AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: Saturday, Sept 10

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(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)
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All Advertisements appear in both.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE—SEPT. 5.

Accounts from Europe.

We have been favoured, with the perusal, for a few moments, of several London prints to July 8, received by the Saratoga cartel.—These papers appear not to contain any political news, or speculations, of interest—The news of the capture of the Essex had been received by an arrival from Buenos Ayres, and considerable joy was expressed on the occasion. The Courier which bears the latest date, is very free in its remarks on the Paris Journals, and hesitates not in saying, "that upon the real policy of the government, and of the state of public opinion, they afford almost as little intelligence as they did under Bonaparte." The following is said to be an outline of the principal arrangement relative to Germany, proposed to, or submitted to the Congress at Vienna.

"The Emperor of Austria, to resume his title of Emperor of Germany, and to receive the Tyrol, Salsburgh, (which have been actually ceded to him,) the Brisgau and Ortenau.

"The King of Prussia, in addition to all his former territories, to have a considerable part of Saxony, including Wirtemberg and Leipsic. Mentz it is said, is to be ceded to his Majesty; Austria keeping Spires; Swedish Pomerania will be given up to Prussia.

"Bavaria gets Wurtburgh and Aschaffenburgh, with some accession of territory from the King of Wirtemberg.

"Hanover, besides her ancient possessions, extends her territories to the Lippe. The Duke of Brunswick will be considerably curtailed, and the King of Saxony, returning to his old title, may be permitted to have Dresden, with the territory that is between Leipsic and the Bohemian frontier.

"The Elector of Hesse Cassel keeps his old possession. The Hanse Towns will be preserved."

List of American prisoners, parolled at Ashburton, Eng. July 6th 1814.

Capt. W. Tarbell and J. Hickley, Messrs. Otis and Hinkley, the latter of ——, near Boston, the former of Boston; Messrs. Amerton, Clark, Page, Buffington, and Capts. Moriark and Brown, of Salem; Mr. Miller of Newburyport, Mr. Ellwell of C. Ann Mr. Prescott of Marblehead; Messrs. Coffin, Schadwick, Z. Coffin, A. Coffin, Levette, Z. Rarrard, S West, and capt. Folger of Nantucket; Mr. Ober, of Beverly; Messrs. Fox, Young, Small, Allen, Roder, Burbank, H. Lyon, Bringman, Cowning, and capts. Cottle, and Taylor, of New-York, Messrs. Laws, Campbell, Sheer, Stow, Cilmmings, Henderson (from India) Rogers, Lamoner, W. P. Levy, Norgrave, Tatem, Foulke, Joseph Davis, and capt. Arnold (from India) and Erving of N York Messr. Stiles, Jones, Shaw, Stansbury, Levely, and Capts. Spafford, Haskett, and Dooly, of Baltimore; Mr. Sheppard, of N. London, Mr. Moseley of Conn. Mr. Smith, of Middletown, Mr. Palmer of Stonington, Mr. Wm. Arnold, (from India) of Rhode Island, Mr. Temple of Va. Capt Turner of Savannah; Messes. Booth Buchanan, Lathrop, and capt. Bowers, of Charleston. Also the following, mostly belonging to the U S. navy: Messrs. Benj. Bremerton, Pottinger midshipman, R. Snelson do Jamieson, do. Dilson do. Matson, Lt. Babbitt, master's mate, Groves, do. Wm. H. Allen, Lt. Capts. Adams, Thomson, Knight, Glover, H. Dennison, purser, J. Hudson, sailing master, Capt. M'Dowell of the army, capt. M'Kenzie, do. and Brilsol, Capts. Innott and Stafford had disappeared, and were supposed to have escaped.

CAPTURE of CASTINE & BELFAST

We have just received the following intelligence, from one of our partners, Mr. Gardner, dated at Bath, Sept 1, evening.

"This afternoon, I was bearer of the following dispatch, from Wiscasset, to Gen Wm. King, of this place:—He being at Boston, it was opened by Mr. Wingate, his aid—The following, I copied, verbatim, from the letter:

"CAMDEN, Sept. 1.

"Dear Sir—I hasten to inform you that this morning, between day light and sun-rise, passed this place, in the outer channel, bound towards Castine, 13 or 14 English vessels, many very large, others appeared to be transports &c.—and now, while writing, guns are heard in the direction of that place. Should they meet with opposition it cannot be of long duration, as the force placed there cannot contend long. The wind is very fair to carry every vessel into the harbor; this goes by express to Waldobor' from which place I anticipate it will go on to Wiscasset, &c. that the information may reach government as soon as possible.—Thus I view the subject, and thought it my duty to give your honor the earliest information. Col. Foote is absent; Mr. Martin and other gentlemen have wrote to Wiscasset.

Signed, F. HALL.

"I open my letter to say, it is ascertained there are between 20 and 30 vessels, instead of 13 or 14.

Major Gen. KING, Bath.

"By the gentleman from whom I received this letter, I understood, that the British were in possession of Castine, and their next attack would be on Camden, &c.

Since the receipt of the above we have received the following corroborating particulars:—

EASTERN ARGUS—EXTRA.

Portland, Friday, Sept. 2, 6 o'clock, P. M.

—A gentleman from Brunswick, just arrived in town, states, "that an express arrived in Wiscasset last evening, with the unwelcome intelligence that the British, on the night of the 31st ult with 28 sail of vesssls, entered Penobscot River, and landed 5000 troops. Castine and Belfast were in their possession."

This information was brought to Brunswick by a gentleman of that town, who saw the express. We fear the U. S. corvette Adams will fall into their hands.

FURTHER.—A letter from Portland to the editor of the Evening Gazette, states, that the British force which has taken Castine, &c. does not exceed 2500 troops, and 20 sail of vessels, among them two 74's and some frigates—That Castine surrendered 1st September, about 11 o'clock, with little or no opposition; and that the invading force is supposed to be commanded by Gen. Robinson. It is said that there were 24 32 pounders at Castine dismounted, 14 of which were intended for the battery erecting in Portland.

Letters of the first inst. have been received in town from *New London*, which states that the inhabitants were in serious alarm of an immediate attack from the enemy, they having had private information to that effect—many persons were moving their property—the force then off was 4 ships of war and 2 brigs, and an additional force was hourly expected from the South ward. We have conversed with a gentleman who left that place on Friday, who confirms the above, but no additional ships had arrived when he left.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

A gentleman arrived in Boston, states, that Castine only was in possession of the enemy, and that their force was 2000 troops in 28 vessels, the largest of which was a sloop of war.—This account we think the most probable. Belfast however could make no resistance It has a harbor into which any of their ships of war might enter, and no defence. A letter from Portland states that the British force is 2,500 under Gen. Robinson, that 2 of their ships are 74's, that there were 24 unmounted 32 pounders at Castine, and that little or no resistance was made. There is a small fort at Castine, in which were 6 or 8 guns mounted, and a small garrison.

Since writing the above, a gentleman who arrived last night in the eastern stage informs us, that he conversed with the late commanding officer at the Fort in Castine, and learned from him the following facts:—The garrison consisted of 28 men—on the approach of the enemy, they discharged their guns, blew up the Fort, and made their escape. The troops arrived at Castine were supposed to be as many as 2000. 600 had landed at Belfast, and taken possession of that place without resistance. A proclamation has been issued in the name of Sir John Sherbrooke, claiming all the territory east of Penobscot, as a part of the Province of New Brunswick—the troops are commanded by General Grisworth. A ship, 2 or 3 tenders proceeded up the river towards Hampden, where the Adams is laying, on Thursday night, as far as the tide would carry them, which was opposite Buckstown, and there anchored.

By a gentleman who left Plattsburgh on Thursday, and Burlington on Friday last, we learn, that Gens. Smith and Russell's brigades under Gen. Izard, estimated at 3000 men, left Chazy on the 27th ult. and it was supposed had marched for Sackett's Harbor. About 1500 men remained under Gen. Mencomb.

On Wednesday last, 5000 British under Brisbane, principally militia, crossed the line from Odletown, and encamped at Champlain and on Thursday they took up the line of march, as was supposed, for Plattsburg. This information was brought by express from Chazy. Of course great alarm prevailed at Plattsburg, and every thing moveable was carried away. There was nothing new from the squadron on Lake Champlain.

Plattsburgh, August 27.

General Brisbane, who commands the enemy's forces at Odletown, a few days since, sent over a flag with the money taken from Judge Adams, by a British guard, as mentioned in our last.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

COLUMBIAN EXTRA.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

THE ENEMY NEAR PLATTSBURGH.

PLATTSBURGH, Sept 1.

SIR—In haste. The enemy are on their march for this place; force—5000 some say but 3500. We are all prepared. The fleet will act here with the army, in preventing their approach by way of Dead Creek road.

Office of the Republican, Plattsburgh, Sept. 1—10 o'clock, A. M.

The enemy's forces have advanced into our country—they last night encamped near Champlain Their force is represented at 5,000—18 or 20 pieces of artillery. Of this force 400 are said to be Indians, and 1 or 2 hundred dragoons. It is believed they design to attack this place. Major Appling with his corps, are in Chazy. An express who came in this morning, has furnished us with the following copy of a

BRIGADE GENERAL ORDER.

Camp near Odletown, Aug. 30.

Major General Brisbane having received instructions to advance with the troops under his command into the territory of the United States, avails himself of the opportunity of requesting that commanding officers will use every exertion to maintain the strictest discipline in the troops under their command; and he holds them responsible that in every instance where a complaint is made to him of any injury sustained by the inhabitants, that he will see them redressed, and whatever damage is done, is instantly to be paid for, and charged against those concerned, ; and where this cannot be ascertained, to the corps in general so that unoffending people may not be sufferers. In taking the necessary precaution against individuals who may so far forget what is due to themselves and their country as to commit acts of plunder or violence, the Major General is at the same time fully convinced, that almost the whole of the troops are determined that their conduct shall not bring disgrace on the British name; he therefore calls upon them to discover those who may be guilty of any act of plunder or oppression, that they may be brought to the punishment they merit; and the soldiers must soon find that such a line of conduct will add much to their comforts, for the inhabitants of the country finding they are properly treated and protected, will bring every article requisite into the camp; for those who remain quiet in their houses are not in the smallest degree to be molested, nor their property taken from them, without their full consent, and its being paid for, as it is not against such persons that Great Britian makes war; but against the government, whose folly and ambition has brought the miseries of war into their country, and the army and individuals in arms in support of such a government.

The Major-General commanding has requested the magistrates of the country to explain to the people his object and determination on entering the American territory, and he trusts that the conduct of the soldiers will be such as to reflect no shade of dishonor on their country.

By command of major general Brisbane.

JAS. CAMPBELL, major of brigade.

The citizens of the United States are cautioned to beware of the indirect invitation to them in the above general order, to commit treason against their own government, by supplying the enemy with refreshments or provisions; and it may not be improper here to add a letter from Gen. Washington, to his overseer, under similar circumstances, during the revolution:

"Sir—It gives me extreme concern to hear that you have furnished the enemy with refreshments. It would have been a less painful circumstance to me to have heard, that in consequence of your non-compliance with the request, they had laid my plantation in ruin. "GEORGE WASHINGTON."

The militia of this and Essex county have been ordered out *en masse*,

Americans! The enemy's forces have invaded your country—let every man do his duty. Be not lulled into security by the professions and promises of the enemy, lest there might be occasion for repentence when it is too late. No sacrifices are too great in defence of the freedom purchased by the blood of your ancestors.

"A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty,
Is worth a whole eternity of bondage."

ALARM AT NEW-HAVEN.

From our Correspondent—Yesterday.

All is bustle and confusion in this city. Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning an express arrived from the eastward, with information, that 2 British ships were lying off between Killingworth and Guilford, and that their barges were making for the shore near or at both places; and that the militia in those places and vicinity were assembling with the greatest rapidity. On this news reaching N. Haven alarm guns were immediately fired, bells rung, and every thing capable of bearing arms assembled almost in a moment on the Green. 100 men of the artillery, with four pieces; nearly as many of the Governor's guards; two companies of militia; 150 exempts or more; and a small company of horse left the town, some before 11 and the whole before 12 o'clock, and have crossed into East-Haven.

A gentleman just arrived from Guilford, says the British ships still remained off Killingworth, and that only 5 barges had landed at Stoney Creek, eight miles below Guilford; and that they were fired upon by the militia, and driven off. No houses or vessels burning as reported, at Guilford and Branford; and he thought it a bad move for our troops to leave town. Wagons, carts, &c. are moving trunks, goods, furniture, &c. out of town in the greatest haste.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

Extracts of two Letters from London, dated June 27, and July 9, to a gentleman in this city, the originals of which we have seen:—

LONDON, June 27.

The inclosed paragraphs from yesterday's paper, will give the stand of forwardness of which the negociations stand. The supposition that the British Commissioners will not leave England till the 23 British hostages are given up, is not correct. They are expected to leave London the 1st of July. I fully believe in a peace, and see nothing to prevent it, unless some of the rumours, we have heard of the pretensions of this government should prove true. I cannot think them so wild as to suppose America will give up her part of the lakes, or be prevented from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland. The manufacturers have been much disappointed since the opening of the continent, and the great export that in anticipation only advanced the markets 50 per cent, upon last summer's prices has in a trifling degree been realized. Goods would have advanced on the receipt of the accounts of the repeal of the non-importation law, but this government will not under any circumstances grant licenses to neutrals since the blockade of the whole coast of America.

LONDON, July 9.

"The British commissioners have not yet left London—and through a channel I have no reason to doubt, I am informed there is no time fixed for their departure—I again repeat that I have great confidence in an adjustment of the differences. Every thing seems to be going on well among the continental powers—and, notwithstanding the stories you may hear of discontents among the French, I believe Louis the 18th is more firmly fixed in his Government than ever Bonaparte was."

A letter received in New-York from Liverpool, states, that the ship New-Castle, Lord George Stewart, commander, of 50 guns, sailed from England on the 25th of June, for the *coast of America*. having on board Gtlbert Robertson, esq. British commissary for prisoners.

The corporation of this city, we understand, have sent two of their body, Messrs. King & Brackett, to Washington to arrange with the President of the United States the mode of expenditure of the very liberal appropriations, which that patriotic body have lately made for the defence of this city.—*Mer. Adv.*

BY THE STEAM-BOAT FULTON.

From the correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser. "HERKIMER, Sept 4.

"We are momently expecting orders for all the militia of this part of the country to march for Sacket's Harbor. An express passed here night, for Johnstown, with orders, as he stated, for the militia of Montgomery county to march forthwith for the defence of the Harbour. Major Gen. Widrig, of this county, has we understand received orders for his division to march. The British on the 26th ult. landed a detachment of 500 at Gravelly Point, who destroyed what little property there was remaining, and took off all the inhabitants they could find. It is now believed that the enemy have landed again at that place, to the number of 3000; their object, undoubtedly, Sackett's Harbor The inhabitants in the vicinity of that place are all in consternation.

"P. S. Gen. Widrig's orders are just announced; 2000 men are to be detached immediately."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. Croghan to Brig. Gen. M'Arthur, commanding 8th Military District, dated

DETROIT, Aug. 23, 1814.

DEAR SIR—I communicated in my report of the 11th inst. my intention of continuing on lake Huron with three companies, for the purpose of breaking up any depots which the enemy might have on the east side of the lake.

We were fortunate in learning that the *only* line of communication from York to Mackinaw, &c. was by the way of Lake Simcoe and Nautavwasaga river, which empties into lake Huron about 100 miles S. E. of Cabot's Head. To that river, therefore, our course was directed, in hope of finding the enemy's schr Nancy which was thought to be in that quarter. On the 13th inst the fleet anchored off the mouth of that river, and my troops were quickly disembarked on the peninsula formed between the river and lake for the purpose of fixing a camp.

On reconnoitring the position thus taken, it was discovered that the schooner Nancy was drawn up in the river a few hundred yards above us, under cover of a block house, erected on a commanding situation on the opposite shore.

Having landed with nothing larger than 4 pounders, and it being now too late in the evening to establish a battery of heavy guns, I determined on remaining silent until I could be enabled so open with effect.

On the following morning a fire for a few minutes was kept up by the shipping upon the block-house, but with little effect, as the direction towards it only could be given, a thin wood intervening to obscure the view. About 12 o'clock two howitzers (an 8 1-2 and 5 1-2 inch) being placed within a few hundred yards of the block-house, commence a fire which lasted but a few minutes, when the house blew up; at the same time communicated the fire to the Nancy which was quickly so enveloped in flames, as to render any attempts which might have been made to save her unavailing. My first impression on seing the explosion was, that the enemy, after having spiked his guns, had set fire to the magazine himself; but upon examination it was found to have been occasioned by the bursting of one of our shells; which, firing some combustible matter near the magazine, gave the enemy but barely time to escape before the explosion took place. The Commodore secured and brought off the guns which were mounted within the block-house (two 24 pound carronades and one long 6-pounder,) together with some round shot, grape and cannister. The enemy will feel sensibly the loss of the Nancy, her cargo consisting (at the time of her being on fire) of several hundred barrels of provisions, intended as a six months supply for the garrison at Mackinac.

Having executed (so far as my force could effect) the orders of the 2d of June, given me by the Secretary of War, I left Nautauwasaga on the 15th, and arrived on the 21st at the mouth of the river St. Clair with my whole force except a few soldiers of the 17th infantry, who were left as marines on board two small vessels, which still continue to cruize on that lake.

I am, most respectfully, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

GEORGE CROGHAN,
Lieut. Col. 2d Rifle Regt.

Brig. Gen. D. McARTHUR,
Commanding 8th Military District.

Nat. Intel.

The Public Buildings having been mostly destroyed, the various offices are locating themselves in those private houses which are most commodious and conveniently situated for the purpose The President will occupy Col. Taylor's large house, which was lately occupied by the French Minister. The Department of State occupies the house lately inhabited by Judge Duvall; the Treasury Department is fixed at the House formerly occupied by the British minister Foster; the War Office is in the building adjoining the Bank of the Metropolis. The Navy Office in Mr. Mechlin's House near the West Market, and the General Post Office in one of Mr. Way's new houses, &c. &c.—*ib.*

The Militia of this District, who have been employed in a fatiguing service for 2 or 3 weeks past, are re-entering the city from below, and will probably be soon permitted to return to their families and business.

The city is perfectly tranquil, and all business will in a day or two resume its ordinary course.

The preparations for the accommodation of Congress progress with rapidity, and will be completed before the day on which Congress is to assemble.—*ib.*

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.

Seventeen seamen arrived in town yesterday afternoon from Savannah; among them several masters of vessels. They were prisoners of war in Jamaica, and arrived in Savannah in the Cartel Analoston—To such as disbelieve in the barbarous treatment which our brave tars experience in British prisons, information may be found from these men, who are now at Mr. Meeds' Hotel, through whose liberality they have found a home, being destitute of the means of procuring one.

The following are the names of the persons, above alluded to, for the information of their friends we publish them.—The Cartel had a very long passage and brought no news.

Capt. Lane	of *Baltimore*
Peabody	Salem
Derrick	*Baltimore*
Parsons	Gloucester
Berry	Boston
Richmond	Barnstable
Drummond	Boston
Mr. Snow	Do.
Carter	Salem
Lee	Do.
Gorham	*Baltimore*
Haney	Do.
Martin	Do.
Orrick	Do.
Towner	Do.
Tull	Do.
Griffin	Philadelphia

Never have witnessed so numerous and respectable a meeting of our fellow citizens, as that held yesterday forenoon in the exchange. The hall was literally overflowing. To the true friends of the country it was a delightful sight There were seen men of all ranks and ages, acting with one voice and with one mind; not for the purpose of embarrassing the measures of government by committees unknown to our laws, and not recognized by our constitution, but for that of nerving the national arm by the only means in their power, and in the only way which presents itself to good citizens, and the friends of good order—to make to the constituted authorities a tender of every thing which could contribute to the safety, honor and welfare of the city of Charlesron and of the state at large.—*Courier.*

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated Saturday Evening, Aug 27.

"Yesterday arrived at Amelia, the Russian ship Henry, from Bermuda, which she left on the 11th inst. An embargo had been laid for 14 days, and was raised on the 8th inst. on which day, 40 sail of transports, with 20,000 troops, together with 3 sail of the line and several frigates, brigs &c. left Bermuda, under the command of Adml. Cochrane, destined for the coast of America; what part the captain could not learn; but the prevailing opinion was, that Long Island Sound was the intended place of debarkation—Great numbers seemed to think at Bermuda, that the neighborhood of New Orleans, might as probably be the place. Wherever they do appear, I am afraid they will cause great harrassing and distress.

"Likewise came in his catholic majesty's schr. Empecinada, Lt. Com. Vellaricencia, from Havanna—by her, we learn, that Ferdinand has succeeded in the establishment of the old government, with the exception of the inquisition. The Havanna papers teem with accounts of the celebration of his birth-day in Madrid, parade of troops, illuminations, &c.—An order has been received, decreeing that the abolition of the new constitution, be promulgated in the province of E. Florida, by public proclamation.

"I am surprised that any credit should be attached to the report of a Spanish war. Since my arrival here, such a thing has not been surmised, or even dreamt of. On the contrary, the Spaniards are most anxious to remain at peace with the U. States, and I believe they would prefer a war any where else."

AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *SATURDAY, Sept. 10.*

Committee of Relief.

The following are additional subscriptions received since last publication, for the benefit of the poor.

Daniel Howland	$10
W. D. M'Kim, 10 bbls. superfine flour,	60
James Gillingham	30
Ely Balderston, 1 bbl. beef & 2 do. flour	25
William Tyson	50
James Sterling	50
Robert Sinclair, 5 bbls. flour	30
Matthew Brown, (of Frederick county)	100
Thomas S. Sheppard, 2 bbls. flour	12
A Citizen	5
John M'Elderry	30
John Carrere	30
Enoch Fenwick	5
Keller & Forman, 8 bbls. flour and cash	$20 68
Eli Hewett, 5 bbls. flour	30
Henry Shamburg	5
Samuel Stump, 8 bbls. flour	48
John C. Wederstandt	10
William Cooke	40
William Graham, 4 bbls. flour	24
John Duce, 4 bbls. flour	24
John Carroll (Bishop)	20
Louis Barney, 2 cwt. Biscuit	10
V. Israil	5

City of Baltimore, 9th Sept. 1814.

Subscriptions received at the Mayor's Office, from the 7th inst. to this day, inclusive—to be appropriated to such objects as the Committee of Vigilance and Safety may authorize and direct.

S. Smith	$ 20
James Cox	100
John Hosselboch	20
C. S. Konig	20
John E. Stansbury, (Balto. Co.)	25
Hartman Elliott	30
John Montgomery, (Capt. of Artillery)	30
Nathaniel Williams	20
H. L. Williams	50

ERRATA.—In the list of subscriptions published the 6th inst. after D. Winchester, read, *Kennedy Long*, $50, (which was omitted.)

LATEST OF THE ENEMY.

We are informed by the captain of a coaster from Choptank, that on Sunday last a part of the enemy's force warped out of the Patuxent in a calm. On Monday 12 sail stood down the bay. On Tuesday 27 sail followed—and yesterday one vessel only, a large one, remained at the mouth of the Patuxent.

Patriot.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Annapolis of the first respectability, to his friend in this city, dated Annapolis, 7th of Aug. 1814, half past 7 o'clock.

"There have arrived here this evening two sailors, who deserted from a bomb vessel of the enemy, which arrived in the Patuxent 3 or four days ago.

"They deserted on Monday evening last, and state that the fleet is bound to NLondon, that two of the Admiral's ships went down the bay entirely out, and are bound to NLondon. The rest of the fleet is to follow the first wind. They are watering at the mouth of the Patuxent, and have sunk a number of wells for the purpose. One of the men is a Swede, and says he formerly sailed from Baltimore, in a schr belowing to James Williams, which was bound to France when taken. He states, that he heard one of the officers of the admiral say, that their loss since they landed in the Patuxant was 1100 men.

"P. S. These men will start for Baltimore to-morrow."—*Ib.*

G. F. & J. Lindenberger,

Have removed their stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. to a place of safety and convenience, and having concluded to open them, they now offer an assortment for sale on their usual terms. Apply at No. 200 Market st.

sept 10 d

THE SHIP FINGAL.

Is expected to sail from NEW-YORK, for Europe on or before the 15th inst.—has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will take letters. For further particulars apply to

HENRY PAYSON & CO.

sept 10 d4t

FLOUR, WINE & RUM.

Superfine FLOUR, suitable for Bakers
Old Vidonia Wine, fit for immediate use,
West India RUM, *Warranted pure*
For Sale by
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS.

sept 10 d4t

EDUCATION.

MRS. O'CONNER'S Academy, corner of Charles street, opposite the New Church, is open for the reception of Boarders and Day scholars; she returns her friends and the public most grateful thanks for their patronage for many years, and solicits a continuance, promising careful attention to pupils committed to her charge.

sept 10 d4t

Baltimore & Frederick-town

TURNPIKE ROAD OFFICE,

No. 46, South st Sept. 8, 1814.

Agreeably to Charter an Election will be held at this Office, from 10 till 2 o'clock on MONDAY, the 3d of October next—for a President, Treasurer, and eight managers, to conduct the affairs of the company for the ensuing year.—The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. until after the Election. By order

JAMES NEILSON, Sec'y.

sept 9 law4t

Ten Dollars Reward.

Strayed from Mr. Nicholas Gorsuch's Tavern, High street, Old town, on the night of Tuesday the 30th ult. *TWO SMALL BAY MARES*; one is about 14 or 15 years old and has no particular marks at present recollected; the other 8 or 9 years old, has a star in her forehead, a saddle mark on her back, as large as a man's hand on which no hair grows; they are both lean, had collars on and are shod before only. Whoever takes up said mares and returns them to Mr. Gorsuch, or the subscriber in Chanceford township, York county, Pa. shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JESSE INLOES.

sept 10 eo4t*

PRINTING

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G. DOBBIN & MURPHY.