith, Lieuts. Campbell, Smouck, art. Lt. Worth, aid to Gen. Scott, Lt. Camp, 11th together with many others, whose names we have not learnt, were wounded some badly.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was rising, 800, exclusive of 200 regulars and 20 officers, prisoners. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is from 6 to 700. Major M'Farland 23d, Capt. Ritchie, art. Capt. Kinney and Goodrich, Lt. Bigelow, inf. and several other officers killed; Capt. Spencer, aid to Maj. Gen. Brown supposed to be mortally wounded; Major Stanton of N. Y. V. adj. Rew, Pa. V. killed; Major Camp of the staff, lost two horses on the field, but escaped a wound. The 9th, 11th and 25th suffered very severely.

The enemy's troops who made a dash at Lewistown, drove away the guards under Col. Swift, took a small quantity of baggage, and the effects of several settlers [illegible] of the volunteers, and re-crossed the river, and some of them were in the [illegible].

From the New-York Evening Post Extra.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

ALBANY, Tuesday Morning, August 2.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A letter from Mr. King to Mr. Lee of Utica, dated Buffalo the 27th, states that he had two or three conversations with Gen. Brown since his return, in which he informed him that the British force was about 5000—ours about 4000; that the killed and wounded (as nearly as could be ascertained) of the enemy about 1300 and 220 prisoners—our loss about 800 killed and wounded. We took their artillery, but whether retained or not could not be ascertained. Gen. Brown's opinion was that our army were very unsafe at Erie, having no means to cross, and the fleet not there to protect them.—Another battle must ensue, as the British were reinforcing—Gen. Scott is dangerously wounded. Gen. Brown had two balls extracted and was doing well. Lt. Spencer and Worth are both mortally wounded. The above I collected from Mr. Lee, who arrived last night from Utica.

From the Buffalo Gazette of July 26.

On Friday last, three United States schooners arrived at Fort Erie, from Erie, Pa. with rising 300 fine regular troops on board, who immediately joined the army.

Albany Register Office, August 3.

Our Ontario Fleet certainly Sailed

The western mail of last evening furnished us with the following letter from Sackett's Harbor.

Mercury
AUGUSTA



CHRONICLE.

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Freedom of the Press and Trial by Jury shall remain inviolate.

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