

THE WAR.

Washington, Nov. 2.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Warrington to the Secretary of the Navy, dated...

U. S. Sloop Peacock, New York, October 30, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you of the Peacock's arrival at this place, after a cruise of 147 days, during which all your remaining orders of the 28th February also have been executed, except that which related to the Naze 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. Altho' 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 south-west to north-west) which we experienced, from the time of striking soundings in the Irish Channel, until we left the 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 north-west coast of Ireland we met with but very little better success as the bad weather still continued. From the Shetland we ran for the Farro 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 fired but two of them English. From thence we run along the Portuguese coast, crossed the mouth of the Mediterranean and run within a degree and a half of the Madeira for the purpose of falling in with their West-India and Tennessee trade. On the 1st September we made the Canaries, and attempted in vain to procure water at Fentaventura and Lanzareta, 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 Verdes, 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 S. W. and N. W. to prolong our stay as much as possible, between the longitude 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 Mariconi river, the next day we were off Surinam, from whence we ran for Barbadoes, which we made on the 9th and continued cruising to windward of Derkada and Bobada, 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 that from the time of our leaving New York in March last, until our return, we have lost but one man (Mr. Denizen Baldwin, M. 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.

A List of British vessels captured by the U. S. Sloop of War Peacock, L. Warrington, Esq. Commander between the 28th of Feb. and 30th of Oct. 1814.

- Brig Sea Flower, from St. John's, bound to Barbadoes belonging to Bermuda, 87 tons, cargo codfish, 19 men, 2 guns, St. Geo. R. Hinson master, Trimingham and co. owners, captured June 17th, off Grand Banks, value 20,000 dollars—sunk.
Brig Stranger from Buenos Ayres, bound to Greenock, belonging to Greenock, 180 tons, cargo hides and tallow, 13 men, 4 guns, J. Lawson master, B. Cochran and co. captured July 5th, off Flores, value 120,000 dollars—sunk.
Sloop Fortitude, from Liverpool, bound to London, belonging to Hastings, 80 tons, cargo salt, 6 men, Jas. Waters master, Reedy and his wife owners, captured off Waterford, value, 10,222 dollars—sunk.
Brig Venus, from Bordeaux, bound to do, belonging to Irving, 165 tons, cargo barley, oats, brandy and cork, 11 men, 2 guns, Dd. Kennedy master, Dd. Kennedy and co. owners, 6 passengers, captured off Youghall, value 49,000 dollars—sunk.

- Brig Adona, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, belonging to Liverpool, 140 tons, cargo salt, 11 men, K. L. Powell master, 3 passengers, captured off Cork—cartel for 58 prisoners.
Sloop Leith Packet, from Temse, bound to Dublin, belonging to Campbelltown, 115 tons, cargo tobacco, wine, 8 men, J. Watson master, J. and Wm. Watson owners, captured August 24, off Shannon, value, 33,000 dollars—sunk.
Sloop Wm. & Ann, from Glasgow, bound to Limerick, belonging to Bathurst, 64 tons, cargo coals, 5 men, M. M'Phy master, M. M'Phy and co. owners, captured Aug. 2nd.
Louis Tuscany, value 3000 dollars—sunk.
Sloop Peggy and Jane, belonging to Columbia, 97 tons, cargo coal, crates and crown glass, 6 men, J. Duncan master, J. Duncan owner, captured August 3d off Troy Island, value 15,000 dollars—sunk.
Barque William, from St. Andrews, bound to Greece, belonging to Bristol, 207 tons, cargo timber, 13 men, M. Whitney master, 5 passengers, captured Aug. 14, value 35,000 dollars—burnt.
Ship Sir Ed. Pellew, from Quebec, belonging to Greenock, 307 tons, partly loaded with lumber, 14 men, 12 guns, G. Killy master, 2 passengers, captured 15th Aug.—cartel for 50 prisoners.
Brig Bellona, from Cetta, bound to Hamburg, belonging to Jersey, 258 tons, cargo brandy, wine and verdegreece, 14 men, 6 guns, H. Langlois master, Messrs. Emery's owners, captured 21st Aug. off Cape Ortuga, value 100,000 dollars—sunk.
Brig Triton, from St. John's, bound to Lisbon, belonging to Teignmouth, 111 tons, cargo s b, 7 men, M. Harvey master, Wm. Luckem Row owner, captured Aug. 23d, off Cape Finistere, value 25,000 dollars—sunk.
Brig Duck, from Fentaventure, bound to Teneriffe, belonging to London, 174 tons, Barilla, 10 men, 2 guns, J. S. ephens master, G. Faith owner, 2 passengers, captured Sept 2d off Fentaventure, value 21,000 dollars—sunk.
Ship Mary, from Point a Pitre, bound to Halifax, belonging to Guadalupe, 270 tons, cargo sugar, coffee, rum and molasses, 17 men, 2 guns, Jas. Gibson, Lewis Deprez, captured Oct. 17 off Isla budra, value 70,000 dollars—unk.
Total value 494,222 dollars.

L. WARRINGTON.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated...

New York, Oct. 29 1814.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the U. S. Fulton the First, was this morning safely launched. No one has yet ventured to suggest an improvement that could be made in this vessel, and to use the words of the projector, "I would not alter her were it in my power to do so." She promises fair to meet our most sanguine expectations, and I do not despair of being able to navigate in her from one extreme of our coasts to the other. Her buoyancy astonishes every one; she now draws only 8 feet 3 inches water, and her draft will be only ten feet with all her guns, machinery stores and crew on board; the ease with which she can now be towed with a single steamboat, renders it certain that her velocity will be sufficiently great to answer every purpose, & the manner it is intended to secure her machinery from the gunners shot leaves no apprehension for its safety.

I shall use every exertion to prepare her for immediate service; her guns will soon be mounted and I am assured by Mr. Fulton, that her machinery will be in operation in about six weeks.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

The Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Batavia, N. Y. Oct. 15.

By three American prisoners, we have received information that the British have captured two American vessels the Tygress and Scorpion with 57 prisoners on Lake Huron. They state that on the 3d of Sept. ult. about eight o'clock in the evening 2 British gun boats, the one mounting 6 and the other a three pounder, 2 batcaux with 130 soldiers and 20 sailors, and 25 birch bark canoes with 250 Indians, surprised the Tygress while she was lying at anchor in Detroit Bay off St. Joseph's, boarded and took possession of her after a short contest, in which we had but 1 killed and 4 wounded, and the British 2 killed and 5 wounded.

On the 6th of Sept. the enemy in the Tygress captured the Scorpion, whose crew had received no information of the capture of the Tygress. This the enemy effected by bringing the Tygress close alongside the Scorpion and boarding her while her crew were below the decks, having no conception that the Tygress was in possession of the enemy.

The men by whom we have received this information were brought from the east end of Lake Huron by the way of Lake Simcoe to the head of the Bay of Quete, from whence they made their escape on the 10th of Oct. inst. in two small canoes, which they seized and in company with some others adventurously crossed Lake Ontario from that place to the mouth of Genesee River, after a passage of two days and three nights.

These men state that about 200 American prisoners principally militia, were taken at Fort Erie, on the 17th ult. about 150 of whom they saw about 85 miles below Little York on their way to Kingston, among whom were Col. Churchill and Capt. Buel, the last reported to have been killed, who were in good health.

They further state that the inhabitants of Upper Canada were very kind

to them, the greater part of whom appeared to be very desirous of seeing an American army march round Lake Ontario.

Reinforcements for General Jackson.

GEORGIA.

Two thousand five hundred men, have been ordered by Governor Early of Georgia to rendezvous at Fort Hawkins on the 21st inst. from whence they will be marched to the aid of General Jackson, subject to his disposition. They will be under the command of Major Gen. John M'Intosh.

TENNESSEE.

Governor Blount has just received orders to call out 3000 militia, to be sent immediately to Gen. Jackson. The men from West Tennessee to rendezvous at Columbia, the 13th of November next, and those from East Tennessee, at Knoxville the same day. Major General Carroll will command the requisition, which will be formed into 2 brigades, the 1st Brig. Gen. Coulter & the second by Brigadier General Smith. The troops will be marched immediately after rendezvous where General Jackson's orders may direct.

Notwithstanding this requisition will take, with those now in service, nearly half the effective militia from this state, still we have no apprehension but it will be filled with ease. There was 1000 militia from this state garrisoned in the Creek nation, 2500 under general Taylor, marching to Mobile, 2300 horse under Gen. Coffee for the same post, besides nearly a regiment of horse of volunteers from East Tennessee, making in the whole now in service a bout 6000. That the last return to the adjutant general of the militia makes the whole number in the state only a few more than 27,000, but that return is believed to be deficient several thousand; and granting that it is and calculate the sick, the lame, the chicken hearted, and those out of the way, and there will not be found that number returned fit for duty. We therefore manifest by our deeds, as we have heretofore, by our words, our determination to support the cause of Liberty. Tennessee makes several hundred miles. If her physical force to meet her enemy, what section of the union has done as much?

From the Mercantile Advertiser, Oct. 31.

By the Steamboat which arrived yesterday, we learn verbally, that Gen. Bissel had re-crossed the Chippewa, with his brigade—that the British fleet, consisting of 10 sail, were at the head of the Lake, and had reinforced Gen. Drummond's army, & that it is reported Gen. Izard would return to Fort Erie with his army.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated Saturday morning, Oct. 29th, received by the Steamboat yesterday forenoon.

"Report says a division of our army under Gen. Bissel has been re-organized and driven back to Black Creek; that Brown's army had re-crossed the Lake, and were bound to Sackett's Harbor; that Maj. Lush has had his horse shot under him, and severely wounded himself by the fall of the horse. I send you the Batavia Advocate which contains the latest news from the army."

The following articles we copied from the Batavia Advocate, of the 22d of October:

"The latest intelligence we have from our army on the Niagara is up to the morning of the 20th, at which time our main force remained in the encampment at Black Creek, seven or eight miles above Chippewa, but were under marching orders to co-operate with, or support Gen. Bissel's brigade, 300 strong, which had crossed the Chippawa on the 19th in the morning, ten miles from its mouth. The advance of Bissel's brigade forced its way over the Creek in the presence of a superior force, and continued to press upon the enemy in his retreat down the Creek. In effecting this passage many of the enemy were slain, and some prisoners made; among them is a British Col. Our loss is 6 or 8 killed, and 50 or 60 wounded.

Whether it is Gen. Izard's determination to follow up this partial advantage, and drive the enemy from his strong hold on the Chippewa is unknown, the day may have passed in which this could have been effected.

Maj. Gen. Brown left the Niagara army on the 20th, and arrived in this village last evening, on his way to Sackett's Harbor.

The British fleet was off the mouth of the Niagara river, on the morning of the 20th, 10 sail, among which was their new ship."

[The Erie (Pa.) paper of the 28th, informs us that on the 25th General Izard's army was in Fort Erie, and Brown's division on their march for Sackett's Harbor.]

THE ENEMY IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

Baltimore, Nov. 1, 1814.

Accounts received at Head Quarters, state that the British again landed yesterday morning at Deep Creek, and proceeded to Kirby's Wind Mill. Capt. Bird of the U. S. Dragoons having reconnoitered and ascertained the enemy's position, determined upon an attempt to cut off his retreat back to his shipping. Capt. B. accordingly made a gallant charge, under a severe fire from the enemy's cannon and musketry. But Brig. Gen. Madison had not yet reached the scene of these operations, with his infantry from the camp near the Patuxent; and Capt. B. not being so well supported by his own men as he expected, the charge was not so successful as he had anticipated. He, however, made 2 prisoners. Capt. B. was severely wounded in the hand, narrowly escaped being himself taken. Our artillery is said to have galled the enemy while moving off in his barges.

THE ENEMY IN OUR WATERS.

Ledger Office Norfolk Nov. 1.

The enemy returning.—A flag which has been to the British Commander in Herring Bay, (between Patuxent and Annapolis) returned last evening; yesterday she was boarded from the Dauntless frigate a company with 4 transports, and a schr. from Halifax; the frigate and transports were full of troops; the whole stood up the Bay after the flag parted company.

The force of the enemy now in the Chesapeake is 2 7/8's, 6 frigates, 1 brig, 5 transports & 8 schrs. The Havana and Madagascar frigates (included above) are in Lynhaven Bay.

This force, whether from Halifax or not, is no doubt the vanguard of a much larger; it would be idle in us to offer an opinion as to the enemy's designs, we hope all will be prepared.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Oct. 31.

Mr. Eppes from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for authorizing the Secretary of State during the continuance of the present war, to give additional compensation to masters of vessels for bringing home destitute and distressed American seamen from abroad; which was read and committed.

The joint resolution offered by Mr. Clopton for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President and request him to appoint a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Wilson of Mass. offered for consideration the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means enquire into the expediency of suspending the collection of the Direct Tax & Internal Duties in those districts of the State of Massachusetts, which are in possession of the enemy.

After a few words of explanation, the resolution was agreed to, 79 to 42.

The engrossed bill to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, was read a third time and passed without debate or division tho' not without opposition.

A bill was received from the Senate, entitled "An act authorizing the President of the U. States to cause to be built or purchased the vessels therein described." [The bill provides for the building or purchase and employment of any number not exceeding twenty vessels, to carry not less than eight nor more than fourteen guns.]—The bill was twice read and referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

Tuesday, Nov. 1.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the papers lost or destroyed from the Treasury in consequence of the incursion of the enemy on the 24th day of August last; whereby it appears that no papers essential to the adjustment of pending accounts, or of material value, were lost or destroyed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for allowing compensation to Com. Barney's officers and men, for the loss of their clothing, &c.

Mr. Pleasants of Va. took occasion to read a letter which he had received from Com. Barney since the subject was last under consideration correcting some statements made in debate.

On motion of Mr. J. G. Jackson, the word "officers" was stricken out of the bill, 53 to 47. His reason was, that it would set a bad precedent for remuneration of officers in other cases where they should lose baggage which frequently occurred.

The bill thus amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

The resolution "requesting the President of the United States to recommend a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer," was read a third time and passed.

Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The bill for the relief of the petty of-

icers and seamen under the command of Capt. Joshua Barney, was read a second time and passed.

The House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to authorize the President of the U. States to accept and organize volunteers who may accept services to the government of the U. States; and after the usual course of discussion, and was finally ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Mr. Robertson offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of giving a bounty to the crews of officers and crews of privateers, for the vessels of the enemy destroyed at sea, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. R. stated his object in moving this resolution to be, in the first place, to operate on the commerce of the country; in the second, to preserve the country by making the prize vessels more frequently captured by the enemy, and a possible retained by him in his possession; & withheld from exchange. There were other cogent reasons, which such a measure ought to be adopted, viz. to give encouragement to a species of warfare which the enemy most sensibly felt, &c. Whatever were the general impressions of gentlemen in relation to privateering, this measure was peculiarly proper in relation to us, because at present the enemy has all the commerce of the world, and we have none.

The resolution was agreed to by the con. And the House adjourned.

Thursday, Nov. 3.

Mr. Kilbourn of Ohio said, having observed that there was much difficulty in filling the ranks of the army, and desiring that to attain that highly important object, nothing could more greatly conduce than a provision for the families of those who die in the service, he had been induced to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing, by law for the relief of the widows and children of all such deceased officers, musicians and privates, as shall be killed or die of wounds received in the public service, in any of the corps composing the Army of the United States.

After some conversation, in the course of which it appeared that a resolution embracing partially the objects of this motion, had been passed in the early part of the session—the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ingersoll offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making some provision for the support of such collectors and other officers of the customs, as are deprived of it by the war.

This motion was objected to by Mr. Yancy on the ground that this was an improper mode of proceeding; if the persons holding such offices cannot be satisfied with their emoluments, they had the option to resign; on the other hand if the emoluments were too small, it was for the government to recommend their increase.

The resolution was rejected by a large majority.

The House resumed the consideration of the Volunteer bill; which was amended, on motion of Mr. Troup so as to authorize the acceptance of volunteers for the war, to receive the same bounty and in other respects to be placed on the same footing as persons enlisted for the war. And thus amended the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Friday, Nov. 4.

Mr. Kilbourn called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, and then laid on the table directing the Military committee to consider the expediency of providing for the families of private soldiers slain in the service.

Mr. K. modified his motion so as to embrace only regular soldiers & volunteers engaged in the service, excluding the case of militia, which has already been referred to the Military Committee; and so modified, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Smith of N. Y. called the attention of the House to the resolution appointing a committee to investigate the capture of this city. He had been and yet was very anxious to hear the report of that committee. The Chairman of that committee, (Mr. Johnson) had the other day assigned the reason why the report of that committee had been delayed, which was, that letters had been written to Gens. Armstrong & Windey to which answers had not yet been received. With submission to the committee, he knew not why application had been made to those sources for information. Did they expect those persons to furnish proofs of their own imbecility or misconduct?—(Mr. S. was proceeding when the Speaker reminded him that there was no motion before the House.)

Mr. S. then moved that the committee be requested to make a report on the subject as early as possible, notwithstanding they may not have received answers to all the letters they had written.

On Mr. Sharp saying the chairman of that committee was absent, the motion was postponed.