

America feels sufficiently secure in her hopes; well satisfied that the flag of M'Do-rough will not be struck, until the last expiring prospect of resistance shall have vanished. To his hands she frankly consigns the honor of Champlain, with the sure conviction, that while life vibrates in his bosom her colors will be kept waving aloft.

Returning to Ontario, if it be true that on this lake the force of the enemy has been augmented by a detachment from England, we cannot but doubt that here also the contest will be equally severe. And altho' in this equipment, we see but one conspicuous character, capt. Hickey, and he of no enviable renown, yet in a case where the honor of com. Yeo is at stake, we must suppose that no inconsiderable valor will be displayed.

But when we view the conduct of those brave men employed by our country to oppose them; when we call to mind the skill of Chauncey—the undaunted magnanimity of Jones—and the fortitude of Elliott, we become elated with pride; and lose every shadow of despair. Alive to the thrill of sensibility, men like these in battle will think of the generosity of their countrymen, and cling to their posts. When that conflict shall commence, on which the fate of Canada is suspended—when all becomes involved in the turmoil of battle, and the limpid waters are crimsoned with blood—when the towering eagle, perched on some aged oak, watches with anxiety the progress of the fight and darts his eye o'er the pillars of his hope—when death & destruction are every where exposed to view, and victory seems vibrating on the pinnacle of doubt—then shall these men, mailed in the armor of exalted courage, stand forth undismayed, amidst the appalling tumult, and with one tremendous effort win victory from her trembling seat."

From the Virginia Argus. DYSENTERY.

Mr. Pleasant,

BY giving the following remarks a place in your useful paper a few times, you will contribute to the benefit of the public.

To induce the public to use the medicine here described, it may be proper to note that I learned its efficacy from the Indians in Upper Canada; & when in New York, about this time last year, the citizens were much afflicted with the complaint, but upon using it a cure was effected.

From New York, I came to N. w. Ark, where a number of people were suffering under the disease, but having seen the good effects of this medicine in New York, I informed the public thereof thro' the newspapers, and had the satisfaction to find that in a little time the relation was inserted in a number of papers, and the medicine generally used with the best effects—even at the present time there are witnesses in Richmond of its virtue.

Take the root of cattail (a flag) bruise and boil it in sweet milk, and let the person afflicted sop it warm or cold.

It is a harmless medicine, and a fucking child may use it without injury. It is best to let the disease continue a few days before the root is used or else a purge must be taken—if the person is far gone, one spoonful will be enough every hour the first day and more the next; no meat ought to be used—but ripe fruit is beneficial.

M. SMITH.

By Wednesdays' Mail.

From the National Intelligencer, Extra, of August 20.

Glorious News!!

The Buffalo express has this moment brought the following glorious news.

Copy of a letter from brig. gen. Gaines to the secretary of war, dated

Head-Quarters,

Fort Erie, U. S. August 15th, 1814.

DEAR SIR,

MY heart is gladdened with gratitude to Heaven, and joy to my country, to have it in my power to inform you that the gallant army under my command has this morning beaten the enemy commanded by leut. gen. Drummond, after a severe conflict of near three hours, commencing at 2 o'clock, a. m. They attacked us on each flank, got possession of the salient bastion of the old fort Erie, which was regained at the point of the bayonet, with great slaughter. The enemy's loss in killed and prisoners is about 600—near 300 killed. Our

loss is considerable; but I think not one tenth as great as that of the enemy's. I will not detain the express to give you the particulars. I am preparing my force to follow up the blow.

With great respect and esteem, your obedient servant.

E. P. GAINES, B. G.
Honble. J. Armstrong, &c.

PITTSBURGH, August 17.
To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Mercury.

Buffalo, August 15.

"We have gained another brilliant victory!—The British after bombarding fort Erie two days, undertook to carry it by storm. This day at 3 o'clock in the morning, they approached the upper and lower extremes of the fort, but were repulsed with loss. The enemy renewed the attack with such determined resolution and superior numbers, that he actually succeeded in gaining the lower bastion, the stone building and three pieces of artillery. At this instant the bastion was blown up. The explosion destroyed about 200 of the enemy and threw the rest into confusion. He retreated precipitately from the fort, leaving many of his wounded behind.

"Gen. Drummond still occupies his former position around the fort, but as yet is very quiet. His force is still superior to ours."

WASHINGTON, (P.) Aug. 22.

Just as our paper was issuing, we were informed that com. Chauncey, had succeeded in separating the British fleet, and had 4 of their vessels blockaded in the mouth of Niagara river.—Good news if true.

From the New York, Columbian, Extra, of August 17.

LATEST AND MOST DIRECT FROM LAKE ONTARIO.

By the Steam boat Richmond.

From the Albany Register, (second edition,) of August 12.

SIR,

I have this morning received a line from an officer on board the Superior, the substance of which is as follows:—"That on the 7th inst, they gave chase to, and ran one of the enemy's vessels on shore, about four miles above Niagara. That the wind being fresh, they lay off and on, with an intention of getting her off, when the wind lulled. Probably anticipating our intention, she was abandoned by her crew & 20 minutes after blew up. She was an hermaphrodite brig, formerly called the Prince Regent and mounted 14 guns.

There are two of the enemy's brigs and one schooner in Niagara, blockaded by the Jefferson and Sylph, and the Oneida—the Jones is in the offing off this place, and the residue of the fleet in the vicinity of the Ducks and the Kingston channel.

I went yesterday in the Growler to speak the Jones. But she was under way, working to the windward, probably in chase of some gun boats that infest our coast; but we could not overtake her. About 12 to day, a cannonading was distinctly heard, apparently a national salute, and at 1 p. m. a brisk firing, which resembled a partial engagement. The wind was too fresh to ascertain exactly the direction, but appeared to be between Kingston and the Royal Ducks.

ALBANY ARGUS, August 17.

Destruction of the Prince Regent.

We understand that the British brig Prince Regent was run ashore last week by her crew, near the head of Ontario, and blown up to prevent her being captured by our squadron, which had cut her off from the Niagara, whither she was going with supplies for the British army. This information is contained in a letter dated at Sackett's Harbor on Friday, the writer of which had received it from a midshipman on board the Superior, by a boat which had come in from the fleet.

A gentleman who left the Harbor on Thursday, informs us, that several citizens, who had been prisoners to the enemy, had arrived with a flag of truce in the Lord of Lake, who reported that all the enemy's brigs were out of port, and that his ships

lay at Kingston. It was believed that the brigs had gone to the head of the lake with supplies and troops. Com. Chauncey, it is reported, on what authority we do not know, had stationed his heavy ships near the Ducks, and sent the residue up the lake in pursuit of the enemy's brigs.

On Sunday, about 240 of the British prisoners captured at Chippewa and Bridgewater, passed thro' this city, guarded by a corps of Pennsylvania volunteers.

FRANKFORT, September 3.

Highly Important.

The Eastern post rider states, that he was informed by the rider who met him at Mayville, that he had seen a letter received by the postmaster at Chillicothe, which contained intelligence that the British troops on board the squadron mentioned in the following articles, had taken possession of Washington City. There were no letters or newspapers brought by the mail from the city to this place.

BALTIMORE, August 18.

The Enemy Reinforced—and at Hand.

Expresses arrived in town last night from Washington and Annapolis, with accounts that six 74's, 8 frigates, and a number of transports, to the number of 46 in all, came into the Bay on the 16th and 17th & were proceeding up. It is said three sail were in sight of Annapolis yesterday.

An express to maj. gen. Smith from the president of the U. States, was received yesterday, requesting him to hold his brigade in readiness to march in 15 minutes, upon the order of gen. Winder.

[From this day's Intelligencer.]

Important from Below.

Extract of a letter received yesterday morning by express from Point Lookout.

"The fleet at Point Lookout was augmented on the evening of the 16th by 30 sail. There are now 46 sail in all at the Point, viz. 26 ships, 2 gun brigs, and 18 schrs.—six ships appear to be transport ships. Besides this force there are 3 frigates off St. George's island, and 2 on the Patuxent river, making the whole squadron at & near the point to consist of 51 sail. Two of the line of battle ships are admirals—one carries a red the other a blue flag. A part of the fleet stood up the bay on the 17th (Wednesday) at 5 a. m.

From the Norfolk Herald, August 18.

The Enemy.

Yesterday a brig and a schr. came in and went up the Bay. A person who arrived in town from Cape Henry this morning, reports that he saw last evening at sun down, ten sail of large vessels standing into the Capes.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

Powerful Reinforcements.

Arrived, schr. Patsey, Cummings, from Elizabeth City, N. C. with rice and tar to A. Eringhans. On the 15th inst. saw 23 British ships standing for the Chesapeake, and was informed that 8 others had passed in that course the preceding day. They were supposed to be frigates and transports.

Loss of the schooners Ohio and Somers.

On Friday night last the enemy captured the U. States schrs. Ohio, lieut. Conkling, and Somers, S. M. Darling, at anchor off fort Erie. Two deserters came over the following day, stated that the party engaged in this enterprise was the crew of the vessel lately ran ashore near fort Niagara, 150 in number, and 100 soldiers. They embarked at Point Abino in eight boats & got close to the schooners before they were perceived; when hailed, they said they said they were going to fort Erie with provisions from Buffalo; after a short conflict, they took possession of the vessels, cut the cables and dropped down the river. The schrs. carried each a 12 pounder & 14 men.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1814.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the secretary for the department of war, until 12 o'clock at noon on Saturday, the last day of December next, for the supply of rations that may be required for the use of the U. States from the 1st day of June, 1815, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1816, within the states,

territories and districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, fort Wayne, Chicago, and their respective vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Illinois, Indiana & Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the district Maine and state of New Hampshire & their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New York, and its northern vicinity and western.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the limits of the state of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, 18 ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, & one pound and a half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the U. States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, & that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. S. shall be paid by the U. S. at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the U. States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contracts now in force, have been consumed.

2d JOHN ARMSTRONG.