

Capt. Warrington's Letter.

The following is a copy of a letter from Captain Warrington to the Secretary of the Navy dated,

United States, sloop Peacock,
New York, Oct. 30, 1814.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you of the Peacock's arrival at this place, after a cruise of One Hundred and Forty-Seven days, during which all your remaining orders of the 28th February ultimo have been executed, except that which related to the N-za and coast of Norway and which was omitted in consequence of that whole coast being under a strict blockade by a combined squadron of English and Swedish ships.

Although the Peacock's success has not been so great, as we had sanguinely expected; it is a pleasing reflection, that our disappointment has been occasioned by the uncommonly severe weather, (with constant gales from southwest to northwest) which we experienced, from the time of striking soundings in the Irish Channel, until we left Shetland Isles, and which had the double effect of keeping in all their trade and compelling us to be constantly beating off a lee shore. We were four days between Cape Clear and Waterford, in which time we made but three captures, the last of which, as she was of little value, we made a cartel of.

On the northwest coast of Ireland we met with very little better success as the bad weather still continued. From the Shetlands we ran to the Ferro Isles and then returned in sounding along the Irish coast, crossed the mouth of the Churn, and Bay of Biscay, and made Cape Ortegal, between which and the Rock of Lisbon we cruised seven days, seeing in that time but twelve sail, nine of which we spoke and found two of them English. From thence we ran along the Portuguese coast, crossed the mouth of the Mediterranean and run with a degree and a half of the Madeiras for the purpose of falling in with their West India and Teneriffe trade. On the 1st of September we made the Canaries, and attempted, in vain, to procure water at Fentaventura and Lauzaro, at the latter of which places we landed some prisoners. As a supply of water was now indispensably requisite, I determined to run for the Cape de Verds, at one of which (St. Vincent's) after a week's work in digging and clearing out wells, we obtained the requisite quantity, and then proceeded at an easy rate to the westward, steering alternately to the south west and north west, to prolong our stay as much as possible, between the longitudes of 20 and 40 west, the track of all their East India, African and South American trade. Not a single vessel was however seen in all our run, and on the 6th of October we made the coast of Guiana, at the mouth of the Mariceni river, the next day we were of Surinam, from whence we ran for Barbadoes, which we made on the 9th and continued cruising to windward of D-roads and Barbadoes for a few days, and then steered for our own coast which we made on the 28th at seven A. M. a little to the westward of Cape Henlopen.

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that from the time of our leaving New York in March last, until our return, we have lost but one man (Mr. Denizen Baldwin, master's mate, a promising officer) and that our crew is in fine health. I trust that you will not think we have unnecessarily curtailed our cruise, when I inform you we have but fifteen days on board at short allowance.

icularily designated, as distinguished by their zeal and attention to discipline.

To the high character established for himself by Gen. Porter, the general has only to add his acknowledgement of the assistance he has received from him in the short time he has had the advantage of his co-operation.

By command of Maj. Gen. Izard,
G. K. CARDNER,
Adjutant Gen. Northern Army.

Action at Kirby's Windmill.

When Captain Burd with his dragoons charged on the enemy on Monday last, they were on their retreat towards their barge. The charge was made with as much spirit, that a number of the enemy had actually laid down their arms preparing to surrender, and it is probable that the whole of the party would have been captured, if the troop had continued to press on them with the same spirit and energy with which the charge was commenced. Unfortunately, some miscreant called loudly to the troop to retreat, which they mistook for an order from their officer and obeyed. Capt. Burd succeeded in rallying a part of his troop as soon as he discovered the mistake and was returning to the charge—but the enemy in the mean time recovering from their consternation, had rallied behind a fence which served them as a protecting breast-work, enabled them to pour a very gallant fire on the part of the troop which were pursuing, and finally to effect their retreat without much loss.—*Federal Gazette.*

THE CAMPAIGN.

Appears, as we apprehended, to have closed, at least on our part. We learn by the newspapers the absence of information from official sources, that the main body of our army on the Niagara is about retiring into winter quarters at and about Fort Erie. The enemy, reinforced by means of his ascendancy on the Lake, appears to have become too strong to be driven from these positions, which he now occupies and maintains, after the loss of thousands of his best and most approved soldiers. Our young heroes have snatched from the Britons, who acquired them at Talavera and Vittoria, the laurels they have entwined around their own brows. The brave fought the good fight—and are entitled to a repose more tranquil than they are likely to enjoy on the hostile shore of Erie.

No praise can be superlative, that is applied to the northern army, which has so often faced the enemy this summer, so repeatedly met and conquered superior force. They have nobly maintained the character of our arms—they have established the equality of American Soldiers to those who learnt the art in the accomplished schools of Europe. They are the leaven which is to infuse spirit, emulation, and discipline through our whole army. In one word they have entitled themselves to the thanks of their country, which Congress has bestowed with an unanimous voice.

The superior force of the enemy on the shores and in the vicinity of Lake Ontario, will, we presume, enable him to act offensively even during the ensuing winter. If so, we will probably make an attempt on Sackett's Harbor, if not on other points. Whichever his arm may fall, we doubt not he will meet the same reception he experienced last winter at Sackett's Harbor and lately at Plattsburgh. Such demonstrations will in the end be injurious to him and beneficial to

thing to fear. The enemy had proclaimed his intentions to abandon the usages of christian warfare, and with fire and sword to spread destruction at every assailable point. Thus, the boasted "bulwark of our holy religion" had announced to the world, that he was about to revive the atrocities of the followers of Mahomet. Adhering to this determination, the Capitol of America has been laid in ruins—the arts disgraced, and the sciences insulted. This was the signal given by these pretended supporters of civilization and piety, for similar enormities whenever it was found practicable to perpetrate them.

The climate of this section of the state more formidable to brave men than the bayonets of the enemy, had prevented that assistance from the interior which our situation required. The gallant regiments, stationed in our neighbourhood, had been weakened by diseases incidental to the season, and our population was too inconsiderable to rely exclusively on its competency to repel any serious attack of the foe.

We derived great confidence from the presence of Lt. col. Manning, his brave officers and soldiers. We knew, that in the hour of danger and of battle, they were prepared to mingle their blood with the volunteers and militia of the city, and that it was impossible disgrace could have tarnished our united efforts. If the foe had put his foot here, his ranine and vandalism would have met with resistance honorable, we hope, to the spirit which has ever manifested itself in this city, as well as the heroic courage that has constantly distinguished the troops of the U. States. Still our situation was perilous. The dangers of our climate were disappearing. The time approached at which we expected a visit from the enemy. He was apprised of our defenceless condition, and every day announced his ferocious menaces of destruction.

Our city was an ASSAILEABLE POINT, and therefore embraced in the plan of desolation. The torch was to have been applied to our buildings, and our people placed beyond the pale of civilized warfare—all this we had anticipated, and were ready to face those horrors. Dilectless as we were however, every inch of ground world have been disputed with the implacable foe. We WOULD NOT HAVE CAPITULATED.

The Corporation of this city at every period, which brought its rumors of danger, addressed the governor of this state and the major-general of the sixth district. They listened to us with paternal attention, and from each our city has received the aid solicited from their respective situations.

But, in the midst of the gloom which hovered over us, you arrived citizen-soldiers: and you dispersed our fears and despondency. We therefore salute you as friends—brethren—fellow-citizens—and as children of the same family, bound by every tie of duty and of nature, to protect each other, with his blood and his courage.

Relying, as we ought, and do, upon our bravery and love of country, and viewing the advantages of our situation, with the accession you have brought to our strength—an energy and spirit have been infused into our people, for which we have to thank your timely assistance, connected with the high reputation, firmness and patriotism of the gallant General, under whose immediate command you are placed—under these impressions of the high obligations due you, by the people of this city, the council its repre-

sentatives, was captured by three of the enemy's barges and set fire to. The crew, up which soon compelled them to make their escape. Five sail was at St. Helena at the time. A frigate and a brig was standing in for our bar yesterday morning.—*Sav. Ref.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fernando, to a Mercantile House in this city, dated Nov. 3.

"The Spanish brig Esperanza has just arrived from Nassau, (N.P.) in 6 days and brings accounts of the arrival there of the frigate Lacedemonian, with several of her prizes, and an express arrested a report said for Savannah, where she was to be sent by several of her class.

"Capt. Payne was at Nassau, and contradicted the report of his having been wounded on deck, but was very ill with the wound in his thigh."

—oxoro—

ALBANY Nov. 1.
FROM THE NIAGARA.

We have certain advices, that 1500 men of Gen. Brown's Division marched for Sackett's Harbor on the 24th. Gen. Izard's forces were encamped opposite Black Rock, and were expected to cross the river last week. The Volunteers and Militia under Gen. Porter were to march to Batavia and discharge the fort of Buffalo, presented to Gen. Porter, and through him to his commanding address; and they were also thanked and complimented in a General Order from head quarters.—*Argus.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Canandaigua, dated Oct. 26.

"Gen. Brown has gone to Sackett's Harbor, and his division is on the march thither. The remainder of the army are near Fort Erie where most of it will winter. Part of them will come on the side of the Niagara. The British have taken all except 700 of their force on the Lake—perhaps to attack Sackett's Harbor. Our Militia are discharged. This is the latest News from the West.

Regulus.

—NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

Captain Smiley, of the army, who came down in the Steam Boat, brings the latest accounts from Buffalo. He contradicts the report of Gen. Izard having crossed over to that place.

The Albany Argus says the campaign in the North is probably closed, etc. the enemy shall protract it by attacking our posts.

CAMPAGN ENDED.

From the Correspondent of the Columbia (Western District) Oct. 22.

The News from the West to night state that the fighting on this frontier is over for this campaign. Gen. Brown has been ordered to Sackett's Harbor. Gen. Miller has a furlough. The Militia and Volunteers have crossed to this side. Gen. Brown's division was crossing Saturday and Sunday; they are ordered to Sackett's Harbor. Gen. Porter is course discharged; if the Militia will which is expected. Thus ends the campaign of General Izard; (among the Soldiers call him, in allusion to a round-about march from Plattsburgh to Erie.) The two divisions of our army had gone to Chippewa; a road was made to go up the creek; every thing was ready for crossing, so as to flank Donmond and compel him to fight or retreat when an order is issued for the Adir-

ondon to be returned of a shot until the artillery made up which soon compelled them to make their escape. Five sail was at St. Helena at the time. A frigate and a brig was standing in for our bar yesterday morning.—*Sav. Ref.*

On the 14th we cannonaded them from 12 o'clock until sunset without being able to effect a pass of the creek—our loss this day was four men killed. We then retired to our encampment, five miles in the rear. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th, there was no fighting—but a good deal of manoeuvring with a view to bring the enemy into action. Having made it impossible to cross the bridge at this point, on the morning of the 19th, Gen. Izard ordered Gen. Bissell's brigade about four miles further up the river in order to draw the attention of the enemy to that quarter, while the main army made movement below.

Here Bissell was attacked by a greatly superior force, which he, after a severe conflict of half an hour, put to rout, and pursued so closely that he passed with them over the bridge which they had not time to destroy.

From the Georgia Journal...Extra.

Executive Department, Georgia, Milledgeville, 1st Nov. 1814.

TO THE SENATE.

I have received and attentively considered the bill which has passed the two Houses of the General Assembly, entitled, "an act to continue in force an act supplementary to, and amendatory of, an act to alleviate the condition of debtors," passed the 6th day of December, 1813.

The result of this consideration is, that I am compelled by a sense of duty which cannot be dispensed with, to return the bill with my dissent. It is due to the legislature that my reasons should be assigned.

In the first place it appears to me that the principle of our alleviating laws is opposed to the Constitution. On this question there has been much nice and able reasoning; and men of strong discernment as well as sound judgment have been found to differ. But it is the paramount duty of every public functionary, to act on his own best judgment. He can have no legal guide but this, and his conscience. Believing then as I do, that the bill now returned to the Legislature does in principle impair the obligation of contracts," I cannot give to it my assent.

2ndly. The principle of our alleviating laws is, in my opinion nowise and in any degree, It is now more than six years since the commencement of this system. During the intervening period produce one property, although sometimes low in price, yet at others, have yielded an abundant profit. Debtors in the mean time have made crop after crop—those who were disposed to pay have done so—those otherwise inclined have diverted their income to other objects; whilst interest with a constantly accumulating hand, has been in adding to their embarrassments. The tendency of this bill to continue the destructive course.

The present customary price of produce though not high, is yet sufficient for moderate profits; and although the public burthens are increased by the war, and are likely to become more so, yet the same state of war creates a market for articles of provision to an extent of which no former time affords an example.—The quantity of money in circulation so far from being diminished, has greatly increased and must continue to do so. The business of war in its various departments gives employment and profit to thousands, when an order is issued for the Adir-



CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1814.

THE ALLEVIATING LAW, after passing both branches of the Legislature, has been refused the Executive's sanction.—The reasons assigned by the Governor, for this ho-hum exercise of his constitutional prerogative, are in unison with the principles and public conduct of this enlightened & independent statesman. He has wiped from the character of Georgia, a stain, which a few years longer, would have justly rendered her the scorn and contempt of surrounding nations.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Washingtn, Nov. 10.

The apprehension which had prevailed of an attack by the enemy on Sackett's Harbor, appears in a great degree to have subsided.

It is rumored, that WILLIAM JONES is about to resign the office of Secretary of the Navy.

Erie, November 4.

An express passed through this place yesterday on his way to Buffalo to Detroit. He stated that the principal part of Gen. Izard's troops were at Buffalo, the remainder at Fort Erie—the outer works of the fort have been destroyed.

RICHMOND, N. Y. 9.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

A passenger in last night's Hampton stage states, that the Franklin, a tender to the U. S. frigate Constellation, mounting one nine, one six & two three pounders, and manned with about 30 men, was captured on Sunday morning last, by nine of the enemy's barges, after a most gallant resistance of upwards two hours and a half. Lt. Neale, first of the Constellation, had gone down with a flag to ascertain the particulars of the action.

NASHVILLE, November 1.

A letter was received from Gen. Jackson yesterday was dated 21st ult. Gen. Coffey had not joined him on that day, but was close by. Gen. Taylor was a little in the rear of Gen. Coffey. The route of the East Tennessee troops, lately called into service, has been changed by Gen. Jackson.—They are ordered through the Creek Nation to Fort Claiborne, on the Alabama. No movement had been made by Gen. Jackson, since the last accounts heretofore published.

The following is an extract of a letter from THOMAS PAYNE, jun. late commander of the United States' Gun Boat No. 150, to his father in this city, dated

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20; 1814.

"I have just strength enough to write a few lines to inform you I am yet alive; and, I hope, in a fair way of recovery. I was attacked on the night of the 5th inst. by eight boats and a sloop, manned with 140 men, under the 1st, 3d, and 4th lieutenants of the Lacedemonian— I was wounded by the second shot from the enemy; a musket ball broke my thigh near the hip. I lay all that night on the deck. The surgeon of the frigate told the officers that I was mortally wounded, and did not alter his opinion for five days. The officers all treated me with the greatest humanity and kindness—if I had been a brother I could not have been treated better. I was landed here yesterday—I am at a boarding house. Two weeks I have laid on my back and I expect to lay on it six weeks more.

"The day after I was taken, came on a heavy gale of wind, which lasted six days. I survived it, to the astonishment of myself and every one.

"October 23—I continue about the same; I was landed here on the 19th instant.—The people here are very kind to me—I have had many visitors, amongst them some of the most respectable of the place, particularly Mr. Armstrong, a brother to those I am acquainted with at Turtle River."—*Charleston Courier, 11th*

which had the double effect of keeping in all their trade and compelling us to be constantly beating off a lee shore. We were four days between Cape Clear and Waterford, in which time we made but three captures, the last of which, as she was of little value, we made a cartel of. On the northwest coast of Ireland we met with but very little better success as the bad weather still continued. From the Shetlands we ran to the Ferro Isles and then returned in sounding along the Irish coast, crossed the mouth of the Channel, and Bay of Biscay, and made Cape Ortegal, between which and the Rock of Lisbon we cruised seven days, seeing in that time but twelve sail, nine of which we spoke and found but two of them English. From thence we ran along the Portuguese coast, crossed the mouth of the Mediterranean and run with a degree and an half of the Madeiras for the purpose of falling in with their West India and Teneriffe trade. On the 1st of September we made the Canaries, and attempted in vain to procure water at Fentaventura and Lauzaro, at the latter of which places we landed some prisoners. As a supply of water was now indispensably requisite, I determined to run for the Cape de Verda, at one of which (St. Vincent's) after a week's work in digging and clearing out wells, we obtained the requisite quantity, and then proceeded at an easy rate to the westward, steering alternately to the south west and north west to prolong our stay as much as possible, between the longitudes of 20 and 40 west, the track of all their East India, African and South American trade. Not a single vessel was however seen in all our run, and on the 6th of October we made the coast of Guiana, at the mouth of the Maricent river, the next day we run for Surinam, from whence we run for Barbados, which we made on the 9th and continued cruising to windward of Demerara and Barbuda for a few days, and then steered for our own coast which we made on the 28th at seven A. M. a little to the westward of Cape Henlopen.

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that from the time of our leaving New-York in March last, until our return, we have lost but one man (Mr. Denizen Baldwin, master's mate, a promising officer) and that our crew is in fine health. I trust that you will not think we have unnecessarily curtailed our cruise, when I inform you we have but fifteen days provisions on board at short allowance. I enclose a correct list of our captures.

I am respectfully,

L. WARRINGTON.

The hon. Wm. Jones,
secretary of the Navy.

* Total value 594,232.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.

Head Quarters of the Northern Army,
Camp near Fort Erie, Oct. 22d 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The volunteers and militia in service, with the Northern Army in U. Canada, will march to Batavia, where they will be discharged.

The commanding general requests major general Porter, to express to the troops under his immediate command the sense entertained by the Army at large, of the gallantry displayed by them during their service in U. Canada.

By their presence, at a critical moment the left division of the northern army was supported and encouraged.

Though not himself a witness of their meritorious conduct, the report made to the general by the officer lately commanding on the frontier calls for his thanks to

cer and obeyed. Capt. Burn succeeded in rallying a part of his troop as soon as he discovered the mistake and was returning to the charge—but the enemy in the mean time recovering from their consternation, had rallied behind a fence which served them as a protecting breast work, enabled them to pour a very gallant fire on the part of the troop which were pursuing, and finally to effect their retreat without much loss.—*Federal Gazette.*

THE CAMPAIGN.

Appears, as we apprehended, to have closed, at least on our part. We learn by the newspapers the absence of information from official sources, that the main body of our army on the Niagara is about retiring into winter quarters at and about Fort Erie. The enemy, reinforced by means of his ascendancy on the Lake, appears to have become too strong to be driven from these positions, which he now occupies and maintains, after the loss of thousands of his best and most approved soldiers. Our young heroes have snatched from the Britons, who acquired them at Talavera and Vitoria, the laurels they have entwined around their own brows. The brave fought the good fight—and are entitled to a repose more tranquil than they are likely to enjoy on the hostile shore of Erie.

No praise can be superlative, that is applied to the northern army, which has so often faced the enemy this summer so repeatedly met and conquered superior force. They have nobly maintained the character of our arms—they have established the equality of American Soldiers to those who learnt the art in the accomplished schools of Europe. They are the leaven which is to infuse spirit, emulation, and discipline through our whole army. In one word they have entitled themselves to the thanks of their country, which Congress has bestowed with an unanimous voice.

The superior force of the enemy on the shores and in the vicinity of Lake Ontario, will, we presume, enable him to act offensively even during the ensuing winter. If so, he will probably make an attempt on Sackett's Harbor, if not on other points. Wherever his arm may fall, we doubt not he will meet the same reception he experienced last winter at Sackett's Harbor and lately at Plattsburgh. Such demonstrations will in the end be more injurious to him and beneficial to us, than half a dozen pitched battles.—*Nat. Int.*

BOSTON, October 29.

FROM THE DIST. OF MAINE.

Letters from Castine mention, that the Leander, after watering had sailed for Boston Bay; that a brig and 4 transports had just arrived; that the number of troops there was about 1800, and a few small vessels of war; that business was rapidly reviving; that the vessels which had been captured when the district had been taken possession of, had been ransomed at moderate prices; and no persons were compelled to take the oath of allegiance against their inclinations.

CHARLESTON CONVOY.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.

The U. States' schooner Alligator, safely arrived yesterday, with the Charleston convoy.

Nov.
A D D R E S S

OF THE MAYOR, PRO TEM.

To the troops lately arrived from the West for the defence of this city—pursuant to a resolu-

presence of 2d. Col. Manning, his officers and soldiers. We knew, that in the hour of danger and of battle, they were prepared to mingle their blood with the volunteers and militia of the city, and that it was impossible disgrace could have tarnished our united efforts. If the foe had put his foot here, his rapine and vandalism would have met with resistance honorable, we hope, to the spirit which has ever manifested itself in this city, as well as the heroic courage that has constantly distinguished the troops of the U. States. Still our situation was perilous. The dangers of our climate were disappearing. The time approached at which we expected a visit from the enemy. He was apprised of our defenceless condition, and every day announced his ferocious menaces of destruction.

Our city was an ASSAULTABLE POINT, and therefore embraced in the plan of desolation. The torch was to have been applied to our buildings, and our people placed beyond the pale of civilized warfare—all this we had anticipated, and were ready to face those horrors. Defenceless as we were however, every inch of ground would have been disputed with the implacable foe. WE WOULD NOT HAVE CAPITULATED.

The Corporation of this city at every period, which brought its rumors of danger, addressed the governor of this state and the major-general of the sixth district. They listened to us with paternal attention, and from each our city has received the aid solicited from their respective situations.

But, in the midst of the gloom which hovered over us, you arrived citizen-soldiers: and you dispelled our fears and despondency. We therefore salute you as friends—brethren—fellow-citizens—and as children of the same family, bound by every tie of duty and of nature, to protect each other, with his blood and his courage.

Relying, as we ought, and do, upon our bravery and love of country, and viewing the advantages of our situation, with the accession you have brought to our strength—an energy and spirit have been infused into our people, for which we have to thank your timely assistance, connected with the high reputation, firmness and patriotism of the gallant General, under whose immediate command you are placed—under these impressions of the high obligations due you, by the people of this city, the council its representative body, at the first regular session, after your arrival, passed some resolutions, (which I have enclosed to your general) expressive of the sentiments of respect and gratitude entertained towards you. I, as the present temporary head of the corporation, have moreover been directed to address you, and to communicate at large the sentiments as sketched in the resolutions of council. In performing this duty I have only to add, that the people of this city feel for you the affectionate attachment of brethren—that as far as their means will permit, they are prepared to afford you individually the benefits of their kindness and hospitality, and that they will tell proud in falling into the ranks with so gallant and patriotic a portion of their fellow citizens of the west, to conquer or die in defence of our fire-sides, against an enemy, detestable for his brutalities—his enemy to the liberty and happiness of mankind—and particularly for his deep rooted baseness of our republic, and its glorious continuation.

THOS. U. P. CHARLTON,
Mayor pro. tem.

Izard's forces were encamped opposite Black Rock, and were expected to cross the river last week. The Volunteers and Militia under Gen. Porter were marched to Batavia and discharged. The citizens of Buffalo, presented to Gen. Porter, and through him to his corps complimentary address; and they were also thanked and complimented in a General Order from head quarters.—*Argus.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Canandaigua, dated Oct. 26.

"Gen. Brown has gone to Sackett's Harbor, and his division is on the march thither. The remainder of the army are near Fort Erie, where most of it will winter. Part of them will come on the side of the Niagara. The British have taken all except 700 of their force down the Lake—perhaps to attack Sackett's Harbor. Our Militia are discharged. This is the latest News from the Water Register.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

Captain Smiley, of the army, who came down in the Steam Boat, brings the latest accounts from Buffalo. He contradicts the report of Gen. Izard having crossed over to that place.

The Albany Argus says the camp in the North is probably closed, and the enemy shall protract it by attacking our posts.

CAMPAIGN ENDED.

From the Correspondent of the Columbia (Western District) Oct. 25.

The News from the West to night that the fighting on this frontier is over for this campaign, Gen. Brown has been ordered to Sackett's Harbor. Gen. Miller has a furlough. The Militia and Volunteers have crossed to this side. Gen. Brown's division was crossing Saturday and Sunday; they are ordered to Sackett's Harbor. Gen. Porter is course discharged, if the Militia are which is expected. Thus endeth the campaign of General Izard; (among the Soldiers call him, in allusion to a round-about march from Plattsburgh to Erie.) The two divisions of our men had gone to Chippawa; a road was made to go up the creek; every thing was ready for crossing, so as to flank Drummond and compel him to fight or retreat when an order is issued for the American Army to retreat before an inferior force!

Mem. Gen. Izard set out from Plattsburgh on the 24th August, to relieve left division then supposed to be in perilous condition; and he rides at haste, so as to form a junction on 12th October—nearly two months! two months, some of Lord Wellington's invincibles made a circuitous voyage 4,000 miles, from Bordeaux to the bush, after viewing the Falls of Niagara, &c. Drummond has no reinforcements.

From the Raleigh Star of Nov. 4.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY

Extract of a letter from Lieut. John C. Neary, of the U. S. Army, to the editor of the Star, dated

"BUFFALO, New York, Oct. 26.

"We (Izard's army) arrived at Black Rock, crossed the Niagara and joined Gen. Brown's division on the 10th in a very disabled state owing to severe marches and the bad state of the roads. On the 12th the whole army moved up the river as far as Black Creek. On 13th, reached Chippawa Plains.

THE ENEMY.