

exclusively public; and that to accommodate my principles or my conduct to the humors of a village mob, stimulated by faction and led by folly, was not the way to promote these, and that if his decision was taken in conformity to the suggestions he had made I entreated him to except my resignation. This he declined doing. It was an extent, he was pleased to say, to which he meant not to go; that he knew the excitement was limited, as well with regard to time as to place; that he was now, and had always been fully sensible of the general zeal, diligence and talent, which I had put into the discharge of my duty, and that it would give him pleasure, were I to take time to consider his proposition. I renewed the assurance of my great personal respect, and my readiness to conform to his wishes on all proper occasions. I remarked whatever zeal, diligence and talent I possessed, had been employed freely but firmly, and according to my best views of the public good, and that as long as they were left to be so exerted, they were at the service of my country; but that the moment they were made to bow to military usurpation or political faction, there should be an end to their public exercise. We now parted with an understanding that I should leave Washington the following morning.

It has been since stated to me as a fact (to which I give the most reluctant belief) that on the morning of the 29th, and before my arrival in the city, a committee of the inhabitants of Georgetown, of whom Alexander C. Hanson, editor of the Federal Republican, was one, had waited on the President, by deputation, and had obtained from him a promise, that I should no longer direct the military defences of the District. On this fact, all commentary is unnecessary.

It but remains to exhibit and to answer, the several charges raised against me and which form the groundwork of that excitement, to which the President has deemed it prudent to sacrifice his authority, in declining to support mine. They are as follows, viz.

1st. That (from ill will to the District of Columbia, and a design to remove the seat of government,) I gave orders for the retreat of the army, in the affair of the 24th ult. under circumstances not making retreat necessary or proper.

This charge has not for its support the shadow of truth. The commanding general will do me the justice to say, that I gave him no such order, and that he was and is under the impression, that the retreat was made earlier than I believed it to be proper. To the President I appeal, whether I did not point out the disorder and retreat of a part of the first line, soon after the action began, and stigmatise it as base & infamous.

2d. That, in despite of the remonstrances of Gen. Winder, and by the interposition of my authority, I had prevented him from defending the Capital.

This charge contains in it a total perversion of the truth. When the head of the retiring column reached the Capital, it was halted for a moment. Gen. Winder here took occasion to state to Mr. Monroe and myself, that he was not in condition to maintain another conflict, and that his force was broken down by fatigue and dispersion. Under this representation, we united in opinion, that he should proceed to occupy the heights of Georgetown.

3d. That I had withdrawn the covering party from the rear of fort Washington, and had ordered capt. Dyson to blow up the fort without firing a gun.

This charge is utterly devoid of truth.—The covering party was withdrawn by an order from Gen. Winder and captain Dyson's official report shews, that the orders under which he acted, were derived from the same source, though no doubt, mistaken or misrepresented.

4th. That by my orders, the navy yard had been burned. This like its predecessors, is a positive falsehood.

Perceiving that no order was taken for apprising Com. Tingey of the retreat of the army, I sent Major Bell to communicate the fact and say, that the Navy Yard could no longer be covered. The commodore was of course left to follow the suggestions of his own mind, or to obey the orders, if orders, had been given, of the Navy Department.

5th. And lastly that means had not been taken to collect a force sufficient for the occasion.

As the subject of this charge may very soon become one of the congressional enquiry, I shall at present make but a few remarks.

1st. That no means within reach of the War Department had been omitted or withheld—that a separate military district, embracing the seat of government, had been created; that an officer of high rank and character had been placed in charge of it; that to him was given full authority to call for supplies and for a militia force of fifteen thousand men; that to this force was added the 35th regiment of the line, a battalion of the 38th, detachments of the 12th, of the artillery, and of the dragoons, the marine corps, and the crews of the flotilla,

under the special command of commodore Barney, making a total of 16,300

General Winder's official report of the engagement of the 24th ult. shows, how much of this force had been assembled, and the causes why a greater portion of it had not been got together. These will be found to have been altogether extraneous from the government, and entirely beyond its control: and

2d. That from what is now known of the enemy's force, of the loss he sustained in the enterprize, of the marks of panic under which he retreated, &c. &c. it is obvious that if all the troops assembled at Bladensburg, had been faithful to themselves and to their country, the enemy would have been beaten, and the Capital saved.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Baltimore, Sept. 3, 1814.

THE AMERICAN PATRIOT.

BELLEVILLE, OCTOBER 1, 1814.

To speak his thoughts—  
Is every Freeman's right?

In the first page of this day's paper will be found an address of the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, late a pastor of this Congregation, to a corps of volunteers about to march from Carlisle for the defence of Baltimore. It is replete with every sentiment of feeling which could do credit to the heart, or distinguish the Patriot. We presume it will be peculiarly pleasing to our readers, as well on account of their knowledge and respect for the author, as the excellence of his production.

Mr. Printer,

Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to recommend the following gentlemen, as suitable candidates to be supported at the next General Election.

Congress,  
DAVID BARD.

Assembly,  
MICHAEL BOLINGER, Esqr.

Commissioner,  
JAMES CRAWFORD, Esqr.

Auditors,  
EVAN MILES,  
EDWARD PURDUE, sen.  
WM. ALLISON,

Mr. Hamilton,

Uninfluenced by any other motive than that of the public good, I beg leave to offer the following ticket to the consideration of the Electors of Centre, &c. for their support at the next annual Election. By publishing it you will oblige

Many.

Congress,  
David Bard.

Assembly,  
Isaac M'Kinney.

Commissioner,  
James Crawford, Esq.

Auditors,  
Evan Miles,  
Edward Purdue, sen.  
Wm. Allison, Esq.

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Jurors for the Special Court, October 10

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|------------------|----------------|
| John M. Beuck    | Haines t'nsnip |
| George Kinkead   | Spring.        |
| John Marsdon     | Howard         |
| William Keon     | Potter         |
| Andrew Neidigh   | Haines         |
| David Wason      | Potter         |
| Benjamin Goodwin | Haines         |
| John Andrew      | Potter         |
| Dickey Hays      | Baldeagle      |
| Job Packer, jun. | Clearfield     |
| Andrew Eakens    | Baldeagle      |
| Andrew Clever    | Halfmoon       |
| Robert M'Kim     | Potter         |
| James Neill      | Walker         |
| William Adams    | Spring         |
| Jacob Kryder     | Haines         |
| Abraham Pastorus | Potter         |
| James Dundass    | Bellefonte     |
| John Shenk       | Spring         |
| William Moore    | Baldeagle      |
| John Adams       | Spring         |
| Henry Workinger  | Potter         |
| John Irwin, jun. | Bellefonte     |

- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| John M-Camont      | Walker    |
| Thompson Huey      | Baldeagle |
| Philip Wholfart    | Miles     |
| Christian Everhart | Ferguson  |
| Michael Walburn    | Miles     |
| William Irwin      | Potter    |
| Branson Davis      | Spring    |
| Thomas M-Calmont   | Walker    |
| Joel Herr          | Baldeagle |
| William Wilson     | Walker    |
| John Thomson       | Ferguson  |
| Michael Jack       | Potter    |

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY  
ON THE NIAGARA!!!

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the army, dated  
BUFFALO, September 18, 1814.

DEAR SIR,

"Mr. Varnum has just arrived from the Fort, and brings us a few particulars of the action of yesterday. Major General Brown attacked the enemy about noon. We have upwards of 400 prisoners, among them are two Majors, 4 captains and a few subalterns—the enemy suffered severely in killed and wounded,—we took all their Batteries except the Water Battery, spiked and knocked off the trunions of the pieces—cut the frames and wheels and blew up their works. Our loss is trifling in comparison to the enemy's. We have to regret the loss of a few gallant officers and men. Col. Gibson, Lieutenant Colonel Wood, Captain Hale, captain Armistead are among our killed; also brigadier general Davis of New York militia. Among the wounded is general Ripley, shot through the neck, supposed mortal. Lieutenant colonel Aspinwall has lost his left arm—major Trimble is supposed mortally wounded. General Porter is wounded in the hand, and at one time was a prisoner. All Porters aids, except major Dox are wounded.—The battle lasted upward of three hours, and was tremendous General Brown was out and in the action and is safe. General Miller is also safe. Colonel Brady and his regt. are on this side and he is well.

P. S. Colonel Fisher and another lieutenant colonel of the British are among the enemy's killed. The enemy is said to have lost nearly a thousand men in all. Our loss is estimated at 200.

[A Handbill from Buffalo confirms the above.]

Gentlemen who arrived in the last evening's stage, and who left Burlington on Monday morning states; that by a Mr. Tylee and a Mr. Ransome, (both respectable and intelligent gentlemen) who left Plattsburg on Sunday evening, information was received of the DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH ARMY UNDER SIR GEORGE PREVOST, in their attack at Plattsburg after a severe and long contended action, with the loss of between 2 and 3,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

The action commenced on land at the same time with that on the lake. The British at the commencement of it, forced the Saranac, and drove our troops about 3 miles when they were met by the Vermont militia, who came to aid their brethren in arms, who fought with the heroic courage and resolution of the ancient green mountain boys. Every man did his duty, every one fought for his country, his family and his fireside. Victory was ours, the enemy were defeated, and forced to precipitate retreat across the Saranac.

ALBANY ARGUS.

FURTHER CORROBORATIONS.

FROM THE N. Y. COLUMBIAN EXTRA.  
Copy of a letter from General Macomb, to his Father, in Albany, dated Fort Moreau, Sept. 12.

My DEAR FATHER—The British army under Sir George Prevost, consisting of four brigades, each commanded by a major general of experience—a light corps and squadron of dragoons and an immense train of artillery. They invested us for six days,

parties skirmished with them and took prisoners and killed many. Yesterday they opened their batteries on us with bombs, 24 prs. howitzers and rockets. but we silenced the whole by six in the evening.

Their fleet attacked ours at the same time, and after an engagement of two hours their large vessels all struck to our gallant commodore.—The galleys ran off. The British commodore was slain and the killed and wounded is numerous. Our loss is 1 licut. and 15 killed, and 1 licut and 30 men wounded.

The British army raised the siege last night or rather this morning, at two o'clock, and are now in full retreat, leaving on the field their wounded and sick. Sir George has requested me to treat them with humanity and kindness. Our whole force does not exceed 1500 effectives.

I have sent the militia and my light troops in pursuit—they are constantly taking prisoners and sending in deserters—I am in hopes of destroying at least one third of the British army. I am in perfect health. My poor troops are the remnant of gen. Izard's army, invalids and convalescents, except about 600 men.

I am in haste, &c.

ALEXANDER MACOMB.

Extract of a letter dated Albany, Sept. 15.

"My DEAR SIR—To give you some idea of our expectations and belief, I enclose you the extras issued since yesterday morning. The account as brought by maj. Totton, who left our fleet on Monday afternoon, and arrived here last evening is thus: That after Saturday there was no fighting by land, save a throwing of bombs and cannonading—That the fleet were engaged two hours and five minutes—that the British admiral's ship sunk directly after being brought into shallow water. That governor Prevost sent a flag to the fort to learn the state of the wounded, & the amount of the killed and wounded—That on the return of the flag (being on Sunday evening) he commenced a precipitate retreat, leaving his ammunition, provisions, etc, and wounded on the field; the whole amount estimated at 60,000l. That our militia pursued him, and had not returned—That the killed and wounded left by him had amounted to about 2000 men."

FROM THE BURLINGTON CENTINEL, OF SEPT. 9.

On Tuesday last the enemy appeared in great force at Plattsburg, in the woods near the Serenac river and on the Batemantown road (about eight miles from the village.) They have been met by our regulars and militia in every direction, and compelled to retire with great loss,

On the approach of 1 division of the enemy by the beach from dead creek, commodore M'Donough's row galleys opened a most destructive fire, which prevented their approach for nearly one hour, and drove them from the beach with a loss of about 300 men in killed and wounded. The row galleys received but little injury; but 4 men killed and 3 wounded—1 lieutenant mortally.

From the circumstance of the enemy having possession of the north side of the Serenac, the following houses and stores were burnt Jonathan Griffin's, &c.

OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from Commodore M'Donough to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. ship Saratoga, off Plattsburg dated Sept. 11.

Sir—The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain, in the capture of one frigate, one brig, and two sloops of war of the enemy.

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

T. MACDONOUGH, Com.

Hon. Wm. Jones, sec navy.

The following account of the force and loss, on board the British and American