AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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BOSTON, May 9.

THE SEVENTY-FOUR,

building at Charleston, is in a state of great forwardness for launching; and if not retarded by some unforseen delays, may be expected to leave her cradle on the 4th of July. An event, of this pleasing nature, would add much to the festivity of our grand national jubilee.

Foreign Intelligence

From Halifax Papers containing London dates to March 7th in the afternoon, brought by the Chesterfield Packet, Capt. Hall, arrived at Halifax April 20th with the February and March Mails.

From the London Gazette.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 26.

The Right Honorable Frederick Robinson arrived at this office with despatches from Sir Charles Stewart, dated Feb. 17, covering the following reports.

Military Report from Col. Lowe, dated H. Quarters, Army of Silesia, Chalons, 15th Feb. 1814.

SIR,

Field Marshal Blucher has had to sustain another and most obstinate contest against a superior force of the enemy, under the command of Bonaparte in person. After having driven Marshal Marmont from the position of Etoges on the 13th, he there learnt that Bonaparte had marched with his guards on the preceding day to Chateau Thierry, Gen. D'Yorck and General Baron Sacken having previously quitted that town and retired behind the Marne. Yesterday morning Marshal Marmont was announced to be in retreat from the village of Fromentieres, Field Marshal Blucher, who had bivouacked the night preceding at Champaubert resolved on pursuing him. He had under his orders only the corps of General Kliest and General Kapfiweitz's division of General count Langeron's, corps. The enemy retired until he came near the village of Janvilliers, where a considerable body of cavalry was observed to be collected. In the ardour of pursuit, six guns which had been carried forward, were suddenly rushed upon and seized by them. The Prussian cavalry, under General Zieten and Col. Blucher, son of the Field Marshal, immediately charged and re-took them. Several prisoners fell into his hands, and, from them it was learnt that Bonaparte was on the ground, having just arrived with the whole of his guards, and a large body of cavalry.——They had made a forced march during the night from Chateau Thierry.

The infantry of Field Marshal Blucher was at this time advancing in columns of battalions on the open grounds on each side of the chaussee leading through the village. The cavalry, which was observed to be increasing, suddenly came forward in a large mass, broke through the cavalry of the advanced guard, divided itself, and attacked with the greatest fury, the columns of infantry on the plain.—The movement was observed. The columns formed into squares, which remained firm on their ground, and commenced a heavy fire from their front flanks, and rear. In a large field on the right of the village six squares were attacked at the same time; all succeeded in repelling the enemy, the cavalry of the advanced guard, in the meantime retiring in the intervals, forming in the rear, and advancing again to change the enemy's cavalry, after it had been thrown into disorder, and compelled to retire from the destructive fire of the squares. The enemy's numbers, however, increased, and large bodies of cavalry were seen to be moving round on either flank. Two battalions of infantry of the advanced guard, which had entered the village, could not form in time, and suffered considerably. Field Marshal Blucher, who had little cavalry with him, resolved on with drawing, his force from a position where such an unequal contest must be waged.

The Infantry were directed to retire in columns and squares, with artillery in the interval, covered in the flanks and rear by skirmishers and cavalry.——The enemy lost no time in making the boldest and most direct attacks. The country through which the line of retreat lay, was generally open, without enclosure, but with small woods and copses, which enabled the enemy's cavalry to conceal its movements. The infantry avoided in general entangling themselves in them, and were thus the better enabled to preserve their perfect formation, and hold the enemy in greater respect. From the village of Janvilliers to about half way between Champaubert and Etoge, a distance of nearly four leagues, it was one incessant retiring combat, not a single column or a square of infantry that was not either charged by or exposed to the fire of the enemy, whilst a constant fire was kept up by them without any interruption of their march, firing and loading as they moved on, and still preserving the most perfect order. It frequently happened that the enemy's cavalry were intermixed with the squares, and always, in such case, compelled to retire with great loss. Various charges were attempted without any effect. At sun-set it was observed that the corps of cavalry which had been seen to take a circuit round the flanks had thrown themselves into the line of our retreat, about half way between Champaubert and Etoges, and formed themselves into a solid mass on the chaussee and on each side of it, with the evident determination to bar the passage. At this moment Field Marshal Blucher found himself surrounded on every side. His decision was as prompt as the resolution determined to execute it—to continue his march, and break through the obstacle opposed to it.

The columns and squares assailed now on every side, moved on in the most firm and perfect order. The artillery opened a heavy fire on the cavalry that had planted itself on the chaussee, which was succeeded by vollies of musketry from the advancing columns of infantry. The enemy's cavalry could not stand against such determination. They were forced to quit the chaussee, and leave the passages on each side of it open, and to limit their farther attacks solely to their flanks and rear. The columns and squares on the flanks and rear were equally assailed, and not a single one, during the whole of the time, was broken or lost its order. As night came on, the infantry attacks succeeded to those of the cavalry. As the troops were entering the village of Etoges, they were assailed by vollies of musketry from a body of infantry that had penetrated by bye roads on both flanks of their march. Gen. Kliest and Kapsiewitz, with their respective corps however, again broke through the obstacles opposed to them, forced their way through the village, though with considerable loss and brought in their corps, without farther attack or molestation, to the position of Bergeres, where they bivoucked for the night. The loss in killed, wounded and prisoners during this long and arduous struggle, is estimated at about three thousand five hundred, with seven pieces of artillery. The enemy evidently contemplated the destruction of the whole. His force must have been double; his cavalry in more than a treble proportion, probably eight thousand horses. Field Marshal Blucher's artillery was more numerous and better served. The enemy's loss, from its fire, and from the constant repulse of his cavalry by the fire of the squres, must have been excessive.

I want words to express my admiration of the intrepidity and discipline of the troops. The example of Field Marshal Blucher himself who was every where, and in the most exposed situations; of Generals Kliest and Kapsiewitz; of Gen. Gniesenan, who directed the movement on the chaussee; of Gen. Zieten and Prince Augustus of Prussia, always at the head of his brigade, animating it to the most heroic efforts, could not fail to inspire the soldiers with a resolution that must have even struck the enemy with admiration and surprise.

The position of Chalons presenting the advantage of forming a junction of the different corps of his army Field Marshal Blucher resolved on marching thither, having received reports during the battle, that Gens. D'Yorck and Sacken had arrived at Rheims, and that Gen. Winzingerode was within one or two days march of it. The whole of the army of Silesia will thus soon be united, and be enabled to advance against the enemy with that confidence of success which numbers and union afford. I have the honour to be, &c.

H. LOWE.

Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K. B.

P. S. Your aid-de-camp, capt. Harris, has been constantly with the advance or rear guards, as occasion has pointed out. He accompanied the Prussian cavalry in their charge in the morning, and I am much indebted to him for his assistance and reports.

Military report from Col. Lowe, dated Head Q. Army of Silesia, Chalons, Feb. 16.

SIR,—I am happy to inform you, Field Marshal Blucher has just received accounts that Gen. Winzingerode attacked the town of Soissons, carried it by assult, made prisoners 3 Generals and about 3000 men, and took 13 pieces of cannon. Gen. D'York has just arrived here. His corps is following, and with that of Gen. Baron Sacken, will arrive here this evening. Gen. Winzingerode is marching upon Epernay; Field Marshal Blucher will thus be speedily enabled to form a junction of the whole of his force. This union, with Gen. Winzingerode's success, present the prospect of a full compensation for any losses that have been sustained. Bonaparte was at Etoges yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Field Marshal Blucher's H. Q. will remain here to day. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE.

Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Robinson to Earl Bathurst, dated London, Feb. 24.

"I have the satisfaction of acquinting your Lordship, that on the morning of the 20th, I had an opportunity of seeing the whole of Marshal Blucher's army reunited, and on its march from Chalons to join the grand army. It was moving upon the high road to Troyes; and the head of the column was near Arcis-sur-Aube, between eighteen and twenty English miles from Prince Schwartzenberg's H. Q. After the severe action in which this incomparable army had recently been engaged, it was a matter of infinite gratification to me to observe the admirable condition of the troops composing it, who amounted to nearly sixty thousand men. I have the honour to, be &c.

F. ROBINSON.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

HANOVER, Feb. 6.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden has addressed the following Proclamation to the French nation:

"FRENCHMEN!

"It is not a stranger who addresses you, but a man who is bound by the dearest feelings to your happy country. To you he owes his first fame; you have seen him defend your cause while it was noble and just; you have seen him shed his blood with joy for his country, when you fought for it; you have seen him make all your wishes, all your hopes his own, and exert himself to make the French name beloved even in the countries to which he conducted his victorious banners.

"Frenchmen! What has become of your innumerable armies? What of your military glory? Where are those legions which were your pride, and which seemed to secure your prosperity forever? What scourge has carried them off? All are sunk into a dreadful abyss. Ten years ago your frontiers seemed to bid defiance to attack, now they are invaded—Europe admired you then—see what you are now. When your eyes overlook the globe, they can scarcely discover a single friendly people, and every where they meet with countries which are the graves of thousands of Frenchmen.

"Who is the author of so many evils? a man who is not a Frenchman by birth—by what ill fate is he become your master and scourge? The commencement of his military career was marked by a bloody scene in the walls of Paris; then you had to reproach him with the death of forty thousand brave men, whom he meant to sacrifice in another part of the globe to his purpose of becoming Emperor of the East. Deceived in his hope, he left his army, and while he suffered his comrades to perish in the burning deserts of Lybia, he himself, in order to return to France, violated the law of quarantine which St. Louis had observed.

"Unhappily so many acts of violence were rewarded with the Consular dignity, and soon after the Imperial purple.

"After he had attained the supreme power he promised France eternal repose, and Europe peace. You believed him. What has he done to fulfil your hope? Broken every treaty, as soon as he had made it. This peace maker of the world, has carried death and desolation into Spain, and made you the instrument of its destruction.

"You have seen how he sowed the seeds of discord between the father and the son—how he then appeared in Bayonne as mediator, promising in the face of Europe to allay the quarrel which he himself had inflamed, and how often alledging the paternal dignity and the respect due to grey hairs, he robbed both of their dignity, sending the one to prison and the other to exile.

"Europe was still silent, stupified by so many horrors, but so far was the patience of the Princes and people from satisfying the man whose yoke you bear, that his ambition seemed only to be increased by it. We saw him annihilate his own work—fall upon his allies as upon his enemies; tear one of his brothers from the throne which he had himself created; rob another of part of the dominions which he had given him. We saw how he made the incorporation, the overthrow of one country, follow that of another, and in his convulsive rage rob Europe of the last allusion of a durable state, with which it seemed to console itself.

"At last he was at the goal when he left his dominions to lead the French 700 leagues from their country, and by this gigantic enterprize realize all that is related of the conquerors of antiquity. At this period of adversity, when the dawn of freedom rose upon Europe, what did you think of him who, after such various miseries and sufferings which he had brought upon the finest army, left it in the abyss of destruction, into which he had plunged it? What did you say of the General who thus betrayed his unhappy soldiers, and abandoned them in immense deserts of snow without food, without cloathing, without a guide?

"Behold here the miserable remains of an army but lately so fine, stretched out upon the ice, perishing by the three fold death of cold famine and wounds! See the author of all the sufferings of these wretches, renounce every sentiment of pity; thinking only on his flight, he yet ventures to appear before you, to demand from you new exertions, new levies of troops.

"He has obtained but too many. Again have 200,000 Frenchmen perished, to drench with their blood the soil of Germany, whose inhabitants loved the French, and did not resolve upon revenge until after thirteen years of ill treatment and disgrace. Divine justice has baffled the last efforts of expiring tyranny. The painful sacrifices you have again made have not been able to stop the progress of your misfortunes.

"Now, Frenchmen, Germany is free;—but Napoleon driven back to the natural boundaries of your empire, will require from you new sacrifices. To obtain them he will tell you that the Allies intend to divide France, and he who wished to bring under his yoke all nations, from Naples to Stockholm, from Lisbon to Moscow, will talk to you of the boundless ambition of his adversaries. But your reason will teach who is the author of the war, whether it is he who without remission carries war to all countries and nations, or those who have only repelled a hostile attack and pursued the aggressor.

"The allies will not divide France. They desire it to be independent itself, and acknowledge the independence of all other nations. They offer it peace; they demand it because the world requires, and because they make it their glory to end the miseries of the world.—They ask peace from the French Senate, and if the Senate do not venture to decide for this peace universally desired, they demand it of the armies of the nation, exhausted in its population, loaded with taxes, wounded in its noblest feelings—robbed of its children, whose industry is fettered, and who, since Napoleon has governed it, has neither peace for the present nor security for the future.

"Frenchmen! look around you—the abyss is still open—the hand which plunges into it is still lifted:—shall it throw the last of you in? Will you permit the whole population of your country to perish? And do you not perceive that nothing can better the inhuman man whom fate has hurled over you? In the wide circumference of the beautiful, once happy France, where is the man who enjoys his freedom, his life, and whom the commands of Napoleon have not reached? Compel him, then, to conclude the peace which is required from you.

"On the other hand, should the dreadful evils which result from a tyrannical government prevent the French people and its armies from declaring for peace, the allies must lament that they cannot reach the oppressor of France, but through a people whom they esteem, and even their motto will be—"War with the Corsican, inviolability of the territory, peace and friendship with delivered France."

THE NEGOCIATION.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

We certainly did hope to witness the complete overthrow of the actual government of France, and that such also was the sincere wish of the greater majority of his majesty's ministers, is a truth which cannot be controverted. We do not hesitate to assert, that the opinion of the cabinet was decidedly expressed in favor of the strenuous co-operation of this country, to accomplish so desirable an end. The despatches brought by Mr. Robinson produced, however, an effect directly contrary to those wishes. An insuperable obstacle to any plan which might have for its object the dethroning and denationalizing of Bonaparte was found in one of the leading powers of Europe, confederated as they were for chastising the ferocity and extinguishing the ambition of the common enemy. That power was Austria. The emperor Francis was indeed willing to check the inordinate encroachments of the ruler of France, to set fixed & precise bounds to his territorial influence, vassalages and dependencies; to inflict upon him in the heart of his own dominions retributive punishment; but there be stopped. He could not consent that his son-in-law should cease to reign.—The argument and entreaties of Russia, Prussia, and of England, proved equally unavailing, and it was found necessary to yield to the inflexible determination of a power which by a single movement of 100,000 men, could turn the scales that held the balance of Europe. The reluctant, the forced, the painful acquiescence of Alexander and of Frederick William, consequently led to the still more reluctant assent of Great Britain. The necessity of the measure was apparent, and we think we are but doing common justice to the heart and head of lord Castlereagh in supposing that he sunk under the overwhelming pressure of uncontroleable circumstances, not under his own feelings, and the firm conviction of the dangers arising from any treaty with the usurper of France. Hence sprang the return of Mr. Robinson—hence the sudden change of sentiment in the British cabinet—and hence the adjournment of both houses of parliament to 21st inst.

ERIE, April 29.

The difficulty of communication between the commander in chief on Lake Ontario, and the commander on Lake Erie, rendered it necessary to make this Lake a separate command, and to place the squadron under a responsible officer. In consequence of this change, Com. St. Clair has been ordered here by the secretary of the navy, and yesterday superseded capt. Elliott in command. In compliance of a wish expressed by capt. Elliott to com. Chauncey, he has been ordered to Sackett's Harbor.

Arrived on Sunday, from Put in Bay, and sailed again on Monday, schooner Somers, Darling.

Sailed last evening for Detroit, sch. Tigress, midshipman Smith.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Extract of a letter from A. S. Bulloch, Navy agent, Savannah, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Savannah, 4th May, 1814.

"I have the honor of informing you that the Peacock, Captain Warrington, arrived safe at Tybee this morning, about 10 o'clock—all well."

THE CREEK INDIANS

MAKING PROPOSITIONS OF PEACE, UPON UNCONDITIONAL TERMS.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, to a gentleman in Savannah, dated

"Hickory Ground, April 18, 1814.

"The Indian war in this quarter is at length brought to a close. Propositions of peace, upon unconditional terms, have been received this afternoon. The Indians have been driven to the greatest distress: upon our approach they fled in all quarters—parties have since came in, and thrown themselves on our mercy."

SAVANNAH, May 5.

NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT!

"Our march is on the mountain wave,
Our home is on the deep."

To the names of the naval heroes, who have distinguished themselves in *their country's contest with England*, we are pleased that it is in our power to add the name of WARRINGTON!

Another trophy is hung on the naval column of our country—another proof is furnished of the competency of our brave tars to meet the sternest and proundest foe in equal fight—another addition is made to our navy, small in number, but great in glorious achievement.

Yesterday afternoon arrived in Five Fathom, his Britannic majesty's brig Epervier, captured by the sloop of war Peacock, captain Warrington:—On the 29th of April, about 9 o'clock in the morning, off Cape Carneveral, the United States sloop of war Peacock discovered the Epervier to the windward, and gave chase. The enemy bore down upon her and the action commenced:—In 40 minutes after, the Epervier surrendered to the Peacock.

The Epervier, was commanded by captain Richard Wales; mounting 18, 32 pound carronades; was built in the latter part of the year 1812; had a full complement of men about 133, 13 of whom were killed; and 15 wounded—among the latter, her first Lieut. who lost an arm, and is severely wounded in the thigh.——The Peacock had 3 men only wounded—none killed.

The damage done to the two vessels in this action, forms a most surprising contrast; for whereas the Epervier is literally cut to pieces, in sails, rigging, spars, hull, &c. The Peacock was in a situation to commence another action of the same kind immediately. Not a single shot did she receive in her hull, masts, or sails, when on the other hand the Epervier received upwards of 50 shots in her hull, several of which are between wind and water. All her boats were shot to pieces; and her foremast very much crippled. She had five and a half feet water in her hold when she was taken possession of.

The Epervier was bound to Halifax, with upwards of 100,000 dollars in specie, which was taken on board the Peacock.

It is worthy of notice, in order to account for the length of the action, that shortly after its commencement, the British colours were shot away—the Peacock, then astern of the enemy, who was in a raking position, demanded if she had struck, the reply was, *not yet*—and before the action could be renowed, the Peacock lost this advantageous position, otherwise the Epervier would have been carried in half the time.

Lieut. Nicholson with 12 men were put on board the prize, with orders to proceed for this port. The day after parting with the Peacock, the Epervier was chased by a frigate, but escaped by standing close in with the land, where she was becalmed. The frigate's boats were manned, approached the prize within hail, and asked "what brig that was!"—was answered "what boats are these?" accompanied with throwing open the ports of the prize, which so alarmed the enemy, that they made off precipitately.

The wounded from the Epervier, were yesterday brought up to town; and have been provided with good quarters, and every thing necessary for their comfort.

We understand that there were three impressed *American seamen* on board the Epervier which are among the number KILLED. Their names are Johnson, Peters & Roberts. Cold and insensible must be that heart that does not feel for the wrongs of men, who thus support their country's rights—and ungrateful would that country be, were she to suffer their liberties ever again to the trampled on by those whom they have thus so nobly vanquished.

Again, again and again, we ask, are these the men, the oppositionists would surrender up to British thraldom and oppression? Forbid it justice! Forbid it shame!

We understand from the officers of the Epervier, that on the 21st April, off the Havanna, the United States' sloop of war Frolic, captain Bainbridge, was captured by the British frigate Orpheus. It is said during the chase the Frolic threw overboard her starboard guns.

CHARLESTON, May 7.

From the politeness of a gentleman from Savannah we have been favored with the following particulars of the late engagement of the PEACOCK and EPERVIER, and otherwise interesting intelligence.

The EPERVIER was captured after an engagement of 40 minutes.—She was bound from Providence to Bermuda.—She had an HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE; none of which was thrown over—13 men were killed on board the EPERVIER and between 25 and 30 wounded. On board the PEACOCK 3 slightly wounded, and not a shot hit the Peacock. On the larboard side of the Epervier, there are from forty to fifty shot holes. Her fore shrouds on the larboard side are cut away, a great many shot in her foremast and otherwise much injured.—One of her guns dismounted.

There were 5 feet water in the hold when taken. The Epervier has mounted 16-32 pound carronades and 2-18 pound carronades. She had 4 other guns, which were under the forecastle, but the captain considering them of no value there, had put them in the hold. She was in every respect equal to the Peacock, but has not quite so many men, and was built in 1812—The Epervier was to windward and brought the Peacock to action. When captain Wales came on board the Peacock, he informed captain Warrington "he had a fine prize" but that there were 5 feet water in the hold of her—The colors of the Epervier were shot away at one time, and captain Warrington ceased firing and hailed to know if they had struck when they answered negatively, and agan—fell to.

The Peacock arrived on last Tuesday at Savannah. The Adams Capt. Morris sailed yesterday.

The Adams in her cruize captured an East Indiaman, of very great value. He kept possession of her all night and took out about 50 ton of Ivory.—In the morning there were 26 sail in his wake and two 74's amongst them which compelled him to abandon his prize and make off. He has manned no prizes.

AMERICAN.
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: SATURDAY, May 14.

By the last New York papers, we learn, that the arrival of the cartel ship the Fair American was every day anxiously looked for—Her delay at Liverpool was variously but vaguely accounted for—Some think she is waiting for information concerning our Ministers at Gottenburgh; others, in order to hear the event of the war in France—When she does arrive, we may reasonably expect both late and authentic inteiligence; by this vessel we will have, both from friends and foes, full accounts of the mighty struggle between the Allied Powers and Bonaparte.

In a letter from New York to a gentleman in this city, the writer gives the following information:—

"Two circumstances have lately happened, which have thrown the Factionists into a most violent rage, viz. the completion of the loan, and the result of the election in this State—They now vent all their rage against those Federalists who have subscribed, or any way assisted in filling up the loan, and particularly Mr. Wolcott, whom they have displaced as a director of one of their Banks—The result of our election is also a sore disappointment to them—The Factionists in New England had calculated on the co-operation of the State of New York in their nefarious designs, to overturn the Government and to sever the Union.——As a proof how much the British depended on our unfortunate dissentions, the following circumstance is related from good authority:—A gentleman of this city was lately on board of one of the British men of war in the Sound—The officers, as usual, were eager in their enquiries after news—In the course of the conversation, one of the B. officers said, "I am d——d sorry to hear, that WE have lost OUR election!"—And they openly talked of THEIR friends in Boston!"

It would be needless to comment on this circumstance—It shews, in glaring colors, the fatal consequences of our internal dissentions—But for the violent proceedings of the Factionists in New England, who have contrived to spread their baneful influence over a great part of the Union, either we would have had no war, or it would have been of very short continuance.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

Georgia Journal Extra.

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 30.

Conclusion of the Creek War.

Captain Proctor has just arrived here in seven days from the army. He states that M'Queen, with five hundred followers, has retired to the Escambia river near Pensacola. Six or seven towns have surrendered at discretion, and Weatherford, who headed the massacre at Fort Mims has delivered himself up. The Indians acknowledged themselves conquered—a treaty is to be held on Monday next The Tennessee troops have returned to Fort Williams—the remainder of the army is at the junction of the Coosa and Talapoosa—Gen. Pinckney commands in person.

FROM THE SOUTH.

CITIZENS! LOOK OUT!

The enemy is near at hand! Letters were received by express this evening, from the south, to the Mayor of this city, and other persons, which state, that a large British force is off St. Mary's Bar; and that an attack is momently expected. Citizens! be on the alert. Watch, for you know not when the enemy will make his appearance among you. A proclamation issued by Admiral Cochrane has also been received in town, which tends to excite our ***** population. It is addressed to them, dated Bermuda, 2d April, 1214. An express will leave town this evening, to convey it to the Governor.

Ed. Sav. Rep.

General Winchester, one of the prisoners lately confined in Quebec for retaliation, having been released in virtue of the understanding between the two governments on the subject, arrived in this city in the steam boat Fulton yesterday morning.

N. Y. Columbian.

Steam Boat travelling has increased beyond all calculation on the Hudson, since its introduction by Mess. Fulton and Livingston. There are plying in the North River no less than five boats, four of which perform a passage from New York to Albany, and the other to Poukeepsie and back again, once in each week, several of which have carried upwards of 200 passengers at a trip.—*Ib.*

COMMUNICATED.

The following is the intended route of the Masonic Procession to take place on MONDAY NEXT the 16th inst. From the Riding School west in King George street to the intersection of Granby street, north in Granby street to the intersection of Great York street, west in Great York street to Market street Bridge, up Market street to Calhoun's alley, north in Calhoun's alley to East street, west in East street to the First Presbyterian Church.

From the First Presbyterian Church west in East street to Calvert street, south in Calvert street to Market street, west in Market street to Charles street, north in Charles street to New Church street, east in New Church street to the place appointed for the laying the corner stone.

Thence south in St. Paul's lane to Market street, down Market street to Gay st. north in Gay st. to Lodge La va Retu.

By order,

ELI SIMKINS, Sec'ry.