

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.  
Copy of a letter from Captain Warrington to the Secretary of the Navy, dated  
U. S. S. Peacock, New York, Oct. 30, 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 ult. 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. 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 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 Shetlands we ran for 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 ran within a degree and a half of Madeiras for the purpose of falling in with their West India and Ten-riffe trade.—On the 1st of Sept. 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 Verdes, at one of which (St. Vincents) after a week's work in digging and cleaning out wells we obtained the requisite quantity, and then proceeded at an easy rate to the eastward, steered alternately to the S. W. and N. W. to prolong our stay as much as possible between the longitudes of 20 and 40 W. the track of all their F. India, African and S. American trade. Not a single vessel was however seen in all our run, & on the 6th of October we made the coast of Guiana, at the mouth of the Maricou 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 Descada and Bermuda a few days, and then steered for our own coast which we made on the 28th at 7 A.M. a little to the westward of Cape Henlopen.

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that from the time of leaving N. 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 15 days provisions on board at short allowance. I enclose a correct list of our captures.

I am respectfully,  
L. WARRINGTON,  
Hon. Wm. Jones,  
Sec. of the Navy.

[Here follows a list of vessels captured during the cruise, to the number of fourteen, valued at 49,222 dollars.]

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.  
OFFICE OF THE EVENING POST.  
The hon. Isaac Tichenor, Esq. has been elected as Senator of the U. States, by the Legislature of Vermont, for six years from the 4th of March next, in the place of Jonathan Robinson, Esq. whose time of service expires on that day.

From Montreal.  
We received this morning by the Steam Boat the evening "Montreal Advertiser," of the 22d Oct. Except the following article it contains nothing interesting to an American reader. Several of its columns are taken up with the news from the British and American Commissioners at Ghent, brought by the Corvette John Adams.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29.  
Letters from Kingston mention that our fleet left that harbor on Sunday last for the head of the lake carrying a considerable reinforcement of troops, and a large supply of provisions for the relief of the right division of the army, which has, for some time past, been rather straitened in their operations for the want of supplies. The new ship St. Lawrence, has taken on board 700 barrels pork, and 1200 men including Sailors—she is said to be a remarkable good sailor and in every other respect surpasses the expectation of Sir James Yeo. Chauncey had gone into Sackett's Harbor and we have once more an undisputed superiority of the Lake which materially alters the complexion of affairs in the Upper Province, and will soon enable the right division of the army, to cope with our invaders upon more equal terms, and drive them upon their own shores.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.  
Albany Register Office, Oct. 31.  
We have nothing very new or interesting in this quarter. I enclose you a letter from Sackett's Harbor, which I received this morning, and also some paragraphs from the Buffalo Gazette, received by the western mail of last evening.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Albany Register, dated Sackett's Harbor, Oct. 28.  
It is now generally believed, that an attack will be made on this place in a few days; the enemy will make every exertion in this last attempt to trouble us, but rely on it, we are safer than is generally supposed.

General Brown is daily expected here, and as soon as he arrives there will be no difficulty in keeping what militia is now here, and his presence will induce others to come in.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.  
On the 19th inst. an advanced corps of Major Gen. Izard's army, under General Bissel, passed from Dead Creek, to Cook's Mills, on Lyon's Creek, and were attacked by a superior force of the enemy; the fight continued an hour; Gen. Bissel maintained his ground and the enemy were repulsed. Gen. B's loss was about 70, killed and wounded; that of the enemy not known.

On the 23d, the American army lay opposite Black Rock.  
On Sunday, Mr. Smith butcher to the army, roasted an ox for the volunteers & militia; and Mr. Thorne, contractor, bestowed on them a barrel of spirit.

On Wednesday last the British fleet, the new ship St. Lawrence, of 102 guns being along, anchored off Fort Niagara. Whether the fleet brought up a reinforcement, or provisions, or for the purpose of transporting part of General Drummond's force down the Lake is uncertain.

On Friday last the brave and energetic Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown and suite, (Major Austin and Lieutenant Armstrong,) left the Niagara frontier, the scene of national glory, and proceeded to Sackett's Harbor. The respect, admiration and gratitude of the nation go with him.

A meeting of citizens of Buffalo, was held on Sunday evening, for the purpose of adopting a respectful address to Major General Porter, and through him to the officers and men under his command, approving the spirit of patriotism which impelled them from their families and friends, from all the comforts of domestic life, to the post of danger, the 'edge of battle,' and which sustained them in conflict, and insured them victory. They met the enemy, and the enemy's batteries will remain as monuments of their bravery and devotion. They now return to their friends, and their comforts, with all the satisfaction of an approving conscience, & the consciousness of deserving & receiving the gratitude of the country. The 11th and 17th of September, at Plattsburgh and Erie, are proud days for the militia of New-York. On those days the stain on the character of this state was wiped away, and the glory of its arms established.

From the Albany Gazette of Oct. 31.  
FROM THE WEST.  
A report has been in circulation for some days, that the principal part of our army, had left Upper Canada, and were encamped at Black Rock.—Another report, said, our whole army had recrossed the Niagara—but as no mention is made of either of these circumstances in the Buffalo Gazette received last evening, we must wait for the next mail for a confirmation or denial of these

reports. It is however very generally believed here, that Upper Canada has been evacuated by our troops. Letters to this effect are said to be now in town, but we have not seen them.

The militia and volunteers in service with the army under General Izard (late Gen. Brown) in Upper Canada have been dismissed with thanks for their honorable and brave conduct.

From the New York Gazette, November 3.  
Captain Smilie, of the army, who came down in the steam boat, brings the latest accounts from Buffalo.—He contradicts the report of General Izard having crossed over to that place.

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

CAMPAIGN ENDED.  
The news from the west to-night is, 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. General Brown's division was crossing on Saturday and Sunday; they are ordered to Sackett's Harbor. Gen. Porter is of course discharged, if the militia are, which is expected. Thus ended the campaign of general Izard; (ampersand the soldiers call him, in allusion to his round-about march from Plattsburgh to Erie.)—The two divisions of our army had gone to Chippewa; a road was cleared 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!

Mrs. Gen. Izard set out from Plattsburgh on the 24th August, to relieve the left division then supposed to be in a perilous condition, and he rides post haste, so as to form a junction on the 12th October—nearly two months! [In two months, some of Lord Wellington's invincibles made a circuitous voyage of 4500 miles, from Bordeaux to Green-bush, after viewing the falls of Niagara, &c.] Drummond has no reinforcements.

From the Albany Argus, 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 General Porter were to be marched to Batavia and discharged.

The citizens of Buffalo presented to General Porter, and through him to his corps, a complimentary address; and they were also thanked and complimented in a General Order from head quarters.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cananastota 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 this side 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 last news from the West."

Register.  
Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Patriot, dated Dead Creek, (U. C.) Oct. 19.  
"The army under command of Major Gen. Izard, advanced as far as Chippewa Plains, on the 14th inst. having to replace the bridges which the enemy destroyed, and driving in his outpost, after some sharp skirmishing with our light corps in the afternoon of that day On the 15th, the enemy appeared in force at the village of Chippewa; but shew no disposition to give us battle. The bridge had also been destroyed, and no means were then possessed of reaching him, but by our artillery, which was brought up and directed by Capt. Townson and Archer—disabling his batteries, and almost silencing his field artillery before night, when we returned to the encampment. On the 16th, we again shewed him our front in order of battle, and although reinforced, he could not be drawn into the contest. On the 17th, the army changed position and retired 7 miles up the Niagara. Gen. Bissel was detached with his brigade on the morning of the 18th, to watch the effect of this

movement, while the main body continued of its ground, in the hope of drawing the enemy from his position. The brigade of Gen. Bissel, had by a circuitous route thro' the woods, gained the vicinity of a draw-bridge, about three miles above the mouth of Chippewa river—and allowing but a part of his force to be discovered. At day break the enemy threw over a strong column to destroy, what he considered a reconnoitering party, and was instantly received by the brigade; and tho' far superior in numbers, he was beaten with great slaughter, driven over this bridge and pursued so closely, as to leave no time for its removal. The battery which defended the passage was gallantly carried, giving time only to discharge two rounds before it was occupied by our troops. The enemy was reinforced but obliged to give ground, & retired with a loss estimated at nearly 200.

In killed, wounded and prisoners—dys is stated at 14 killed and 54 wounded. The main body will march immediately, and reinforcements have already gone to support him; but the enemy has probably retreated beyond a prospect of successful pursuit. The action lasted three quarters of an hour, and was principally fought beyond the river."

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.  
\* A letter from a gentleman at Buffalo, dated Oct. 22, received by the express of to-day, says—"the army under Maj. Gen. Izard, is expected to return to Fort Erie, in a day or two without having accomplished the object of the expedition. The season has already set in very cold, and as the army for the sake of expedition moved with but two tents to a company almost all the men have to lay out in the snow and rain. The sick are constantly bro't up to this place, and last evening General Brown, arrived at this place."

From the Boston Palladium of Nov. 1.  
FROM CASTINE.  
Information from Castine is to the 25th ult. The British soldiers are kept continually employed, Sundays not excepted, in fortifying that place. The new forts are built of tascines and earth. Most of the trees in town are cut down, and a considerable distance has been cleared in the vicinity, to prevent an enemy approaching without being discovered. Between 50 and 100 pieces of cannon are mounted. A canal is cutting from Castine River to the Penobscot, to separate the town from the Main. The distance across is about a quarter of a mile.—It was said a detachment of troops was to be sent to occupy Bucks-town. Nearly all the troops now at Castine are English, and desertions are not so common as a short time since. The soldiers are well clothed and are indulged with coffee and other small stores. Flour was as cheap there as at Boston.—Much had been carried in and sold as prize property. Beef was about 6 dollars per cwt. The place was plentifully supplied from the interior. The British had established new import duties. Rum was to pay about 35 cents per gallon.

The selectmen had or were about to issue a notification for the inhabitants to meet on the 7th of Nov. to give their votes for a member of the congress of the U. States.

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH PRIVATEER.  
Extract of a letter to the Keeper of the E. C. Coffee House Books, dated New-Bedford, Oct. 30.  
"The schr. Sally, Capt. A. Lewis, from Barnstable, arrived here this morning, and brings the following account of the capture of the Retaliation, British privateer schr. "Captain Jenkins, with 32 men, all volunteers, 1 brass 4-pounder, muskets, swords, etc. embarked on board the sloop Two friends, of Falmouth, at that place, with an intention to take the Retaliation, if possible. When up with Wood's Hole, it fell calm, and they rowed from there up to Tarpaun Cove, where the privateer lay at anchor—when within about 3/4 of a mile of her, she fired her long gun twice at them, and it being calm, they came to anchor. The privateer then sent her boat, with the captain (Poiter) and 5 men, to board the sloop. The Americans kept close until the boat got along side, and was made fast, when on a signal from the captain about 20 of them rose up, and presented their muskets into the boat, with a threat that if they made the least noise or resistance, they should all be put to death instantly—they

found it was best for them to surrender which they did at once. They then put 12 men on board of the captured boat, got under way with the sloop, and boarded the privateer, the sloop on her bow and the boat on her quarter, she carried her without any resistance. In the act of boarding, the captain of the Retaliation got away from the guard which was set over him, and was on board of the privateer nearly as soon as any one, and was stopped by the people who boarded, making his way towards the magazine, with an intention, it was supposed, to blow her up!

"She was carried into Falmouth, where her cargo, (consisting chiefly of plunder from small boats) was landed. She had 5 guns, one long 12 on a pivot, 1 long 6 and 3 carronades, and 12 men, including those in the boat. She had 2 American prisoners on board.

"The Wednesday before, Capt. A. Lewis (who arrived here) and others, attacked some of her crew who were ashore at Nashua Island, near Wood's Hole, took 2 men and 3 muskets, and retook 3 boats they had captured.

"On Thursday, one of the boats, with 4 men and the sailing master, armed with muskets etc. boarded the pink-stern boat Clementine, Ed. Crowell, master tr. Falmouth, and ordered all hands below to pick up their cloaths immediately to be sent on shore. Captain C. making some difficulty about giving up the vessel's papers, they threatened to send him prisoner to Halifax.

"This determined him to attempt the rescue of his vessel, and while below, he proposed to the rest (3 in number) not to give her up—they then came on deck with their cloaths, as they had been ordered, and have some of them into the boat—the captain seeing a favourable moment

couched two of the privateersmen with their loaded guns in their hands, which he got from them, threw one of the guns overboard, and retained the other. His people at the same time attacked the other 3 with the same success, and in 2 minutes (as he says) he had complete possession of his vessel again. He then put them below, and has bro't them in here. This exploit, you will observe, was performed by four men, without any arms whatever, against 5 men, armed with muskets, etc. and not a drop of bloodshed."

[The Retaliation was formerly the Revenge privateer, of Salem, sent into Halifax sometime since. She has done much mischief on our coast]

Boston, Oct. 31.  
The Portsmouth Oracle in announcing the arrival of the Harpy privateer, adds the following note, which, tho' of a questionable shape, may possibly prove true.

Capt. Hogg, a Scotch gentleman, who arrived in the Harpy, sailed from Aberdeen on the 3d of Sept. last, states, that previous to his leaving there, the expedition of Lord Hill, which was fitting out at Cork, had been abandoned, and the troops dispersed; 5000 of which had gone to Holland; and his lordship ordered to England.

The sloop Ulton, Captain Avery Parker, from New-York, with flour and corn, was captured in Long Island Sound, on Sunday, October 23.

The cargo of the privateer Harpy, arrived at Portsmouth, on Thursday, from a cruise of 21 days, is estimated at \$300,000. She is said to have captured 3 ships (2 of whom were transports, one with 20 guns) on Grand Banks and manned them; she also took a schooner and burnt her. Brought in 65 prisoners, among them a Maj. General and other officers. Spoke a brig on Tuesday off Jeffreys, prize to a Boston letter of marque, with loss of both topmasts, supplied her.

Extract of a letter from Halifax.  
"The Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe must now be in possession of the French. One of the last vessels from Europe fell in with and spoke on the 27th Aug. last, 2 1/2 4 frigates and 3 brigs, 5 days from Brest for the West Indies."

NORFOLK, Nov. 1.  
"THE ENEMY RETURNING.  
A flag which has been up by the British Commander in Herring Bay, (between Patuxent and Annapolis) returned last evening; yesterday she was boarded from the Dauntless frigate, in company with four transports, and a schooner, 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 two 74's, 6 frigates, 1 brig, 5 transports, and 8 schooners. The Havana and Massachusetts frigates (including 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.

We have not before heard of the Dauntless being on this station; may not be the van of Lord Hill's force.

We have a Steel's List to Feb. and find no such frigate as the Dauntless; there is a sloop of that name. The officer must have given a wrong name to the officer of the flag, no doubt with design, to prevent any conjecture of the place from whence the troops came. [Fed. Gazette.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.  
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1814.  
Appointments by the Executive of Maryland.  
ROBERT G. HARPER, Major General 3d Division, vice SAMUEL SMITH, resigned.  
JAMES CHESTON, Colonel 1st Regiment, vice HENRY AVERY, resigned.  
JOHN E. HOWARD, Jun. Major 51st Regt.  
THOMAS L. EMORY, Quarter Master 3d Division.

NEW-ORLEANS THREATENED.  
A letter dated Norfolk, Nov. 3, states, that a vessel has arrived there from Barraco which passed a British fleet, of upwards of FIFTY SAIL, bound, as they said, to New-Orleans. This formidable force had actually passed the Havana. They are supposed to consist chiefly of the late Chesapeake fleet. [Fed. Gazette.]

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Richmond, dated.  
"Nashville, Ten. Oct. 12.  
"Since I commenced writing, news has arrived that a large portion of the inhabitants of Louisiana are prepared to embrace the invitation of Nicholls—in consequence of which the wealthy who are well affected to the country are removing their property to this State and other places of safety.—A large invading army is hourly expected to land near New-Orleans. Particulars in our next."

From the Commercial Advertiser of Nov. 5.  
BERMUDA PAPERS.  
A correspondent has obligingly favoured us with a file of Bermuda Papers to the 19th ult. They are principally occupied with details of the attack, by the British, on Washington, Alexandria, and Baltimore. Sir Peter Parker was interred at Bermuda, on the 14th of Oct. with military honours. It is stated in one of the papers that "after defeating a superior number of Americans, sir Peter was compelled to cut his way through a large body which he attacked, and received a buck shot in the thigh, which cutting an artery, occasioned his death." Extracts from the papers follow:—

From the Bermuda Gazette, of September 28.  
On Monday afternoon, an uncommon and sudden rise of the sea occurred here; it was nearly calm at the time, and rose in an instant above 18 inches, overflowing part of the parade. The water appeared agitated by a variety of currents, and the tide continued high for some time. We understand a similar fall and rise of the sea, took place in this island on the day the earthquake occurred at Lisbon.

H. M.'s Printing Office, 5 o'clock P. M.  
We are in anxious expectation of receiving news-papers, which will give us the details of occurrences in America. Immediately on the receipt of such papers, we will issue a Gazette Extraordinary.  
It appears from report, that after destroying Washington and taking possession of Alexandria, the small body of brave men under Gen. Ross, made an attack on Baltimore; the enemy had sunk vessels, and but 2 or 3 small craft with bombs could approach; they succeeded, however, in driving the Americans from the fort; our troops having to contend with a very superior force, eventually retired, as the occupation of the town, which might have been gained, would be a poor compensation for the sacrifice of many valuable lives.  
Adm. Cochrane sailed for Halifax shortly after, and Rear Adm. Cock-