AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE Saturday, July 16.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
W. PECHIN & G. DOBBIN & MURPHY,
(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)
No. 4, Harrison-Street.

Daily Paper $8—Country Paper $5 per annum.
All Advertisements appear in both.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

[The following declaration of the allies, issued at the breaking off of the negociations at Chatillon about the middle of March, we have seen frequently alluded to in the English papers, but the declaration itself we have never there met with. It was published in Paris, immediately after the entry of the allies, and sought after and read with avidity. We have lately met with it in a file of Paris papers with which we have been obligingly furnished, and take the first opportunity to transcribe it for the public.]

From the "Journal de Paris" of Saturday April 2.

DECLARATION.

The allied powers owe it to themselves, to their subjects and to France to announce publicly, at the moment of the rupture of the conferences at Chatillon, the motives which have led them to enter into a negociation with the French government, and the causes of the rupture of that negociation.

Military events, for which the history of other times presents no parallel, overthrew, in the month of October last, that monstrous edifice comprised under the denomination of the French empire; a political edifice founded upon the ruins of states once independent and happy, enlarged by provinces torn from ancient monarchies, supported at the price of the blood, the fortunes, and the welfare of a whole generation.

Conducted by victory to the banks of the Rhine, the allied sovereigns thought it their duty to declare anew to Europe the principles which form the basis of their alliance, their wishes and their determinations. Far from all views of ambition and conquest; animated by the single desire of seeing Europe re-established upon a just scale of proportion among the powers; resolved not to lay down their arms until they had attained this noble object of their efforts; they manifested the constancy of their intentions by a public act, and they did not hesitate in the very face of the hostile government to explain themselves in a sense conformable their immutable resolution.

The French government took advantage of these free disclosures of the allied courts to exhibit pacific dispositions. It was undoubtedly necessary that it should borrow the semblance of such a disposition, in order to justify in the eyes of its people the new efforts which it still continued to demand of them. Every thing however proved to the allied cabinets it had no design but to open an apparent negociation in the hope of disposing the public opinion in its favor, and that the peace of Europe was yet far from its thoughts.

The powers, penetrating its secret views, resolved to conquer in France that peace which was so much desired. Numerous armies crossed the Rhine; hardly had they passed the first batteries, when the minister of foreign relations of France presented himself at their advanced posts.

All the measures of the French government had from this time no other object than to give a change to opinion, to fascinate the eyes of the French people, and to endeavor to throw upon the allies the *odium* of the evils inseparable from a war of invasion.

The progress of events had at this epoch given to the allied courts a knowledge of the whole strength of the European league. The principles which presided over the councils of the sovereigns from their first uniting for the common safety, had received their full developement—there was now no obstacle to their declaring the conditions necessary to the re establishment of the social edifice; these conditions ought not, after so many victories, to form any obstacle to peace. England, the only power called to throw into the balance compensations for France, could announce in detail the sacrifices she was ready to make for a general pacification.

The allied sovereigns might hope at last that the experience of what had recently passed would have some influence upon a conqueror who was an object of the reproaches of a great nation, and a witness for the first time, in his very capital, of the evils he had brought upon France. This experience might have taught him that the preservation of thrones is essentially connected with moderation and justice. However the allied sovereigns, convinced that the essay they were about to make, ought not to put a stop to the course of military operations, agreed that these operations should continue during the negociation; the history of the past, and their own fatal experience had demonstrated to them the necessity of this step. Their plenipotentiaries met that of the French government.

Soon the victorious armies advanced to the gates of the capital. The government thought only at this moment of saving it from a hostile occupation. The plenipotentiary of France received an order to propose an armistice founded upon bases conformable to those which the allied courts themselves judged necessary to the re-establishment of the general peace. He offered the immediate restoration of the strong places in the countries which France should yield, the whole on condition of a suspension of military operations.

The allied courts, convinced by an experience of twenty years, that in negociation with the French cabinet, appearance should be carefully distinguished from intentions, substituted for this proposition that of immediately signing preliminaries of peace. This signature gave France all the advantages of an armistice, without subjecting the allies to the dangers of a suspension of arms. It happened however that some partial success marked the first movement of an army formed within the walls of Paris, out of the *elite* of the present generation (la generation actuelle) last hope of the nation, and the remains of a million of brave men, who had perished on the field of battle, or had been deserted on the great routes from Lisbon to Moscow, sacrificed to interests foreign to France.

Immediately the conferences of Chatillon changed their character. The French plenipotentiary was left without instructions, and was unable to answer the propositions of the allied courts. They charged their plenipotentiaries to submit a plan of preliminary treaty, containing all the bases which they judged necessary for the re-establishment of the political equilibrium, and which, a few days before had been offered by the French government itself, at a moment when no doubt it believed its existence jeopardized.—The principles of the re-organization of Europe were established in this project.

France, restored to the dimensions which ages of glory and prosperity, under the dominion of her kings, had assured to her, was to share with Europe the advantages of liberty, national independence and peace. It depended only on her government, by a single word to put an end to the sufferings of the nation, to restore to her with peace her colonies, her commerce, and the free exercise of her industry. Could she wish for more? The powers had offered to discuss in a spirit of conciliation, her wishes concerning objects of possession of mutual convenience which were not included within the limits of France, before the war of the revolution.

Fifteen days elapsed without any reply on the part of the French government. The plenipotentiaries of the allies insisted upon a peremptory term for the acceptance or refusal of the conditions of peace. Liberty was given to the French plenipotentiary, to present a *contre-project*, provided it were such as to be a reply to the spirit and substance of the conditions proposed by the allied courts. The 10th of March was fixed on as the term by general consent. The French plenipotentiary produced, at the expiration of the term, only propositions for discussion. Far from approximating the object, the tended only to prolong fruitless negociations.

A new term of a few days was granted at the request of the plenipotentiary of France. Finally on the 15th of March, this plenipotentiary offered a *contre project*, which no longer left it in doubt that the suffering of France had not changed the views of its government. Revoking then what it had itself proposed, the French government demanded in a new proposition, that people foreign to the French spirit, whom ages of domination would not confound with the French nation, should yet make a part of France.

France must preserve dimensions incompatible with the establishment of a system of equilibrium, and out of proportion with the other great political bodies in Europe, she must preserve the posts and offensive points, by means of which her government, to the misfortune of Europe and of France, has occasioned the overthrow of so many thrones, and wrought so many revolutions—members of the reigning family of France must be placed upon foreign thrones—the French government, in fine, that government which has sought to reign over Europe, not less by discord than by force of arms, must remain the arbiter of the interior relations, and of the fate of the powers of Europe.

The allied courts, in continuing the negociations under such auspices, would have been wanting in every thing which they owed to themselves; they would have from that moment renounced the glories which they had anticipated for themselves; their efforts would have been only turned against their own people. In signing a treaty upon the basis of the French contre projet, the allied powers would have placed arms in the hands of their common enemy, they would have deceived the expectations of nations and the confidence of their allies.

It was at a moment so decisive for the safety of the world, that the allied sovereigns renewed the solemn engagement that they would not lay down their arms until they had effected the grand object of their alliance.—France can charge the evils which she suffers only upon her own government. Peace alone can close the wounds with a spirit of deomination, universal, and without example in the annals of the world, has brought upon her. This peace shall be that of Europe. Every other is inadmissible. It is time at last, that princes should without foreign influence, watch over the welfare of their people; that nations should reciprocally respect the independence of one another; that social institutions should be safe against daily revolutions, and that property should be secure and commerce free.

All Europe has but one wish, that is to cause France to participate in the benefits of peace. The allies themselves do not desire, do not wish, and will not suffer, her to be dismembered. The sincerity of their premises rests on the principle for which they fight. But how can the allied sovereigns judge that France wishes to share in these principles on which the happiness of the world ought to rest, so long as they see that the same ambition which has spread so many evils over Europe, is still the sole moving principle of the government; that it is prodigal of French blood and sheds it in torrents, always sacrificing the public to private interest? Under such circumstances, where would be the guarantee for the future, if so destructive a system were not brought to an end by the general will of the nation? By that the peace of Europe will be assured, and nothing can disturb it in future.

The duke of Vicence having presented himself to the allied sovereigns, could not obtain a hearing from them. The propositions were not those which the allied powers had a right to expect, especially after the striking manifestation of the sentiments of the inhabitants of Paris and of all France. In consequence the duke of Vicence set out on his way to the head quarters of Napoleon.

ALBANY, July 12.

FROM THE NIAGARA FRONTIER.

Our news is highly gratifying, as will be seen by the subsequent details. The enemy have considerable works at Chippewa, separated from the plain where the battle was fought by a creek, the bridge over which was broken down by the enemy in his retreat. Our army has probably been obliged to bring down boats to cross this creek. We must infer from the enemy having advanced from his works into the plain, that he felt conscious of his superiority.

About 300 British and Indians crossed last week at Lewistown, and committed depredations upon the property of the inhabitants.

UTICA GAZETTE—EXTRA.
July 9, 1814.

Capture of Fort Erie, Battle at Chippewa.

From an authentic source, we are happy to be able to state, that our army under the command of maj. gen. Brown, crossed from Buffalo to the Canada shore on the 3d of July inst, and that Fort Erie surrendered to our arms at 6 o'clock in the morning. The prisoners, being upwards of 170, including 7 officers, are on their way to Greenbush; and the major and some of the officers have already arrived in this village.

The army, on the evening of the 4th of July, proceeded to the plains one and a half miles west of Chippewa, when arrangements were made to move against Chippewa on the morning of the 6th, but in the afternoon of the 5th the enemy having concentrated his forces in the peninsula, came from his works east of the Creek and offered battle. Our gallant army did not hesitate to meet him; and in the course of one hour, the enemy was broken and driven from the field, leaving more than 400 killed and wounded. He was saved by his works, from total ruin.

Our loss was considerable, but not accurately ascertained. Several of our officers were wounded, and one or two killed. The enemy left 10 officers killed, on the field, and no doubt carried off others. Arrangements were making to carry the wounded of both armies to Buffalo, and then to move on to Lake Ontario.

We have been politely furnished with a copy of the following general order, issued after the battle, and brought by express.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant general's office, Left Division, July 2d 1814.

Major gen. Brown has the satisfaction to announce to the troops of his division on this frontier, that he is authorized by the orders of his government, to put them in motion against the enemy. The first and second brigades, with the corps of artillery, will cross the streights before them this night or as early to-morrow as possible. The necessary instructions have been given to the Brigadiers and by them to the commanding officers of regiments and corps.

Upon entering Canada, the laws of war will govern; men found in arms, or otherwise engaged in the service of the enemy, will be treated as enemies; those behaving peaceably, and following their private occupations, will be treated as friends. Private property in all cases will be held sacred; public property wherever found will be seized and disposed of, by the commanding general——Our utmost protection will be given to all who actually join, or who evince a desire to join us.

Plundering is prohibited. The Maj. Gen. does not apprehend any difficulty on this account, with the regular army, or with honorable volunteers, who press to the standard of their country, to avenge her wrongs, and to gain a name in arms.——Profligate men who follow the army for plunder, must not expect, that they will escape the vengeance of the gallant spirits who are struggling to exalt the national character. Any plunderer shall be punished with death, who may be found violating this order.

By order of major general Brown.
C. K. GARDNER, *Adj. General.*

The army passed the Niagara river on Sunday morning last. The brigade of Gen Scott, and the artillery corps of Major Hindman, landed nearly a mile below Fort Erie, between 2 and 3 o'clock, when Gen. Ripley, with his brigade made the shore about the same distance above. The enemy was perfectly unapprised of these movements. Gen. Scott led the van and was on shore before the enemy's piquet, which was stationed at this point fired a gun; the guard discharged their guns and retreated.

In the morning a small Indian corps was crossed over. The Fort was approached on the right and left, and the Indians skirted the woods in the rear. Gen Brown now demanded a surrender of the garrison, and gave the commander two hours for consideration. In the meantime a battery of long 18's was planted in a position which commanded the Fort. The enemy surrendered prisoners of war—marched out of the Fort at 6, stacked their arms, and were immediately sent across the river to the American shore; there were upwards of 170 prisoners, of the 8th and 100th regts. among which were 7 officers. Major Burke commanded the Fort.

The schs Tigress and Porcupine assisted in crossing the troops, and lay during the day within cannon shot of the Fort.

Capt. Camp of the Q. M. General's department, volunteered in the expedition, and crossed in the boat with Gen. Scott.

During the morning, the enemy fired two or three cannon from the Fort, which killed one man, and wounded two or three others. We learn the enemy had one killed.

There were several pieces of ordnance in the garrison and some military stores.

Thus has the Niagara been crossed, and a fort captured, without scarcely the loss of a man.

The schrs. Tigress and Porcupine, assisted in crossing the troops, and lay during the day within cannon shot of the Fort.

Capt. Camp, of the Q. M. General's department, volunteered in the expedition, and crossed in the same boat with Gen. Scott.

During the morning, the enemy fired two or three cannon from the Fort, which killed one and wounded two or three others. We learn the enemy had one killed.

There were several pieces of ordnance in the garrison, and some military stores.

Thus has the Niagara been crossed, and a fort captured, without scarcely the loss of a man.

We understand that the army commenced their march down the river yesterday morning.

On Thursday last, a party of British regulars and Indians between 2 and 300 strong made their appearance at Lewiston, and drove away many of the inhabitants, some of which they took. We learn, that they proceeded a few miles on the Ridge road, burnt the militia barracks at Hardscrabble and plundered horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c. A branch of the same party as we understand, came up to Schlosser. They were commanded by a son of the celebrated Elliott.

One of the Indians was killed in a quarrel with Mr. Sage, who was detained as a prisoner; the Indian being intoxicated, attacked Sage with the butt of his gun—Sage struck him with an axe, cut him down, and escaped.

Young Elliott told the inhabitants that those who remained peaceably in their houses should not be molested.

We learn, further, that the party have left Lewiston with above 100 head of cattle.

BURLINGTON, July 8.

Arrived here on Monday last, 300 of the 34th infantry, under the command of Major Vincent, from Portland, District of Maine. To day they embark for Plattsburgh.

The latest accounts from our army are to last evening. They remained at Plattsburgh and Champlain. The enemy are collecting in great force at and near Odletown. The Quebec paper of the 23d inst. mentions the arrival of several vessels of war and transports from Great Britain and the West Indies, under convoy of the Bellerophon and Gloucester, 74's, with infantry belonging to the 8th, 13th, 70th and 90th regiments, also to the royal miners and sappers.

A Montreal paper of the 3d inst. mentions the arrival in that city, of 2000 of Wellington's army.

The enemy have lately put into the Lake several new row gallies; their two new brigs, it is pretty correctly ascertained, will be put at sea in the course of ten or twelve days, which will give them the superiority in number of guns!

PROVIDENCE, July 9.

Since our last, "the good town of Providence" has "notified its *adhesion*" to the general cause; it has taken measures of defence against the common enemy. At a town meeting on Saturday afternoon last, twenty thousand dollars were unanimously appropriated to defray the expence of erecting batteries at the mouth of our harbor, and garrisoning them with soldiers. This is as it should be. We must prepare to defend ourselves, or remain at the mercy of the enemy; and we are glad to find that the idea of British *magnanimity* is exploded, even in this loyal town. We say we must prepare to defend ourselves, for the conduct of our State rulers toward the General Government having almost precluded the hope of any protection from that quarter, and their own dread of a loss of popularity rendering them unwilling to take the responsibility on themselves, the inhabitants of Providence must now put their hands in their pockets, and pay for those very defences, which, had our rulers complied with the requisitions of *their* constitutional superiors, and received with thankfulness what was generously offered would have been cheerfully supplied, their erection *scientifically* directed, and the expense liberally defrayed from the continental coffers. Well—no matter—"sweet are the lessons of adversity."—it is true, we shall buy experience of the consequences of misconduct and ill policy, pretty dearly; but we shall learn by it, our duty on future similar occasion; and perhaps it will teach us to elect better men—men who know how to obey, as well as to command.

Providence Patriot.

The following are the resolutions passed at the town meeting above mentioned:

Voted and Resolved, That this town will raise the sum of $20,000 by a tax to be assessed in the usual manner, to be placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor, in the hands of a committee to be appointed by this town, for the purpose of building a battery or batteries on Field's Point, supplying the same with such munitions of war as they may deem needful for the defence of this town, together with the ships and vessels in the harbor, and paying and supporting such number of men, not exceeding seventy including officers, as may by His Excellency be adjudged necessary for those purposes.

And it is further voted, That the Town Treasurer be and he is hereby directed to obtain by loan of the banks in this town, or of individuals, the said sum of $20,000, or such portions thereof as from time to time may be wanted for the carrying into effect the aforegoing resolution, under the direction of John Carlile, William Blodget, and James B. Mason, Esquires, who are appointed a committee for that purpose—*Ib.*

"Put thine own shoulder to the wheel, and then call upon Hercules and he will assist thee."

We understand, that an application has been made to General Cushing, of the U. S. army, commanding this military district, for ordnance to be placed in the forts which are erecting and will shortly be completed at Field's Point, and that he has promptly complied with the request, and given the requisite orders for the supply. *ib.*

BOSTON, July 11.

"The American Navy loses nothing of its justly acquired renown by this loss, [the capture of the Essex frigate;] but we shall be disappointed, if the *victors* do not; from the wanton sacrifice of human blood, committed on an enemy, so situated, as to render even his immense inferiority of force almost totally unavailing. Humanity, too, will ask—Why were not the *missing* taken up by the enemy? For the honor of a country, from whence we decended, we shall hope to see some extenuation of this outrage, which militates so materially with the sentiment we have long indulged—

"*That Briton's conquer but to save.*"

On Friday the regiment of detached military under Col. Osgood, marched to South Boston in the vicinity of fort *Independence;* where a detachment of carpenters had been preparing temporary barracks for them. They were regularly supplied with rations by the town.—The regiment made a truly martial and effective appearance. It was accompanied by four double fortified battering 18 pounders, two brass field pieces, and a train of baggage and commissariat waggons, and caissons fixed and other ammunition. The whole looked warlike; and on receiving the orders to march the troops gave three cheers by battalions.

Centinel.

Extract of a letter from Sandwich, dated July 7.

"A story was in circulation to-day at Plymouth, I know not upon what authority, stating that the enemy had laid the settlement at Bass River, in the town of Yarmouth, under contribution in the sum of one thousand dollars. The people, to save their shipping, mustered about six hundred, and the British then agreed to leave them unmolested. The reason assigned for this proceeding is, that some of the inhabitants there paid some ransom money that was due, in Farmer's Exchange Bank Bills, which as you know are good for nothing."

WASHINGTON, July 15.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Brown to the Secretary of War, dated 6th July, 1814 Chippeway Plains.

SIR,—Excuse my silence. I have been much engaged. Fort Erie did not, as I assured you it should not, detain me a single day. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 4th, I arrived at this place with the reserve, Gen. Scott having taken the position about noon, with the van. My arrangements for turning and taking in the rear the enemy's position east of Chippeway was made, when Major Gen. Reall, suspecting our intention, and adhering to the rule, that it is better to give than to receive an attack, came from behind his works about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th, in order of battle. We did not baulk him. Before 6 o'clock his line was broken and his forces defeated, leaving on the field four hundred killed and wounded. He was closely pressed and would have been utterly ruined, but for the proximity of his works, whither he fled for shelter. The wounded of the enemy and those of our own army must be attended to. They will be removed to Buffalo. This, with my limited means of transportation, will take a day or two, after which I shall advance, not doubting but that the gallant and accomplished troops I led, will break down all opposition between me and Lake Ontario, when, if met by the fleet, all is well—if not, under the favor of heaven, we shall behave in a way to avoid disgrace. My detailed report shall be made in a day or two.

I am, with the highest respect, &c.
JACOB BROWN.
Hon. *Secretary of War.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's office, Left Division, Chippewa Plains, July 6.

Major-general Brown has the gratification to say that the soldiers of the second division, west of the Niagara, merit greater applause than he is able to bestow in general orders, merit the highest approbation of their country.

The conduct of brigadier general Scott's brigade, which had the opportunity to engage the whole force of the enemy, the greater part it is believed, of all in the peninsula, removes on the day of this battle, the reflection of our country, that its reputation in arms is yet to be established. His brigade consists of battalions of the 9th, the 11th, the 25th, and a detachment of the 22d.—Towson's company of artillery, which was attached to it, gallantly commenced and with it sustained the action.

The volunteers and Indians performed their part—they drove the enemy's Indians and light troops, until they met the British army. They meet the general's approbation.

In the reports of killed and wounded, the names of the wounded officers will be mentioned, in order that they may be rewarded with that honorable mention which is due.

By order of major general Brown.
C. K. GARDNER, *Adj. General.*

Copy of a letter from Capt. Dent to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

CHARLESTON, 8th July, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to forward Lt. Bassett's letter, detailing the particulars of the melancholy disaster of the Alligator. Private letters from that quarter represent the whirlwind as very severe and destructive to houses, crops, &c.

Midshipmen Brailsford and Rogerson were most promising young officers, and would have done honor to their profession. I have taken the necessary steps to get up the Alligator, and have no doubt but I shall succeed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedien servant,

J. H. DENT.
Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Basset to John H. Dent, esq. commanding naval officer Charleston, S. Carolina.

St. Helena Island, July 2d 1814.

SIR—The painful task of informing you the particulars of the loss of the U. S. schr. Alligator, I am now able to undertake. On the 1st July at 3 P. M. while at anchor in the Port Royal Sound, with lower yards down, and top gallant masts housed, a heavy dark cloud rose in the west, and coming rapidly by us. The squall when within about half a mile had the appearance of a water spout or whirlwind; supposing from its appearance it would upset or destroy us, I thought the only way to save the vessel would be to run her on shore, as it was first quarter flood; the cable was cut and the head of the jib hoisted; when before the wind she was struck by a most tremendous blast, but no injury was done—it then cleared up, the small bower was let go, and the vessel brought up. In ten minutes she was struck by another still more violent gust and instantly upset; the cable was again cut in hopes that she would drive on shore, but all to no purpose; she sunk in four fathom water; some of the men attempted to gain the shore by swimming, but dreadful to relate only four succeeded; 23 were drowned.——Among the number I have to lament the loss of two promising young officers, Midshipmen Brailsford and Rogerson. Nineteen have been found and interred in this Island. Messrs. Brailsford and Rogerson were interred in the church yard by the gentlemen of St. Helena. Annexed is a list of the names of those who have been found and those who are still missing.

I have the honor to be, &c.
R. BASSETT.

Twelve including myself were saved on the head of the top-mast. R. B.

DROWNED.

Joseph Brailsford, Midshipman; R. Rogerson, do; T. T. Johnson, carpenters mate; Presley B. Hathaway, gu. mate; Oliver Salvadore, qr. master; Nicholas T. Rennie, pursers steward; Wm. Ishum, s.; Wm. Steel, do; Joseph Crosby, do; Joseph Moulder, do; Ths. Harvey, do; John Nieson, do; John P. Rea, o. do; Philip Frazer, cook; J. Martinburgh, boy; Jeffery Graves, o. s.; Jerry Stout, do; S. Johnson, do; Wm. Scarlet, do.

Not found.—Mich. Rush, o. s.; Polydore Thompson, boy; Cæsar Howard, s.; Daniel Thompson, do.

SAVED.

Russell Bassett, Lt. Comdt; John M. Bald, m. mate; Elias J. Salters, volunteer; James Gillispie, b. mate; John White, s.; Joseph Lewis, do; Henry M'Gruder, boats.; John Roberts, s.; Samuel Guttry, do; John Davis, do; Hyman Perry, qr. g.; Wm. Ray, m. at arms; John Rodder, boy; John Cook, o. s Charles Mercer, s.; George Selby, o. s.

R. BASSETT, Lt. Comdt.
U. S. schr. Alligator

Gen. Brown's victory on the plains of Chippewa; with a mixed force of regulars, volunteers and a few Indians, over a superior force of the enemy, is, we hope, the pressage of a series of successes in that quarter.——General Brown in his letter looks forward with anxiety to the sailing of our fleet to cooperate with him; and by the paragraphs in the northern prints, it is more than probable Chauncey is now on the lake, if not at the point where Gen. Brown expected to meet him. The same paper informs us that the destination of our fleet is for the head of the Lake for the purpose of co-operation with our military force now in Canada; and also, that the British ship now building, without which the British squadron will probably not come out to engage us, will not be finished in less than six weeks. We have every reason to hope that the joint exertions of our military and naval force will, before that time, have effected very important objects.—*Nat. Int.*

NORFOLK, July 12,

We are informed that letters received by this days mail, state positively, that the U. S. cartel ship John Adams, arrived at N. York from Gottenburg on Thursday last; but nothing had transpired from her, when the letters were written.

A flag of truce which was sent down to the Draggon 74, with stores for Mr. Swertchkoff, (who is on board that ship,) returned last evening. From the officer who went in the flag we learn that 2 74's and a brig, additional, had arrived in the bay, and that the Dragon would shortly go to Bermuda or Halifax for