

Private letters from Buffalo, received in this city on Saturday, state that Commodore Chauncey had arrived at the head of the Lake, and lay off Niagara.—*Nat. Intel.*

Chauncey's Fleet.

The letter from which the following interesting extract is copied, reached town by the express mail of Tuesday, but did not fall into our hands until yesterday. The news is as authentic as any unofficial information can be, and we have little doubt of its correctness.

Buffalo, Aug. 10, 1814.

"Commodore CHAUNCEY, a few days since, fell in with one of the enemy's brigs mounting 18 or 20 guns and pursued her so closely, that he compelled the crew, to avoid capture, to run her on shore above Niagara; where she was set fire to and abandoned by the enemy—she blew up shortly afterwards. Chauncey has three of the enemy's vessels blockaded in the Niagara river."

From the Nat. Intelligencer, Aug. 10.

Extract of a letter dated Buffalo, August 2.

"The whole of the enemy's forces have moved up within about one mile of our army—this morning at day light he crossed over about 500 men just above Black Rock—his object no doubt was to attack Buffalo & destroy our stores, &c. He was gallantly met by 200 riflemen, and a party of volunteers under Major Morgan: after contending nearly five hours he recrossed the Niagara. The loss or gain by either party was not great. We lost two or three men killed several wounded. Capt. Hamilton is supposed to be mortally wounded.

"We took several prisoners—the enemy's loss was much greater than ours. The armies are still skirmishing.

From the Boston Palladium, August 9.

Champlain Frontier.

On the 4th inst. all the troops at Plattsburgh left that place, to join the main body of Gen. Izard's army near Odlestown. When united, this army will probably consist of 8 or 9000 men. The British have an army in front of it, of equal or superior strength, and they can unite with it the reinforcements from Europe, almost immediately on their arrival. A sanguinary battle is daily expected in this quarter. Reinforcements from different parts of the U. States are continually on their march to Plattsburgh, whence they are removed to H. Q.

Southern Frontier.

The British Government schr. Shelburne, arrived at Havannah July 16, from Pensacola, and sailed again on the 29th, for New-Providence. The officers report, that a considerable number of English marine officers, and marines, had been landed at Pensacola, together with arms and warlike stores. Also, that the Indians were embodying to march against the Americans. An English adventurer, by the name of Woodbine, was said to have the command of several thousand of them.

SAVANNAH, August 23.

We understand that Lieutenant Commandant DOWNES, late of the Essex Junior, is appointed to the command of the *Epervier* sloop of war, now laying in our harbor. The *Epervier* will be fitted out with all possible despatch.

The Enemy Reinforced.

A letter from Green Island received in town yesterday morning, mentions, that a frigate and sloop of war joined the Lacedemonian on Sunday last. After securing their prizes they made sail in the evening, steering a northwardly direction, and are not to be seen to-day. (Monday.)

The names of the vessels captured by the Lacedemonian in Ossabaw Sound mentioned in our last are as follow:

Sloop Hester, schooner Resolution, packet boat Dolphin of Beaufort, and a Haytian schooner, all from Amelia bound to Savannah, with cargoes of molasses, sugar and coffee.



CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1814.

The following extracts of letters, are from gentlemen of respectability and intelligence, one of whom has recently visited a great portion of the Mississippi and Louisiana countries; and the other is a resident of Bigbee. The information they convey, is of the highest importance to Georgia; because, it destroys at once, all hope of peace with the hostile Indians; and that a renewal of the war is morally certain. After the severe chastisement they have already received, it is not probable or possible, that they could think of renewing the war, without the aid and co-operation of both the British and Spaniards; and these letters leave no room, for even the credulous to doubt, as to the disposition of those powers to aid them.

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