

service. In what sense, therefore, can a measure having such effects, be considered as one of *efficient co-operation* with the army?

It now but remains, that I should indicate the measures which, in my opinion, ought to be substituted for those recommended by my colleague. They are few and as follows: that the fleet sail promptly from Sackett's Harbor, with an express destination to the western end of the lake; that when arrived there, it enter at once into a free and full co-operation with the army; which, when increased by the junction of Izzard's column, will muster not less than seven thousand combatants, a force entirely competent to a full execution of the general plan of campaign. Both fleet and army will then be in their true positions—the one, cutting off all communication by land between the British peninsular posts and their base—the other, performing a similar service, by intercepting supplies sent from Kingston by water—a state of things, making it the duty of Drummond to call loudly and peremptorily for the interposition of Yeo and the British fleet: which, if refused, will give our arms the glory of another Burgoyne—and if yielded, will necessarily produce that decisive naval battle, so important in itself, and so much desired by my colleague.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

*President of the United States.*

The result of the preceding correspondence was, a refusal by Decatur to direct the service proposed to him; a continuance of Chauncey in the command of the fleet; an adherence, on his part, to a system of separate action, and a direct refusal to co-operate with the army at the head of the lake: the consequences of all which were, that Yeo, refusing to be blockaded in Kingston harbor, sent four ships with supplies to Drummond, all of which arrived safely, and without meeting an enemy, and so excited Izzard's fears, as caused the hasty and disgraceful retreat made by him from Canada.