

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

From the Albany Register, &c. &c. Extract of a letter from an intelligent person, in his friend in this city, dated, 4 September 23, 1814.

Dear Sir—Agreeably to expectation, the army under the command of General Izard have embarked, with the exception of a part of the 12th and 19th, and proceeded up the Lake. They made a short but necessary stop at this place, the weather having been, until the day of their departure, extremely opposed to their progress or operations.

We were alarmed yesterday by the appearance of the fleet off the Harbor, it being sometime before we ascertained it to be ours.

The Lady of the Lake came in yesterday and reports the following proceedings—On Wednesday they weighed anchor at this place, and ran up to Genesee river with a favorable breeze. On Thursday, disembarked the troops, and on Saturday morning, came to an anchor under the lee of Stony Island. Following the old anchorage of the enemy, and to far distant & distinguished them clearly, caused us in military alarm, which however soon subsided. It was my belief that they would land as high as the 40 mile creek or Burlington heights, particularly after Brown's late success, as it is evident that the enemy propose to retreat, and it will be in their power to throw so many obstructions in the way of our army that it will be difficult for them to pursue with much prospect of success.

A very considerable force is collecting at Kingston, and they are moving up all their gun-boats & small craft from Lake St. Francisway and the St. Lawrence. I think it not at all unlikely, that their object is the destruction of this place. Intercepted letters from officers of high standing in their army and navy, have expressed that intention sometime past in confidence, and they now do not hesitate to declare it publicly. Their plan of attack is contemplated with the co-operation of the fleet and army, and by regular advances. Their real object, however, cannot be known, and all that is said by us on the subject, is mere conjecture. There is no doubt of its being an object of the first importance to them; and that they will attempt it if they have the least prospect of success. The Harbor is in a good state of defence, and there is no doubt but that the troops which are there will do honor to themselves, and justice to their country; but they are not sufficient in number to oppose a powerful army.

Our country is new, and there could not be more than three or four thousand militia called out in season to be of service, after an actual alarm. It is said that the new ship will bend her sails on the 28th, when they will soon take the Lake, and our fleet haul in. If they should have the temerity to attack our fleet at their moorings, I have every confidence to believe that our command will teach them a lesson similar to that of Lake Champlain. Their two extremities have lately met a check, and I hope we shall at least do our duty in the centre.

From the Utica Gazette—Sept. 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Buffalo to his friend in this village, dated Buffalo, Sept. 24. The enemy has raised the siege of Fort Erie, and precipitately retreated down the river, after destroying a great quantity of baggage. We are not unfortunately strong enough to press upon him in his retreat.

From the West.—The troops under Gen. Izard, have landed at the Genesee River.

General Drummond, with the British army has suddenly broken up from his entrenched camp before Fort Erie, and retreated, probably to Burlington Heights.—Albany Gaz.

From the Buffalo Gazette—Sept. 20.

Brilliant Action, at the Batteries near Fort Erie.

Copy of letter from a gentleman who was in Fort Erie, and witnessed the action, to the Editor, dated Buffalo, Sept. 19.

SIR—Major General Brown having previously made his disposition for attacking enemy's batteries, in the vicinity of Fort Erie, sailed out with a considerable part of his force, in the afternoon of the 17th inst. The battle commenced between two and three o'clock, and continued for more than 2 hours, with considerable warmth, having in the course of the action to contend with the whole of Gen. Drummond's force—but our gallant little army, notwithstanding the enemy had the advantage of closing his own position, and acting on the defensive, surmounted every obstacle; drove him from his works; and carried two of his batteries mounting 5 24's and 18's and one 68 pound cannon spiked the guns, broke off the tumbrels and destroyed the carriages and a great quantity of ammunition. Near four hundred prisoners fell into our hands; among whom are twelve officers. The enemy's loss could not have been less than eight hundred or a thousand men killed, wounded and taken, while ours, in comparison, was small.

We have to regret the loss of Brig. Gen. Davis of the militia, Col. Gibson, of the 4th rifle regt. Lt. Col. Wood, of Engineers, and two or three other officers killed; Brig. Gen. Ripley, Col. Aspinwall, of the 9th, and Maj. Trimble, of the 19th, severely wounded; General Porter and several other officers slightly.

The militia and a few Indians took the field with the regular troops, & it is said, deserve much credit for their bravery and good conduct during the action. The regular troops conducted with their usual gallantry. The enemy's batteries being destroyed, [except one] the object of the sortie was completely effected, and our troops retired in to their works.

For a week preceding the battle of the 17th the weather was a continual storm of rain, and extremely difficult for military operations; some smart affairs of posts, however, took place, between the warring armies at Fort Erie: in one of which, our militia advanced within a few paces of the enemy's batteries. Our artillery occasionally played upon the enemy's defences with great effect, and actually silenced one of the enemy's mortars. In the course of the week, many deserters came in, who have, all together with fifty more prisoners, been sent to Greenbush.

The enemy's forces have been very reserved during the week past. They were, however, gathering their strength and their means, and unquestion-

ably contemplated another attempt on some point near Fort Erie. But, in this instance, we are to be congratulated, since which has taken place, the high military reputation of the British, in the circumstances, is a new battery of the enemy, on which were mounted three 24 pounders, were one thousand rounds of fixed ammunition for these pieces—their fire can scarcely remain a doubt, that the enemy was preparing to open upon the Fort a most tremendous cannonade; but the enemy's calculations have been frustrated by the timely action of the 17th—an action, which has wiped away every impatience from our militia.

Our militia, their officers and a few Indians, made the rear of the enemy, and captured a number of prisoners, while taking possession of a small party of the enemy Gen. Porter's detachment were pressing on for other purposes, with the intention of General Izard in a critical situation; the enemy were about to lay down their arms, demanded the General to surrender; but General P. with his constant presence of mind, had the address to keep his army at bay, while a party of his men came to his relief, and captured the enemy. Gen. Porter was wounded in the hand in personal encounter with a British officer. General Ripley was very severely through the neck, the wound is not considered mortal—he is represented to have conducted with much personal bravery.

While we exult at the bravery and good fortune of our militia countrymen, we are deluded upon to mingle with this joy the deep regrets occasioned by the fall of the gallant Wood, and the brave, generous and accomplished Ganson.

Lieut. Col. Fisher, who led the right column of the enemy, in the attack on Fort Erie, on the 15th of August, and several other officers, were killed. Majors De Winter and Vitale, are among the prisoners.

We shall, probably, have more particular accounts, which will be inserted as they come to hand.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Col. Gibson, and Major Trimble, were highly distinguished in the action—that Major Trimble, Capt. Bradford, of the 1st Lt. and Capt. Russell, of the Genesee militia, are dead; that Col. Churchill is missing—that our loss is estimated at 250 killed, wounded and missing. Major M'Mohan, has just passed here with 245 British prisoners, on his way to Greenbush—the other prisoners are wounded.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Hawkins, to his friend in Milledgeville, Geo. dated Fort Hawkins, September 12, 1814.

The latest news from the West amounts to this—M'Intosh has drawn provision and ammunition for an expedition against the hostile towns below, and is about this time to set out. My calculations are small. Last night I received a letter from Maj. Warren, Top. Eng. United States Army, Fort Jackson. The following is an extract: "September 4, 1814.—A dispatch has just arrived from Gen. Jackson, who is at Mobile, he says he has information on which he implicitly relies, that the British have landed a force at Pensacola, and that thirteen sail of the line, with ten thousand troops, are expected there."

From this, my dear sir, we may expect warm work in that quarter. Jackson has not more than 2,000 men with him—herefore, his resistance would be feeble."

Montpelier, September 6.

The British army it appears by the latest accounts, has not left our terra firma, but halted at Champlain, where they are erecting fortifications. Gov. Prevost, since his nocturnal retreat from Plattsburg, has issued a proclamation, inviting American volunteers and militia to return in safety to their homes.—He promises that private property if taken shall be restored or paid for; that peaceable citizens shall not be molested, as it is not against the people of the United States, but their rulers, that he makes war.

From the Eastward.—We have no account that are sufficiently explanatory of the real strength or distinct objects of the enemy in that quarter. We have seen a letter, which gives the latest advices from the Penobscot, relating many of the reports which have been in circulation of their being off the Sheepscot and Barmiscotta rivers. It is probable that they are waiting for reinforcements; and that when we next hear of them, it will be from the mouths of their cannon.

New-York, Sept. 23.

British Fleet at New-Bedford.—A gentleman, who arrived this morning in the Eastern Mail Stage, states, that before he left Providence, an Express had arrived with the intelligence, that, on Monday morning, a British fleet of 17 sail appeared off New-Bedford; and that the civil authority had sent off a flag to learn the conditions on which the Town might be spared. The flag, it is said, had not returned, when the Express left the place.

From the Boston Palladium of Sept. 23. FORTUNATE ENCOUNTER.

A gentleman from Portland informs, that Lieut. Enoch Manning, who commanded the fort at Machias, and who blew it up, and escaped when the British squadron came there, proceeded with his 24 men who composed his garrison, to Penobscot River. On passing over to Frankfort he found a British detachment there after booty, who had landed several small vessels with cocoa to carry off. They had compelled the inhabitants to bring the cocoa from the woods. He surrounded the house where the party were, and made prisoners of a Lieutenant, Midshipman and 12 men of the Bulwork, 74 Lt. pretended to exhibit a flag, and claimed immunity for the party, but as they came to take off property, and had arms in their barge, this pretext was not allowed to avail. Lt. M. felt himself obliged to destroy their prize vessels as well as the British barge. The prisoners have been brought to Portland by Lt. M.

Richmond, September 23—noon.

LOOK OUT! NORTH AND SOUTH! Last evening, at 5 o'clock, of the enemy's ships there went to sea one 24. One frigate & two brigs; one 74 went out in the morning; remains in Lynhaven this morning, a razee & two sloanders.

Richmond, September 30. MOVEMENT OF THE ENEMY.

From the Office House Books, Sept. 29th, 6 o'clock, P. M.

An express just received by the Governor states that 3 sail of the line, 6 frigates, 31 tenders, and a host of smaller vessels had (on the 26th inst.) arrived off St. George's Island in the Potomac. These Admirals Cochrane and Boscawen had sailed from the Bay of Chesapeake after a vessel had arrived there.

It is stated the body of a British officer of distinction has been found near Fort M'Henry. Some conjecture it is that of Com. Hardy. I have two gold epaulettes and a star, the badge of nobility.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, September 28, 1814.

Mr. Hall offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of making compensation for private property lost, filled, or destroyed by the enemy during the war. Adopted.

Mr. Fish of Vermont, offered a resolution directing the committee on public lands, to enquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty of 100 acres of land to each British deserter, on condition that he settle on the same; with leave to report by bill. This resolution was agreed to be considered—Ayes 82—Nays 43.

Thursday, Sept. 29.

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of Wm. H. Washington of Virg. praying indemnification for property destroyed by the officers of the army of the United States, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy; which was referred to the committee of Claims.

The Speaker laid before the House the copy of a resolution, transmitted under cover to him from Philadelphia, passed by the select and Common Council of that city, offering to the Congress and government, the use of buildings in that city, for their accommodation, provided it shall be deemed expedient, in consequence of inconvenience experienced from the destruction of the Capitol, &c. to remove from Washington.

On motion of Mr. Fish of N. Y. this resolve was referred to the committee already raised on that subject.

Mr. Lottimore of Miss. from the select committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill further to extend the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, and to increase the number of Members of the Legislative Council for the same—Twice read and committed.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 23, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit a report prepared in obedience to the Act supplementary to the act, entitled an act to establish the Treasury Department.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your most obedient servant, G. W. CASHBEN, Secy. of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the act supplementary to the act, entitled an act to establish the Treasury Department, has the honor respectfully to submit to Congress the following report and estimates.

The sums authorized by Congress to be expended during the year 1814, and for which appropriations have been made, are as follow:

1. For Civil, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous expenses, 2,245,345 59. To this sum is to be added the amount which may be payable on the following accounts, viz: 1. The amount of fines, penalties and forfeitures received into the treasury, which is appropriated for defraying the expenses of Courts of the U. States. 2. The sums received by the Collector of the Customs, for the Marine Hospital Fund, and Private Pension Fund, which are paid into the Treasury with the other monies derived from the customs, but are exclusively applicable to the two objects here mentioned respectively. 3. The monies received into the Treasury for the United States' moiety of prizes captured by public vessels, which being exclusively to the Navy Pension Fund. These items are contingent and uncertain, until the accounts for the year are made up, and their amount ascertained. As they appear among the receipts in to the Treasury, they must be also placed among its expenditures. They may be estimated for the year 1814, at 200,000

2. Military Expenses, including the Indian Department, and the permanent appropriation of 200,000 dollars annually, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States 24,502,906

3. Naval expenses, including \$ 200,000 for the purchase of timber, appropriated by the act of March 30, 1812 8,169,910 87

4. For the Public Debt, such sum as the public engagements may require, and which during the year 1814 may be estimated at follows: Interest on the public debt existing previously to the present war 1,980,000

Interest on the debt contracted during the present war, including the loans of the present year, and treasury notes 2,920,000

Reimbursement of principal, consisting of the annual reimbursement of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, temporary loans payable during this year, and Treasury notes reimbursed during the same 7,720,000

12,502,000

But for these purposes there had been advanced from the Treasury during the year 1813, to sundry commissioners of loans, beyond the demands upon them for the year 1813, and to the Treasurer of the U. States as agent for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, about 380,000

Leaving payable during the year 1814 12,122,000

47,270,172 46

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Friday, September 23—noon.

We are informed that His Excellency Governor Hawkins, has, in pursuance of a communication received in the early part of this week from the Secretary of War, ordered the detachment of militia drafts, heretofore required of this State to assist in the defence of Norfolk, to our complete relief. And that a requisition has been made for five hundred men, to be stationed at Winton, on the 15th of this month, will, of course be considered in the service of the United States.

It may not be improper to state to the public, that in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress, passed the 10th of April last, the expenses incurred by marching the Militia to their places of rendezvous, will be adjusted and paid by the general government in like manner, as the expenses incurred after their arrival at such places of rendezvous. Individuals, the effort will doubtless be made in furnishing the necessary supplies to enable any detachment to reach its place of rendezvous.

The Superior Court for Wake County, held by Judge Hall, commenced on Monday last, & closed on Wednesday.—The Grand Jury we learn have made some presentments.—Such as Slaves who hire their own time. Houses which permit gaming. The Jail of the City as kept in a filthy state. Some of the public Roads in a state of repair. And some individuals for adultery.—This looks well.—We hope to see this attempt of the July to drag public offenders to light and before the proper tribunal, followed by succeeding Juries.—It is to be lamented that heretofore, Grand Juries have too often disregarded or mistaken the nature of their oaths, so far as not to notice offences, except those offences are brought to their notice in the shape of Bills of Indictment sent to them by the State's Attorney.—Grand Juries should on the contrary present all offences which happen in the neighborhood of each Juror, and thereby set out business for the Attorney.

James Monroe, late Secretary of State is appointed by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, Secretary for the Department of War. Major G. Armistead is appointed by the President of the U. States a Lt. Colonel by brevet for his gallant defence of Fort M'Henry.—George W. Campbell, in consequence of long and increasing indisposition, produced by a severe and incessant devotion to official duties, has resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury.—Brig. Gen. Thomas Flournoy, of the United States army has resigned his commission.

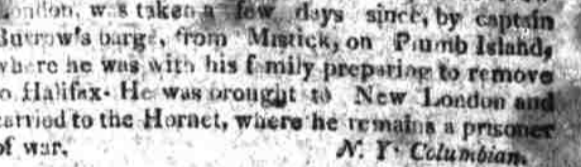
James Stewart, Esq. the British consul at New London, was taken a few days since, by Captain Burnswell's party, from Mistick, on Plum Island, where he was with his family preparing to remove to Halifax.—He was brought to New London and carried to the Hornet, where he remains a prisoner of war.

The dispatch schooner Chauncey may be shortly expected; a letter having been received in this city from Liverpool, dated July 10th, which mentions that Mr. Clay had ordered her from Gottenburgh forthwith, to proceed to Ostend for the purpose of receiving and conveying dispatches to our Government.

The report of a regiment of Germans, having deserted from the British army and joined General Macomb at Plattsburg, is corroborated by a gentleman from Vermont, who stated in the mayor's office at New York, that he was present when the regiment arrived, and counted 509.

Singular Phenomenon.—Within these few days has been brought to town, by a Surgeon from the country, the complete body of a female child, at its full maturity, which was taken from the entrails of a young boy, 16 years of age, who died of a tumour, as supposed; but on opening the body this foetus was extracted, which was perfect in all its parts, except wanting the head. Mr. Wilson of Windmill street, examined the child and found it as described. This singular production has been lodged with Mr. Carpie, and has been visited and inspected by most of the professional men in town.

Many Advertisements unavoidably postponed shall appear in our next.



Obituary.

Communication.

Died, at Murrensborough, on the 18th of September, Master James Gordon, student of Hertford Academy, aged 14 years. Of morals the most unspotted and pure, and of disposition the most gentle and accommodating, he possessed a brilliance of genius, a soundness of judgment, and a proficiency in his classical pursuits, unusual at his early age, which render his death peculiarly distressing to the fondest of parents.