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WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

Copy of a letter from Brigadier General Macomb to the Secretary of War, dated
Head Quarters, Plattsburgh,
September 15th, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to communicate, for the information of the War Department, the particulars of the advance of the enemy into the territory of the U. States, the circumstances attending the siege of Plattsburgh, and the defence of the posts entrusted to my charge.

The Governor General of the Canadas, Sir Geo. Prevost, having collected all the disposable force in Lower Canada, with a view of conquering the country as far as Crown Point and Ticonderoga, entered the territories of the U. States on the first of the month, and occupied the village of Champlain; there avowed his intentions, and issued orders and proclamations tending to dissuade the people from their allegiance, and inviting them to furnish his army with provisions. He immediately began to impress the waggons and teams in the vicinity, and loaded them with his heavy baggage and stores. From this I was persuaded that he intended to attack this place. I had but just returned from the lines, where I had commanded a fine brigade which was broken up to form the division under Maj. General Izard, ordered to the westward. Being senior officer, he left me in command—and, except the four companies of the 6th regt. I had not an organized battalion among those remaining. The garrison was composed of convalescents and recruits of the new regiments—all in the greatest confusion, as well as the ordnance and stores, and the works in no state of defence.

To create an emulation and zeal among the officers and men in completing the works, I divided them into detachments, and placed them near the several forts; declaring in orders, that each detachment was the garrison of its own work, and bound to defend it to the last extremity.

The enemy advanced cautiously and by short marches, and our soldiers worked day and night; so that by the time he made his appearance before the place, we were prepared to receive him.

General Izard named the principal work Fort MOREAU, and to remind the troops of the actions of their brave countrymen, I called the redoubt on the right Fort BROWN, and that on the left Fort SCOTT. Besides these three works, we have two block houses strongly fortified.

Finding, on examining the returns of the garrison, that our force did not exceed fifteen hundred effective men for duty, and well informed that the enemy had as many thousands, bringing General Mooers, of the New York militia, arranged with him plans for the inhabitants of the militia en masse. The inhabitants and effects, except cattle fled with their families and effects, except some boys, women and few worthy citizens, a party, received rifles, and were themselves very useful. By the fourth of the month Mooers collected about [illegible] hundred militia, and advanced seven miles on the Beckmantown road, to watch the motions of the enemy, and to skirmish with him as he advanced—also to obstruct the roads with fallen trees, and to break up the bridges.

On the Lake Road at Dead Creek Bridge, I posted two hundred men under capt. Sproul of the 13th regt. with orders to *abbatis* the woods, to place obstructions in the road, and to fortify himself; to this party I added two field pieces. In advance of that position was Lieut Colonel Appling, with 110 riflemen, watching the movements of the enemy, and procuring intelligence. It was ascertained, that before day light on the sixth, the enemy would advance in two columns on the two roads before mentioned, dividing at Sampson's, a little below Chazy village. The column on the Beckmantown road proceeded most rapidly; the militia skirmished with his advanced parties, and except a few brave men fell back most precipitately in the greatest disorder, notwithstanding the British troops did not deign to fire on them, except by their flankers and advanced patroles. The night previous, I ordered Major Wool to advance with a detachment of 250 men to support the militia, and set them an example of firmness. Also, captain Leonard of the light artillery was directed to proceed with two pieces to be on the ground before day; yet he did not make his appearance until 8 o'clock, when the enemy had approached within two miles of the village. With his conduct therefore I am not well pleased. Major Wool, with his party, disputed the road with great obstinacy, but the militia could not be prevailed on to stand, notwithstanding the exertions of their general and staff officers; although the fields were divided by strong stone walls, and they were told that the enemy could not possibly cut them off. The state dragoons of N. York wear red coats, and they being on the heights to watch the enemy, gave constant alarm to the militia, who mistook them for the enemy, and feared his getting in their rear.—Finding the enemy's columns had penetrated within a mile of Plattsburgh, I dispatched my aid de camp, Lieut Root, to bring off the detachment at Dead Creek, and to inform lieut colonel Appling that I wished him to fall on the enemy's right flank. The colonel fortunately arrived just in time to save his retreat and to fall in with the head of a column *debouching* from the woods. Here he poured in a destructive fire from his riflemen at rest, and continued to annoy the column until he formed a junction with major Wool.—The field pieces did considerable execution among the enemy's columns. So undaunted, however was the enemy, that he never deployed in his whole march, always pressing on in column. Finding that every road was full of troops crowding on us on all sides, I ordered the field pices to retire across the bridge and form a battery for its protection, and to cover the retreat of the infantry, which was accordingly done, and the parties of *Appling* and *Wool*, as well as that of *Sproul*, retired alternatively, keeping up a brisk fire until they got under cover of the works. The enemy's light troops occupied the houses near the bridge, and kept up a constant firing from the windows and balconies, and annoyed us much. I ordered them to be driven out with hot shot, which soon put the houses in flames, and obliged these sharp shooters to retire. The whole day, until it was too late to see, the enemy's light troops endeavored to drive our guards from the bridge, suffered dearly for their perseverance. An attempt was also made to cross the upper bridge, where the militia handsomely drove them back.

The column which marched by the Lake road was much impeded by the obstructions, and the removal of the bridge at Dead Creek, and, as it passed the creek and beach, the gallies kept up a lively and galling fire.

Our troops being now all on the south side of the Saranac, I directed the planks to be taken off the bridges and piled up in the form of breastworks to cover our parties intended for disputing the passage, which afterwards enabled us to hold the bridges against very superior numbers.

From the 7th to the 11th, the enemy was employed in getting on his battering train, and erecting his batteries and approaches, and constantly skirmishing at the bridges and fords. By this time the militia of New York, and the volunteers of Vermont were pouring in from all quarters. I advised Gen. Mooers to keep his force along the Saranac to prevent the enemy's crossing the river, and to send a strong body in his rear to harrass him day and night, and keep him in continual alarm.

The militia behaved with great spirit after the first day, and the volunteers of Vermont were exceedingly serviceable. Our regular troops, notwithstanding the constant skirmishing, and repeated endeavors of the enemy to cross the river, kept at their work day and night strengthening the defences, and evinced a determination to hold out to the last extremity.

It was reported that the enemy only waited the arrival of his flotilla to make a general attack. About 8 in the morning of the 11th, as was expected, the flotilla appeared in sight round Cumberland Head, and at nine bore down and engaged our flotilla at anchor in the bay off the town. At the same instant the batteries were opened on us, and continued throwing bomb shells, shrapnells, balls and congreve rockets until sun set, when the bombardment ceased, every battery of the enemy being silenced by the superiority of our fire.—The naval engagement lasted but two hours in full view of both armies. Three efforts were made by the enemy to pass the river at the commencement of the cannonade and bombardment, with a view of assaulting the works, and had prepared for that purpose an immense number of scaling ladders. One attempt to cross was made at the village bridge, another at the upper bridge, and a third at a ford about three miles from the works.—At the two first he was repulsed by the regulars—at the ford by the brave volunteers and militia, where he suffered severely in killed, wounded and prisoners; a considerable body having crossed the stream, but were either killed, taken, or driven back. The woods at this place were very favorable to the operations of the militia. A whole company of the 76th regt. was here destroyed, the three lieutenants and twenty seven men prisoners, the captain and the rest killed.

I cannot forego the pleasure of here stating the gallant conduct of Capt. McClassin of the 15th regt. who was ordered to ford the river, and attack a party constructing a battery on the right of the enemy's line, within 500 yards of Fort Brown, which he handsomely executed at midnight with 50 men; drove off the working party, consisting of 150, and defeated a covering party of the same number—killing one officer and six men in the charge and [illegible] the enemy withdrew his artillery from the batteries, and raised the siege; and at nine, under cover of the night, sent off in a great hurry all the baggage he could find transport for, and also his artillery.—At two the next morning the whole army precipitately retreated, leaving the sick and wounded to our generosity—and the Governor left a note with a surgeon, requesting the humane attention of the Commanding General.

Vast quantities of provision were left behind and destroyed, also an immense quantity of bomb-shells, cannon-balls, cannon-balls, grape shot, ammunition, flints, &c. &c. intrenching tools of all sorts, also tents and marquees. A great deal has been found concealed in the ponds and creeks, and buried in the ground, and a vast quantity carried off by the inhabitants.—Such was the precipitancy of his retreat, that he arrived at Chazy, a distance of 8 miles, before we discovered he had gone. The light troops, volunteers and militia pursued immediately on learning of his flight; and some of the mounted men made prisoners five dragoons of the 19th regt. and several others of the rear guard. A continual fall of rain and a violent storm prevented further pursuit. Upwards of three hundred deserters have come in, and many are hourly arriving.

We have buried the British officers of the army and navy with the honors of war, and shown every attention and kindness to those who have fallen into our hands.

The conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of my command, during this trying occasion, cannot be represented in too high terms, and I feel it my duty to recommend to the particular notice of government, Lt. Col. Appling of the 1st rifle corps, Major Wool of the 29th, Maj. Totten, of the corps of Engineers, Capt Brooks of the Artillery, Capt. McGlassin of the 15th, Lieuts. de Russey and Trescott of the corps of Engineers, Lieuts. Smyth, Mountford and Cromwell of the artillery, also my Aid-de-Camp, Lt. Root, who have all distinguished themselves by their uncommon zeal and activity, and have been greatly instrumental in producing the happy and glorious result of the siege.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of profound respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ALEX. MACOMB.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters, since his first appearance cannot fall short of 2500—including many officers among whom is Col. Wellington of the Buffs.

No 1. A report of the killed, wounded, and missing on our part.

No 2. An exhibit of the force brought against us.

No 3. List of prisoners taken from the British army—total 75.

No 1.

Report of the killed, wounded and missing at Plattsburgh from the 6th, to the 11th Sept.

6th reg. Killed, 1 subaltern, 4 privates; total 5. Wounded, 1 sergeant, 1 musician, 15 privates; total 17, total killed & wounded 22.

29th reg. Killed, 1 sergeant, 14 privates—total 15. Wounded, 1 sergeant major, 1 serg. 2 corporals, 1 musician, 11 privates; total 16—total killed and wounded 31. Missing, 1 serjeant, 8 privates; total 9.

30th and 31st regts. Killed, one private—total 1. Wounded, 1 musician, 6 privates; total 7; total killed and wounded 8. Missing—4 privates; total 4.

33d and 34th regts.—Killed, 2 privates; total 2. Wounded—1 subaltern, 3 privates; total 4; total killed and wounded 6. Missing—1 private; total 1.

Capt. Sproul's command—3 privates kild. Wounded—1 subaltern, 5 privates; total 6; total killed and wounded 9. Missing—3 privates; total 3.

4th reg. Killed—1 private; total 1. Wounded—1 private; total 1; total killed and wounded 2.

1st Rifle reg. Killed—1 musician, 3 privates; total 4. Wounded—2 sergeants, 1 musician, 6 privates; total 9; total killed and wounded 13. Missing—3 privates; total 3

Light Artillery. Killed—3 privates; total 3. Wounded—1 private; total 1, total killed and wounded 4.

Corps of Artillery. Killed—3 privates; total 3. Wounded—1 private; total 1; total killed and wounded 4.

Aggregate—Killed—1 subaltern, 1 serg't. 1 musician, 34 privates; total 37. Wounded—2 subalterns, 1 sergeant major, 4 sergeants, 2 corporals, 4 musicians, 49 privates; total 62; total killed and wounded 99. Missing—1 sergeant, 19 privates; total 20.

Commissioned Officers.

6th regt.—1st Lieut. George W. Runk, wounded on the 7th and died the 5th Sept.

13th regt.—3d Lieut. Robert M. Harrison, wounded in the shoulder.

34th regt.—3d Lt. Henry Taylor, wounded in the knee.

No. 3.

A list of the principal officers of the British army, and an exhibit of the several regiments and corps under the command of Lt. Gen. Sir Geo. Prevost at the siege of Plattsburgh.

Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, Commander in Chief.

Major General de Rottenburg, second in command.

Major General Robertson, commanding first brigade.

Major General Powers, commanding second brigade.

Major General Brisbane, commanding third brigade.

Major General Baynes, Adjutant General.
Sir Sidney Beckwith, Qu. Master Gen.
Col. Hughes' Chief Engineer.
Major Sinclair, commanding officer of Artillery.
Lieut. Col. Tryall, Assistant Adj. Gen.
Capt. Burke, Deputy, As. Adj Gen.
Col. Murray, As. Qu. Master Gen.
Major Montgomery, do do
Captain Davis, do do

List of the Regiments and corps.

4 troops 19th Light Dragoons		300
4 companies Royal Artillery		400
1 brigade of Rocketteers		25
1 do Royal Sappers and Miners		75
1st Brigade—27th reg. 1 bat. on	900	
58th	900	
5th	1000	
3d or Buffs	900	
		—3700
2d Brigade—88th	1000	
39th	900	
76th 3d Bat.	900	
27th do.	800	
		—3600
3d Brigade—8th or King's 2d Bat.	900	
13th	600	
49th	600	
6th	1000	
		—3100
Lt. Brigade—Meuron's Reg. Swiss	1200	
Canadian Chasseurs	900	
Voltigeurs	550	
Frontier Lt. Infantry	150	
		—2800
		14,000

Copy of a letter from Com. Macdonough to Brig. Gn. Macomb, dated

U. S. ship Saratoga, off Plattsburgh,
September 13th, 1814.

Dear Sir—Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Captain White Youngs, and a list of killed and wounded attached to his command.

I beg leave to recommend Capt. Youngs to your particular notice; during the action his conduct was such as to meet with my warmest approbation. I feel much indebted to him for his personal valor and example of coolness and intrepidity to his own men, as well as to the sailors. He volunteered, in a sinking boat, to carry my order to the Gallies, for close action, in the hottest part of it; and supplied the guns with his men as fast as the sailors were disabled.

I am, with much respect and esteem, your most obedient servant,

T. MACDONOUGH.

Brig. Gen. Macomb, U. S. army.

Captain Youngs of the 15th is an officer of distinguished merit, and has conducted himself with the greatest propriety on board the fleet. By his example and attention we have been able to keep the fleet manned from the line, which has been the means of contributing to the result of the naval engagement, I therefore recommend him to the particular notice of the War Department.

ALEX. MACOMB.

September, 13, 1814.

Copy of a letter from Captain Youngs to Com. Macdonough, dated

U. S. ship Saratoga, Lake Champlain,
September 13th 1814.

SIR—I have the honor of enclosing to you a list of killed and wounded troops of the line (acting marines on board the squadron, Lake Champlain,) in the action of 11th inst

In attempting to do justice to the brave officers and men I have the honor to command my feeble abilities fall far short of my wishes. 1st lt. Morrison, 33d stationed on board the U. States brig Eagle, was wounded, but remained on deck during the action animating his men by his honorable conduct. 2d lt. James Young, 6th inf. on board the U. S. schr. Ticonderoga, merits my warmest thanks, I would particularly recommend him to your notice. Second Lt. Wm. B. Howell, 15th in the U. S. schr. Saratoga, rendered me every assistance, nothwithstanding his having been confined 10 days of a fever, yet, at the commencement of the action, was found on deck, and continued until the enemy had struck, when he was borne to his bed; I would also recommend him to your notice.

The conduct of the noncommissioned officers and privates, was so highly honorable to their country and themselves, it would be superfluous to particularise them.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obdt. servt.

WHITE YOUNGS, Capt. 15 inf.
Com. detachment acting as marines.

Com. *Thomas Macdonough*,
Com. U. S. squadron on L. Champlain.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer

Gentlemen—Will you have the goodness to publish in the National Intelligencer the inclosed copies of a letter to the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy, and of a report to Com. Macdonough, both of which are substantially correct, though perhaps not verbally, having been written in such haste as to deprive me of an opportunity of having a perfectly correct copy made.

Your obedient servant,

ROB. HENLY.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Henly, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. brig Eagle, off Plattsburg,
Sept. 12, 1814.

SIR,—Permit me to make you acquainted with that part of the action of yesterday, which was particularly borne by the vessel which I have the honor to command, as it *may not* appear in the official report of Capt. Macdonough, whose duty it is to make a true and impartial statement of facts.

Being at anchor in the harbor of Plattsburg, in a line North and South, at the distance of about one hundred yards, the Eagle north, the Saratoga in the centre, and the Ticonderoga south, the enemy approached, *in a line abreast*, with a favorable wind, which enabled him to choose his position; his brig taking her station on the starboard bow of the Eagle, at the distance of about a mile, his ship about one point abaft her (the Eagle's) beam, and the sloop Linnet, of eleven guns, making an effort to obtain a raking position under our stern. Perceiving the object of the sloop, I ordered her a broadside, which compelled her immediately to strike her colors.

At the moment when the enemy's ship had approached within point-blank distance, the Eagle commenced upon her a most destructive fire of her whole broadside, excepting the two long 18's forward, which were occasionally discharged at the enemy's brig, who frequently relieved her position and kept up a raking and most destructive fire upon this vessel.

I was confident that it was of the highest importance, in order to insure success, to endeavor first to carry the enemy's ship. For a great length of time after the commencement of the action, the ship levelled her whole force upon the Eagle, dealing forth destruction.

After having sustained the severest of the action for more than one hour—having my springs shot away—many of my starboard guns disabled, and not being in a situation to bring one of them to bear upon either the enemy's ship or brig, I ordered the cable cut and cast the brig, taking an advantageous position a little south of the Saratoga, bringing my larboard broadside to bear upon the ship, which was very soon compelled to haul down her colors. Our fire was now directed at the brig, which struck in the space of eight minutes, and our contest terminated in victory. We now turned our attention toward the gallies, some of which, it is believed, sunk, and the residue made their escape. The *Eagle* was in too shattered a condition to pursue them.

I have the honor to enclose the Surgeon's report of the killed and wounded on board the Eagle, by which you will perceive there were 15 killed and 27 wounded most of them severely. Also a copy of the report of the meritorious conduct of my officers and men, which I made to Captain Macdonough, for your information, and which he had since informed me he had lost.

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

RO. HENLEY.

Copy of a letter from lieut. Henley to Com. Macdonough, dated

U. S. brig Eagle, off Plattsburgh,
September 12th, 1814

SIR—I have the honor to inclose a report of the killed and wounded on board the U. States brig Eagle under my command, in the action of yesterday. And while in the performance of this painful task, permit me, sir, to profit by the occasion, to perform a more gratifying part of my duty, in representing to you, for the information of the hon. the Secretary of the Navy, the brave and good conduct of my officers and crew; all whom, I am proud to say, did their duty. All performed the part of real Americans; during the severest shock of the action their courage remained unshaken. Nothing could surpass the the coolness and deliberate firmness with which every officer and man performed his respective part.

Early in the action I was deprived of the services of that excellent officer lieutenant Joseph Smith, who was wounded and carried below; but returned to his duty before the close of the action. He went into action in that cool and deliberate manner which marks the truly brave man.

The gallant acting lieut. William A. Spencer shortly after received a severe wound in the head, and was also carried below, but resumed his station previous to the close of the action.

Acting sailing master Daniel Record was slightly wounded, but did not leave the deck. Acting lieut. James Loomis, midshipmen Chamberlain, Mechesney and Tardy behaved with great spirit—in short, sir, every officer and man acted bravely and much to my satisfaction.

The zealous and active attention of acting surgeon Izrael Stoddart to the unfortunate officers and men who were wounded, entitles him to my warmest thanks, and I should be extremely gratified to see him rewarded by an appointment as surgeon in the navy.

Mr. Augustus Loomis, a volunteer, was very active and useful; and through you, sir, I beg leave to recommend him to the consideration of the honorable Secretary, for a Lieutenancy of Marines; and earnestly requests that acting Lieutenants Spencer and Loomis may be confirmed in their appointments as Lieutenants.

Mr. Record, whom I appointed at Vergennes as acting sailing master, has proved himself a good and worthy officer, and if it should please the honorable Secretary to confirm his appointment I should be much gratified. Also Messrs. Edward Smith as gunner; Charles Johnson as carpenter, and John Wilson as boatswain—they behaved well and are worthy of warrants in the Navy.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT HENLEY.

Com. Thos. Macdonough.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

Messrs. Cilley, Moore, Nelson and Schureman appeared and took their seats.

Mr. *Goldsborough* of Md. presented the petition of M. and F. Roxburgh, and the petition of Mary Eccleston, which were referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. *Barbour* of Va. presented the petition of Thomas Mallory, a lt. of Virginia militia lately in service, praying that pay and rations may be allowed him for the time during which he was in service—Referred.

Mr. *Jennings*, of Indiana Ter. presented the petitions of sundry inhabitants of Indiana territory, praying that certain rights of preemption may be vested in them—Referred to the committee on public lands.

The *Speaker* laid before the house the petition of the legislature of Indiana territory, praying that certain companies of militia which had been in actual service should be paid by the U. S.—Referred.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from Richards and Mallory, booksellers of Georgetown, offering, in consequence of the loss of the library of congress, the use of their collection of books, to supply, as far as they could the deficiency thus occasioned.

Amendment to the Constitution.

The house pursuant to the order of the day resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis of Va. in the chair, on the proposition of Mr. Jackson of Va. to amend the constitution. That part of the motion was taken up which goes to provide that

"Congress shall have power to establish a National Bank, with branches in any state."

The proposition was negatived in committee, who reported their disagreement to the House.

The question on concurring with the committee in their disagreement to the proposition, was there decided as follows.

YEAS—Messrs Alexander, Alston, Avery, Barnett, Baylies, of Mass. Bayly of Virg. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Bradley, Brigham, Butler, Caperton, Caldwell, Champion, Chappell, Cilley, Clark, Clopton, Comstock, Cooper, Cox, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Dana, Davenport, Denoyelles, Desha, Duvall, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of Vt. Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Forsythe, Gaston, Geddes, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hanson, Hawkins, Hubbard, Irwin, Jackson, of R. I. Kent of N. Y. Kerr, King, of Mass. Law, Lefferts, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, M'Kee, Miller, Moffit, Moseley, Murfree, Markell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Post, John Reed, Rea, of Tenn. Rich, Ruggles, Sage, Schureman, Sevier, Sharp, Sherwood, Skinner, Stanford, Stockton, Strong, Sturges, Thomson, Vose, Ward, of Mass. Ward, of N. J. Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Winter and Yancey—86.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Barbour, Bard, Bowen, Brown, Burwell, Condict, Conard, Crawford, Creighton, Davis of Penn. Earle, Eppes, Evans, Franklin, Gholson, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Griffin, Hall, Harris, Hawes, Humphreys, Ingersoll, Jackson, of Va. Kershaw, King, of N. C. Lyle, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kim, M'Lean, Moore, Newton, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rhea, of Ten. Roane, Smith, of Virg. Tannehill, Udree and Wilson, of Penn.—44.

So the house decided by a large majority that it would not agree to this proposed amendment to the constitution.

And the house adjourned to Monday.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.

We are informed that orders have been given by government for extinguishing all the lights, and dismantling the light houses from one extremity of our coast to the other.

A line of Telegraphs is established between this place and Cape Ann, by means of which information of vessels of war in sight from that place may be communicated to the metropolis in the short space of 15 or 20 minutes.

Extract of a letter from an American merchant in Lisbon to his brother in this town, dated May 27, 1814.

"I lose no time in announcing to you, that the Portuguese Government do now refuse to clear vessels for the United States. You can form your own ideas upon this conduct, but it is generally considered here as unfavorable, and was quite unexpected."

FROM SPAIN

A gentleman who left Cadiz on the 28th July, informs that there was much mystery as to the measures of government; the people appeared rather discontented, but did not know precisely what their sovereign and ministers were about, as but little was allowed to be published. It was reported the Inquisition had been re-established.—There had been many arrests, but no executions had been heard of. No expeditions appeared to be fitting out.

Several Algerine cruizers had been out of the Straits, but were said to have returned.—While they were out they captured several Swedish vessels, plundered a British transport and killed a man. Vessels had arrived at Cadiz, which had been boarded by the Algerines. Capt. Smith and Mr. Pollard, American prisoners at Algiers, had been permitted for a stipulated sum to commence business there as commission merchants. A part of capt. Smith's crew had been released, by the influence of the British consul and had arrived in Cadiz. At Newfoundland, whence our informant came last, the intelligence from London was to the 19th July.

LATEST FROM THE EASTWARD.

We understand that passengers in last night's Eastern Stage contradict the rumour of an attack on Portland, and state that there was no British force between that place and Machias.

They further report, that one of the prizes to the Surprize has arrived at Saco.

NEW YORK, Sept 29.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans, to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 22d.

"An express has this day arrived from Mobile with the information that a treaty has been made with the Creek Indians, by which the United States are to receive about 23 millions of acres of land from the heart of their country. They bind themselves to have no connection with any other nation than the Americans; to raise the tomahawk when requested; and to bring over, or extirpate the refractory Indians, now at Pensacola. There has been a large quantity of flour shipped within a few days to Pensacola—the exportation of which is this day prohibited by order of the Governor. General Jackson is at Mobile—*up and doing!*"

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

BY THE STEAM BOAT.

From the Albany Register of Thursday.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman to his friend in this city, dated

"Sackett's Harbor, Sept 25.

"Agreeably to expectation, the army under the command of General Izard have embarked with the exception of a part of the 13th