AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: Friday, Sept 9

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.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy dated

U. S. S. Superior, off Kingston,
August 10th, 1814.

SIR—Great anxiety of mind and severe bodily exertions, have at length broken down the best constitution and subjected me to a violent fever that confined me for eighteen days. This misfortune was no more to be foreseen than prevented, but was particularly severe at the moment it happended, as it induced a delay of five or six days in the sailing of the fleet.

In the early part of July, I expected the fleet would be made ready for sailing by the 10 or 15th; but many of the mechanics were taken sick, and amongst them the blockmakers and blacksmiths, so that the Mohawk could not be furnished with blocks and iron work for her gun and spar decks before the 24th or 25th ult. when she was reported ready by capt. Jones. As considerable anxiety had been manifested by the public to have the fleet upon the lake, I should have asked capt. Jones to take charge of it and go out, but I was then recovering my health, and was confident I shoud be able in 3 or 4 days to go on board myself. There was an additional reason for submitting to this delay in the difficulty I found in making changes of commanders, neither of them being willing to be separated from his officers and men, and a change of crews through the fleet being inadmissible.

In the afternoon of the 31st July, I was taken on board, but it was calm, and I did not sail before the next morning. To satisfy at once whatever expectations the public had been led to entertain of the sufficiency of this squadron to take and maintain the ascendancy on this lake, and at the same time to expose the futility of promises, the fulfilment of which had been rested on our appearance at the head of the lake, I got under way at 4 o'clock in the morning of the first instant and steered for the mouth of the Niagara. Owing to light winds I did not arrive off there before the 5th. There we intercepted one of the enemy's brigs running over from York to Niagara with troops, and ran her on shore about six miles to the westward of Fort George. I ordered the Sylph in, to anchor as near to the enemy as she could with safety, and to destroy her. Capt. Elliott ran in in a very gallant manner to within from 300 to 500 yards of her and was about anchoring, when the enemy set fire to her and she soon after blew up. This vessel was a schr. the last year, and called the Berresford—since they altered her to a brig they changed her name, and I have not been able to ascertain it She mounted 14 guns, twelve 24 pound carronades and two long 9 pounders.

Finding the enemy had two other brigs and a schooner in the Niagara river, I determined to leave a force to watch them, and selected the Jefferson, Sylph and Oneida for that purpose, and placed the whole under the orders of Capt. Ridgely. Having looked into York without discovering any vessel of the enemy, I left Niagara with the remainder of the squadron on the evening of the 7th, and arrived here the 9th. We found one of the enemy's ships in the offing, and chased her into Kingston.

My anxiety to return to this end of the lake was increased by the knowledge I had of the weakness of Sackett's Harbor, and the apprehension that the enemy might receive large reinforcements at Kingston, and embarking some of the troops on board his fleet, make a dash at the Harbor and burn it with all my stores during our absence. When I left the Harbor there were but 700 regulars fit for duty. It is true a few militia had been called in, but little could be expected of them should an attack be made. My apprehension, it seems, was groundless, the enemy having contented himself with annoying in some trifling degree the coasters between Oswego and the Harbor in his boats.

I cannot forbear expressing the regret I feel that so much sensation has been excited in the public mind, because this squadron did not sail so soon as the wise-heads that conduct our newspapers have presumed to think I ought. I need not suggest to one of your experience, that a man of war may appear to the eye of a landsman perfectly ready for sea, when she is deficient in many of the most essential points of her armament, nor how unworthy I should have proved myself of the high trust reposed in me, had I ventured to sea in the face of an enemy of equal force, without being ready to meet him in one hour after my anchor was weighed.

It ought in justice to be recollected, that the building and equipment of vessels on the Atlantic are unattended by any of the great difficulties which we have to encounter on this Lake; there every department abounds with facilities. A commander makes a requisition, and articles of every description are furnished in 12 hours; but this fleet has been built and fitted in the wilderness, where there are no agents and chandlers shops and founderies, &c. &c. to supply our wants, but every thing is to be created; and yet I shall not decline a comparison of what has been done here, with any thing done on the Atlantic, in the building or equipment of vessels. The Guerriere, for instance, has been building and fitting upwards of twelve months in the city of Philadelphia, and is not now ready. The President frigate went into the Navy Yard at New-York for some partial repairs, a few days after the keel of the Superior was laid; since then two frigates of a large class, and two sloops of war of the largest class, have been built and fitted here, and have sailed before the President is ready for sea, although every article of their armament and rigging has been transported from New York in despite of obstacles almost insurmountable. I will go farther, sir, for it is due to the unremitted and unsurpassed exertions of those who have served the public under my command, and will challenge the world to produce a parallel instance, in which the same number of vessels of such dimensions have been built and fitted in the same time by the same number of workmen.

I confess that I am mortified in not having succeeded in satisfying the expectations of the public, but it would be infinitely more painful could I find any want of zeal or exertion in my endeavors to serve them, to which I could in any degree impute their disappointment.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the utmost respect, your most obedient and very humble servant, ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WM. JONES, *Secretary of the Navy.*

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Brown to Commodore Chauncey.

HEAD-QUARTERS, QUEENSTOWN,
July 13th, 1814.

My dear Sir—I arrived at this place on the 10th, as I assured you, that with the blessing of God I would. All accounts agree that the force of the enemy in Kingston is very light—meet me on the Lake shore, north of Fort George with your fleet and we will be able, I have no doubt, to settle a plan of operation that will break the power of the enemy in Upper Canada, and that in the course of a short time. At all events let me hear from you; I have looked for your fleet with the greatest anxiety since the 10th. I do not doubt my ability to meet the enemy in the field and to march in any direction over his country; your fleet carrying for me the necessary supplies. We can threaten Forts George and Niagara, and carry Burlington Heights and York, and proceed direct to Kingston and carry that place. For God's sake let me see you; Sir James will not fight two of his vessels are now in Niagara River.

If you conclude to meet me at the head of the Lake and that immediately, have the goodness to bring the guns and troops that I have ordered from the Harbor; at all events have the politeness to let me know what aid I am to expect from the fleet of Lake Ontario.

There is not a doubt resting in my mind, but that we have between us the command of sufficient means to conquer Upper Canada within two months, if there is a prompt and zealous co-operation and a vigorous appplication of these means; now is our time before the enemy can be greatly reinforced.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) JACOB BROWN.

Com. CHAUNCEY.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey to Maj Gen. Brown, dated

U. S. S Superior, off Kingston,
Aug. 10, 1814.

SIR—Your letter of the 13th ult. was received by me on a sick bed, hardly able to hear it read, and entirely unfitted to reply to it. I, however, requested Gen. Gaines to acquaint you with my situation, the probable time of the fleet's sailing, and my views of the extent of its co-operation with the army.

From the tenor of your letter, it would appear that you had calculated much upon the co-operation of the fleet. You cannot surely have forgotten the conversation we held on this subject at Sacket's Harbor, previous to your departure for Niagara. I then professed to feel it my duty as well as inclination to afford every assistance in my power to the army, and to co-operate with it whenever it could be done without losing sight of this great object, for the attainment of which this fleet had been created to wit—the capture or destruction of the enemy's fleet; but I then distinctly stated to you, that this was a primary object, and would be first attempted; and that you must not expect the fleet at the head of the lake, unless that of the enemy should induce us to follow him there.

I will not suffer myself to believe that this conversation was misunderstood or has since been forgotten. How then shall I account for the intimation thrown out to the public in your despatch to the Secretary of War that you expected the fleet to co-operate with you. Was it friendly, or just, or honorable, not only to furnish an opening for the public, but thus to assist them, to infer that I had pledged myself to meet you on a particular day, at the head of the Lake, for the purpose of co operation? and in case of disaster to your army, thus to turn their resentment from you, who are alone responsible, upon me, who could not by any possibility have prevented or retarded even your discomfiture. You well know, sir, that the fleet could not have rendered you the least service during your late incursion upon Upper Canada. You have not been able to approach Lake Ontario on any point nearer than Queenstown, and the enemy were then in possession of all the country between that place and the shore of Ontario; and that I could not even communicate with you without making a circuit of 70 or 80 miles. I would ask, of what possible use the fleet could have been to you either in threatening or investing Fort George, when the shallowness of the water alone would prevent an approach with these ships within two miles of that fort or Niagara? To pretend that the fleet could render the least assistance in your projected capture of Burlington Heights on your route to Kingston, is still more romantic; for it is well known the fleet could not approach within nine miles of those Heights.

That you might find the fleet somewhat of a convenience in the transportation of provisions and stores for the use of the army, and an agreeable appendage to attend its marches and counter-marches, I am ready to believe; but, sir, the Secretary of the Navy has honored us with a higher destiny—we are intended to seek and to fight the enemy's fleet. This is the great purpose of the government in creating this fleet; and I shall not be diverted in my efforts to effectuate it by a sinister attempt to render us subordinate to or appendage of the army.

We have one common object in the annoyance, defeat and destruction of the enemy; and I shall always cheerfully unite with any military commander in the promotion of that object.

I am, sir, with great consideration and respect, your most obedient servant,

I. CHAUNCEY.

Maj. Gen. JACOB BROWN.

FROM OUR N. YORK CORRESPONDENT.

Albany Register Office,
Sept. 5, 1814.

I enclose you the Buffalo Gazette, which came last night by mail, presuming it will reach you sooner by Steam Boat than by mail, from this place.

Passengers in the Stage state that 4000 British troops had landed at Gravelly Point, about 21 miles from Sackett's Harbor. No other news.

From the Buffalo Gazette, Aug. 30.

On Tuesday last at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy attacked our out-post, in the edge of the woods north of Fort Erie; Capt Wattles, of the 23d, was ordered to support the picquet with 100 men; the enemy was driven to his defences, and opened a fire from his line before our party retired.—Capt. Wattles and 2 privates were killed, and 4 or 5 privates wounded. 30 British muskets were picked up where the enemy commenced the attack.

Since last paper, the enemy have fired upon the encampment at Fort Erie, and done considerable mischief, with shells and round shot, but keep *their distance* from the works. On Saturday, Lt. Felton, of Clarence, belonging to Gen. Porter's volunteers, was killed—we learn that about 20 men were killed and wounded the same day.

On Sunday, Brig. Gen. GAINES, was wounded by the bursting of a shell, which produced a severe contusion in the side. Brevet Brig. Gen. Miller, commands at Fort Erie.

70 troops belonging to the 11th infantry, under Lt. Davis, have joined their regiment at Fort Erie, from Burlington, Vt.

A man by the name of Elijah French, of Hartland, has been committed to the provost, at Buffaloe, for assisting Timothy Street and ——Buntin, two British prisoners, to escape to Fort Niagara. French was taken by Maj. Millord and some inhabitants of Hartland.

A British deserter, of the 41st, came into Williamsville Ville, on Sunday night, and states that the enemy have received a reinforcement of the 83d regiment, that their loss at the attack on Fort Erie, was 1014 killed, wounded and missing; that the 41st was stationed in Fort Niagara, 280 strong, 80 of whom were sick; that the British army was sickly; that our brigs had passed down the lake.

About 20 Indians appeared at Lewistown last week, and captured several horses. The inhabitants have removed back beyond the 11 mile woods.

A dragoon and a soldier, belonging to the 25th regiment, taken prisoners at the Falls, escaped from the hospital at Fort George, and crossed the Niagara on a raft of rails; they state that the enemy burnt our dead which were left on the field, at the battle of the Falls; and corroborate the account of the enemy being very sickly.

The British hung on the 20th July, eight citizens at Burlington, for treason; six more were sentenced but respited until the pleasure of the Prince Regent was known. A Mr. Hopkins, formerly from this side, and who carried on the saddling business, at or near Queenston, was hung last week; since which, his widow has crossed at Lewiston.

The British have recently opened and improved several large roads in the vicinity of Odletown and have pressed all the teams into their service in the neighborhood of Montreal.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Office of the Newburyport Herald,
Sept. 3, 1814.

Gentlemen just arrived in the Eastern stage from Portland, which place they left last evening, inform that an express arrived at Portland yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock to gen. Chandler, with intelligence that 30 sail of British ships of war and transports had arrived in Penobscot River, landing 6000 men—They summoned Castine, which immediately surrendered.

I send you a Halifax paper received yesterday of the 22d ult.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

Extract of a letter to an officer in this city, dated

GENEVA, 30th August, 1814.

"Yesterday afternoon gen. Scott reached the hospitable mansion of judge Nicholas: he had been carried by hand on a litter more than 60 miles, and rode in the carriage of the judge about 40—I have just returned from a visit to him; his wound is painful, but he is free of fever and has good health—he talks of going on to New York in a few days, and will probably have his wound opened. God grant that he may recover; a more interesting and fine soldierly man I never saw.

"I was out of this village yesterday when Gen. Brown passed through for Erie. He had been some days at Aurora; his wounds are nearly well. An express had been sent to him, purporting that Gen. Gaines had received a contusion in the breast by the bursting of a shell, which rendered him incapable to hold the command, and he had crossed over to our side, leaving the command with the intrepid col Miller—Brown met the express, and went on with great dispatch."—*Aurora.*

A passenger in the Expedition, State arrived last evening from Baltimore, informs that a party of British landed at a small town called the Bush, about 12 miles beyond Havre de Grace, on the post road to Baltimore, for the purpose of intercepting the Mail Stage, but were disappointed, having mistaken the hour of its arrival. The gentleman who gave the above information, came as far as Havre de Grace in the mail stage, where he left it and got into the Expedition.—*Freeman's Journal.*

PLAN OF DEFENCE,

Submitted to the Citizens of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

1. Let a concert be entered into between the three cities for mutual protection.

2. Let each city have at least one thousand enlisted men, ready to start at an hour's notice, for the defence of the city which may be first attacked. It is highly improbable that more than one will be attacked at any one time.

3. Each city ought to have about one hundred stage-waggons, and a suitable number of horses, provided as soon as possible, for the transportation of its quota to the place of destination. These might travel at the rate of 5 or 6 miles an hour, and thus, in 18 or 20 hours, Philadelphia might send to, or receive from the other cities, the stipulated number of troops—and *vice versa.*

4. Signals, by guns or otherwise, or by firing tar barrels, placed in elevated situations, might be so arranged as to convey a knowledge of the appearance of the enemy from New York to Baltimore in four or five hours.—*D. Press.*

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated August 29.

"Our Inland Navigation is still closed by the enemy, and no chance at present of its being opened while the enemy show such a disposition to injure us. In consequence, all business here is entirely suspended, and no demand for cotton whatever. No gun-boats have come in from St. Mary's to act as convoy, but are daily expected.

"A boat has just arrived from Amelia, which states, that the schr. Live Oak, Capt. Russell, had arrived there."

SAVANNAH, Aug. 30.

A letter from Fort Jackson, dated 15th inst. informs us that the Indians have signed the treaty dictated by Gen. Jackson. We get all the Alabama lands, and cut them off by a wide stripe of country from all intercourse with the Floridas. They have made a reservation of a mile square for each of the interpreters, Mayfield and Cornells; three miles square for the children of Col. Hawkins; and four miles square for Gen. Jackson. The General was delicately situated by the offer—he told them he would dispose of the present and apply the proceeds to the relief of the women and children, who are left destitute by the war—this they positively objected to, and desired he should keep it entire as a monument of their gratitude and affection towards him.

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AND
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BALTIMORE: *FRIDAY, Sept. 9.*

FROM THE MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE BOOKS.

Extract of a letter from Major WM. B. BARNEY *to Gen.* SMITH, *dated Annapolis, half past 7 o'clock, P. M. yesterday.*

SIR—Three deserters from the British have just come in—I have examined them seperately and they agree in their stories—the substance of which is, that they left the fleet lying at the mouth of the Patuxent on Monday evening. They were ashore watering. The fleet was watering from casks sunk in the sand. A bomb ship and the Havana frigate joined on Saturday last—no reinforcement of troops that they heard of—heard great complaints of the loss sustained in the taking of Washington, said to be about 1100 men. Nothing said about going to Baltimore, but a great deal about taking New-London or Long Island, and making winter quarters there. The two admirals (red and white) with several line of battle ships went down the bay on Monday. The admiral of the blue remains with the fleet. Orders to get under way yesterday morning, have been given. Capt. Parker of the Menelaus is certainly killed.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Liverpool, to his correspondent in this city, dated Liverpool, 11th July 1814.

"The American commissioners are assembled at Ghent, and waiting there for the British commissioners to meet them; and it is generally believed they will be met in all this month by Admiral *Gambier*, Mr. *Adam* and Mr. *Goldburn*, when I hope a peace will take place, although the people here wish for a continuance of the war openly. But, secretly, rest assured a peace with the United States is the sincere wish of their hearts, as every thing is uncommonly dull, both here and in Manchester, and British manufactures of every description have fallen nearly to what they were in 1812, owing to this country being excluded from France; and the continent elsewhere is so poor that they cannot buy, as money is entirely out of the question; consequently you may judge the situation of the manufacturing interest here.——The astonishing change in Europe has made the people mad, and they have hardly come to their senses yet; only they have found out that the trade is not what they expected to have had when they got a treaty with France.

"I am now fully convinced that the United States, is a greater object to this country with respect to her manufactures, than they wish to make us believe. Be assured, they want the trade of the United States very much, and as far as I am able to learn the government see it more than the people; as they appear to be jealous of the manufactures growing in the United States. The continent is now in a great measure independent of this country with regard to manufactured goods, and large quantities shipped to Bordeaux have actually been sent back, and now not admissible at any rate. I am credibly informed that there are 20,000 packages here and 15,000 in Lisbon, ready to go to America. Those in Lisbon would have been shipped in neutrals, had Cochrane not issued his blockading decree. A great number of troops have gone out from Bordeaux, but I hope they are gone to Canada. General Hill who is to take command of them, has not left this country, and I hope he will not leave it."

Patriot.

The whole naval force of the enemy, recently lying in the mouth of the Patuxent, got under way on Tuesday evening, and proceeded down the Bay.

Let not the absence of the enemy from our immediate vicinity relax our vigilance or cause any diminution of the force employed for our protection. Rather let a larger force of a more permanent character be substituted for the temporary levies now in service; and strong forts and other barriers be opposed to the enemy's future entrance into our rivers.—Such security is due to the preservation of the public papers, to the character of our government, and to the safety of the property of this patriotic and industrious community.

Nat. Intel.

THE BATTLE BELOW.

From the battery under Commodore PERRY, at Indian Head, we yesterday learnt, that the enemy passed it on the morning of the day before, having received but little injury from our battery, which was too light and weak to dispute his passage with effect. Our loss was only one man wounded, and that was in the retreat from the shore.

At Indian Head, as well as at the White House, the enemy expended a great quantity of ammunition in firing random shot and shells on shore, and in the woods, to disperse the militia, &c. after the cannonade from our little batteries had been silenced.

The following account of the manner in which the enemy moved down the river is forwarded us by a friend who witnessed it from the Maryland shore:

"The British squadron (assembled at Mr. Marshall's Point and a little below Mount Vernon) began to move downwards about two o'clock on Monday at the pitch of high tide and a most favorable fresh wind at N E. The preceding ship was the Commodore in the Sea Horse frigate of 38 guns with the first division of the prize craft, firing but a few guns towards the Virginia shore, and the high bluff of Belvoir; the fort previously and at the same time constantly and spiritedly annoying them with their shot. The Euryalus frigate of 36 guns went next, and distinguished herself for the most active firing of any of the fleet. Those two vessels, after passing the bluff, hauled up in the wind nearer to the Maryland shore and continued their firing, particularly the Euryalus which then became headmost, until all the fleet had passed close in below the Fort, the channel there being deep and close in under the cliff; the third was the Etna Bomb; the Rocket ship, and after them the Manly armed brig of 14 guns, which had passed up the river and joined the lower squadron in the evening of the 1st inst. after receiving some shot (four in number, one of which passed through her) from the Bluff battery; after those went in succession the remaining prizes, the Meteor Bomb and lastly the Devastation; none of the Bombs appearing to fire as they passed the battery on the heights; the result was not known. A fire ship with a party under Com. Rodgers, could not overtake the rear of the fleet in time for full effect, they being peculiarly favored by a most favorable wind to carry them through the lower channel. It was on fire and went seemingly in good direction for the Euryalus frigate, but grounded on the point.

"From 6 o'clock till dark a firing of heavy cannon from below was heard and supposed to be from Indian Head 10 or 12 miles below the Belvoir Bluff. Some shot hit the Sea Horse, and her mizen top sail was seen to fall on the deck as she passed the point."

Fourteen waggons-full of our noble seamen the first surmounted with the well known standard of "*Free Trade and Sailors' Rights*," the whole preceded by the Hero of Valparaiso, and cheered by their boatswain's whistle, passed through this city on their way to Baltimore on Tuesday evening.—*Nat. Intel.*

FROM LLOYD'S LISTS.

June 21.—The Defiance, Kerr, from Passage to Lisbon, was taken and burnt 7th inst. off Cape Finistere, by the Gen. Armstrong. The next day she captured the George Canning of Plymouth, from Lisbon for Liverpool, and sent her for America. The crews were put on board a Swedish vessel, which has arrived at Portsmouth.

The Amelia, American privateer, has captured in lat. 44, long. 50, the Liddle, English from Liverpool, to Miramichi, and the Commerce, Ives, from Liverpool for Halifax. The Liddle was given up after being plundered, and arrived at Newfoundland, dismasted.

The Jane, Osborne, from Poole, has been taken and plundered by an American privateer—she was afterwards fallen in with by a ship of war and carried into Ferryland.

The Cod Hook, Poingdestre, from Liverpool to Bay Chaleurs, was taken 24th ult. off Cape Race, by the Diomede, American privateer.

The Vivid, Ward, from Lisbon for Belfast which was taken on the 27th ult. by the Surprize, American privateer, has been retaken by the Ceres frigate, and arrived at Cork 16th ult.

June 24—The Hawk, American privateer, of 5 guns and 58 men, was taken off the Silver Keys 20th April, by the Pique frigate.

The Polly, American privateer, of 5 guns and 57 men, was taken off St. Domingo in April, by the Barbadoes sloop of war.

The Friendship, Scott, from Passage for Lisbon, was taken and burnt early this month off Cape Finistere, by the Gen. Armstrong, American privateer.

The Jesse, Duggar, from London to Newfoundland, is taken and burnt by the Amelia privateer; crew arrived at Newfoundland.

Cheese, Tow Cloth, &c.

5000 wt Cheese
10000 yards white & brown Tow Cloth
30 bushels Clover Seed
30 Herd Grass Seed
Received and for sale by
ELI BALDERSTON,
No. 61, Smith's wharf.

☞ A Young Man well acquainted to the Northward and now going on would take charge of a quantity of Flour or other goods. Apply as above.
sept 9 d4t

Waggons & Waggoners Missing.

Twenty Dollars Reward will be paid to any person furnishing the subscriber with information respecting *Joshua Evan & James M'Farland* of North Carolina, who left Charleston, S. C. on the 7th of April last, with a load of long staple Cotton, consigned to F. Boisgerard, New York, and have not been heard of since.

PETER H. TERME.
sept 9 d4t

FOR SALE,

By Nicholas Everson, No. 18, M'Elderry's wharf

500 Bushels Oats and 36 bbls. Shad, No. 2, which will be sold low.
sept 9 d4t*

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, letters of Administration with the will annexed on the estate of *John Fisher*, late of Ann Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to bring them in legally authenticated, according to law, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Adm'r.
sept 9 law4t

WANTED.

A middle aged woman to undertake the care of children. She must be well recommended. Apply at this office.
sept 9 d4t*

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to remove to North Charles street will rent the house he now resides in, No. 25, Great York street. Immediate possession may be had.

JOHN GIBNEY.
sept 9 d4t

TO RENT.

Two handsome Two story Brick houses, in Chatham street, and two Frame houses in Liberty street. Enquire at No. 42, Chatham street.
sept 9 d4t

One Hundred Dollars Reward

The subscriber's store was broken open on the night of the 6th inst. by some villain or villains and the following described goods taken

3 qr chests Hyson Tea, Hannibal's cargo New York, Oct. 6th 1812 } Custom House marks No. 1542, 1645, 1966

1 qr chest Young Hyson Tea, Lydia's cargo Baltimore, 20th April 1812, No. 2417.

4 bags of Coffee marked C

From the state in which the store was found in the morning it is concluded some villain must have secreeted himself within the house in course of the day. The above reward will be given for the whole of the goods or in proportion for a part.

JAMES H. CAUSTEN.
sept 9 eo6t

The editor of the Philadelphia Aurora, will please to insert the above in his paper four times and forward his account to this office.

NEW LIVERY STABLES.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Baltimore, that he has nearly ready, one of the most compleat establishments of the kind in the United States. Horses are watered and washed in the stable, having erected washing vats and watering trough in the centre. 31 horses will be received on Monday next and a few days after that time 31 more will be received. In the mean time gentlemen are invited to call and view this beatiful establishment.

JOEL MORGAN,
Chatham St. adjoining the Property of Samuel Hollingsworth.

N. B. Wanted to hire a man to act as head Ostler, one who is perfectly acquainted with Nicking, Pricking and Trimming, is a good judge of horses, will meet with good encouragement, if he brings with him satisfactory recommendations.
sept 8 eo8t

PRINTING

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED BY
G. DOBBIN & MURPHY.