# AMERICAN
AND
## Commercial Daily Advertiser.

*BALTIMORE: Thursday, Sept 15*

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

## CAPTAIN PORTER'S LETTER.

*Copy of a letter from Capt Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

SIR—Agreeable to your orders of the 31st ult. I proceeded with the detachment of sailors and marines under my command, to the White House on the West bank of the Potomac, there to erect batteries and attempt the destruction of the enemy's ships on their passage down the river. Capt Creighton, Lieut. Clack, and several other navy officers, as well as Mr. Augustus Monroe, Mr. Ferdinand Fairfax, and several other citizens and officers of the Militia and Volunteer companies, hearing of my destination, volunteered their services on the occasion, and ably supported me through the arduous and fatiguing enterprize. By preceding my men, I arrived in company with the Hon. Secretary of State and Generals Hungerford and Young, on the evening of the 1st inst. at the spot fixed on, where I found a few militia belonging to General Hungerford's army, clearing away the trees to make room for mounting our cannon, which had not yet arrived, but which had been seen on their way down consisting of three long 18's and two 12's. Gen. Hungerford and Young had received orders to co-operate with me, to detach men on my requisition, and make such disposition of their forces as would effectually protect me in the rear in the event of the enemy's landing; the positions they were to occupy were also allotted to them by mutual agreement, when the enemy should attempt to pass, as it was believed that concealed by the thick woods on the high bank, they would be enabled to clear the enemy's decks with their musketry, and in a great measure divert his fire from our battery. At the moment of my arrival, one of the enemy's vessels of war, a brig of 18 guns, was seen coming up. General Hungerford and his men took their position in the woods; and two small 4 pounders that instant arriving, I caused them to be planted on the edge of the bank, and on the enemy arriving abreast of us we opened a brisk fire on him; having a fine breeze he was enabled to pass us, but could fire only one broadside as he crossed the fire of our field pieces and musketry; the militia continued following him up along the bank and greatly annoyed him by their well directed fire. In this affair we had only one man wounded, and we believed our elevated position rendered breast works useless, as it was remarked that none but the enemy's grape passed over us, his round shot went into the bank below. No men could have shown more zeal on the occasion than those composing the army, and if they committed any errors which gave rise to confusion, they proceeded from an over desire to injure the enemy. Of the conduct of the sailors and marines, I deem it unnecessary to say any thing; their conduct on all such occasions has ever been uniform. The evening of our arrival, two eighteen pounders reached our position, and next morning one of the enemy's bomb ships and two barges, one carrying a long 32, the other a mortar, commenced their operations upon us the first throwing shells in front, beyond the reach of our shot; the other flanking us on our right; several shells fell near and burst over our battery, and although the firing lasted all day without intermission, it had no other effect than to accustom the militia to danger. In the afternoon I took an 18 pounder to a more advanced point, about a mile distant, and commenced a fire on the bomb ship, which did so much execution as to draw on me the fire of all their vessels, including a schr. and an 18 gun brig which had dropped down that day. On the 3d the enemy was reinforced from above by another bomb ship and a sloop of war fitted up as a rocket ship. The latter anchoring within reach of our battery, we were enabled to play upon her with great effect, and compelled her to change her position. All this day and the succeeding night the enemy kept up a brisk fire on us of shot, shells and rockets. In the course of the day their prizes from Alexandria anchored above them, and out of the reach of our cannon. The work of our battery went on; five field pieces from four to six pounders arrived and were planted, and we had every hope of soon receiving some long 32 pounders from Washington; we built a furnace for hot shot, and time only appeared necessary to make ourselves formidable. The whole of the 4th and 5th, an incessant fire was kept up by the enemy night and day; he had once attempted landing at night, it is supposed with an intention of spiking the guns of our battery, but was repulsed by the picket guard. My former plan of annoying him by advancing guns was adopting to better effect than before. The rocket ship laying close in shore was much cut up by a 12 pounder and 2 6's carried to a point; scarcely a shot missed his hull, and for one hour we drew to this point the fire of all the enemy's force. The cool indifference of my sailors to the danger to which they were exposed was very remarkable, and the intrepidity of Capt. Griffith of the Alexandria Artillery, his officers and men, merit the highest eulogiums; they fought their six pounders until their ammunition was expended, and coolly retired with their guns, when ordered to do so, under a shower of enemy's shot.

We now, as if by mutual consent, ceased hostilities. Some thirty-two pounders arrived, carpenters were employed to make carriages, two mortars, a large quantity of ammunition and an abundance of shot and shells reached us; two barges were equipping, and every thing promised that we should speedily be put in a proper state for annoying the enemy. In the evening two frigates anchored alone above us, making his whole force two frigates, carrying 96 guns; three bomb ships, 30 guns; one sloop of war fitted as a rocket ship, 26 guns; one brig, 18; one schr 1; two barges, 2——Total 173.

The guns mounted in the battery were three 18 pounders, two 12 pounders, six 6 pounders and two 4's. My two mortars were without carriages, as were all my 32's, for notwithstanding every effort was made by the government at Washington to have them made there, as by myself on the spot, they could not be concluded in time.

On the morning of the 6th, the enemy shewed a disposition to move. I advised General Hungerford of the same, and prepared to meet them with hot shot. About 12 o'clock the two frigates got under way with a fair wind and tide, and stood down for us. The rocket sloop, bomb vessels, brig, schooner and prizes following in succession, the gun boats endeavoring to flank us on our right. I immediately dispatched an officer to General Hungerford, to request him to take the position agreed upon in the woods on the heights, but from the distance of his camp and the quick approach of the enemy, he was unable to march before the firing commenced, and after that period almost impossible, as I have understood, from the vast quantities of shot, shells and rockets which were showered over the hills, and fell among his troops.

As the enemy approached, a well directed fire was kept up from the battery with hot and cold shot, and my brave officers and men stood the broadsides of the ships with unparalleled firmness. I anxiously expected the militia would open their fire of musquetry, but was disappointed, the cause was not explained until after the firing ceased. Finding that the whole of the enemy's fire was directed at my force, and that in a few minutes all his force would be brought to bear on me, and (entertaining no hopes of preventing his passing) as some of my men had already been killed and wounded, I determined not to make an useless sacrifice; and when the enemy was on the point of anchoring abreast the battery, after sustaining his fire one hour and a quarter, I directed the officers and men to retire behind a hill on our left, and be in readiness to charge the enemy if he should land to spike our guns. The two frigates anchored abreast, the bombs, sloops and smaller vessels passed outside them, all pouring into the battery and neighbouring woods a tremendous fire of every description of missive. In the woods on the left, a company of riflemen from Jefferson county, Virginia, under Captain George W. Humphreys, greatly distinguished themselves by a well directed fire on the enemy's decks, as did a company of militia under the command of Capt. Gena, who was posted by me on the right. The first lost one man killed, and one sergeant and four privates wounded; the latter lost two privates killed. The company of artillery, which so much distinguished itself on a former occasion, behaved with no less gallantry to day; and it affords me much pleasure to observe, that the militia who came under my immediate notice, and were attached to my command, voluntarily or otherwise, conducted themselves in a manner which reflects on them and their country the highest honor. Many before the battle requested to be posted near me; and there was no instance where one offered to retire until I gave the order to retreat—and it was not necessary to repeat the order to rally. Capt Grayson of the marines is a brave and zealous officer—he had volunteered to come with his detachment under me at Baltimore. Those veterans who so much distinguished themselves under their gallant tho' unfortunate commander at Bladensburg, were all willing to try another battle—they have been again unsuccessful, but no less courageous; 2 of them have fallen.

Capt. Spencer of the U. S. artillery, late second in command at Fort Washington, and now in command of the officers and men stationed there, were attached to my command by the War Department—they have given the most unquestionable proof that it was not want of courage on their part which caused the destruction of that fort. Capt. Spencer, his officers and men merit the attention of their country, and have incurred my esteem—three of them were killed. The remnant of the crew of the Essex behaved as usual. Lieut. Barnwall received on this day his third wound. Dr Hoffman was also wounded in the head. To particularize the good conduct of each individual placed under my orders, would swell too much the bulk of this letter. Several Lieutenants and Midshipmen of the navy, as well as many young gentlemen of the neighbourhood, volunteered to serve under my order and near my person—they all conducted themselves with great courage, and made themselves of great utility before and during the battle, and I shall take an opportunity of making you more particularly acquainted with their names and merits. After the bombs, gun vessels and prizes had all passed, the frigate proceeded down and anchored abreast Indian Head, where a constant firing was kept up until after sunset; but I am fearful with but little success on our part.

The number we have killed and wounded on this occasion I cannot ascertain exactly; I am induced to believe, however, it does not exceed 30, and when we consider the constant fire which had been kept up by the enemy for the 4 days preceding their passage by the fort, we should esteem ourselves very fortunate—His damage can never be known by us. Some of his ships were much crippled, and I should suppose his loss considerable.

I have understood, that in order to bring their guns to bear on our battery, they cut away the upper part of their ports and took the inner trucks from their gun carriages.—When they had passed down, I sent a torpedo after them—it was heard to explode about nine at night, but I have not learnt the effect it produced.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient and humble servant,

D. PORTER.

Hon. WM. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

*Copy of a letter from capt. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, dated*

GEORGETOWN, Sept. 9.

SIR—The battery under my direction at the Indian Head, was of two small calibre to make much impression on the enemy, as they decended the Potomac on the 5th inst.—A single 18 pounder, which arrived only 30 minutes before the firing began, ill supplied with ammunition, was the only gun that could be of much service.

The field pieces 6 pounders under the direction of that excellent officer Major Peter, of the Georgetown, and capt. Birch of the Washington Volunteers, and captain Lewis of General Steward's Brigade, kept up a very spirited fire. These officers, together with captains Stull and Davidson, and their brave men, behaved in the handsomest manner, and rendered all the assistance their limited means afforded.

The ammunition of the 18 pounder, and of several of the sixes, being expended; and the fire of the enemy from two frigates, two sloops of war, two bombs, one rocket ship and several smaller vessels, being very heavy; it was thought adviseable by General Stewart, Major Peter and myself to retire a short distance in the rear. This was done in good order, after sustaining their fire for more than an hour.——General Stewart and Colonel Beall were much exposed during the whole time of the cannonading.——It would be presumption in me to speak in commendation of these veterans—I cannot, however, avoid expressing my admiration of their conduct. The few seamen (of the Guerrier) under the immediate command of Lieut. Read, of the Java, exhibited their usual bravery. Indeed, in the whole of this affair, every officer and man did his duty. Major Stewart of the 36th Regt. of Infantry was constantly with me and rendered all the assistance in his power.

The advantageous situation we occupied prevented the enemy from doing us much injury. Only one man was wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

O H. PERRY.

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

BOSTON, Sept. 8.

*IMPORTANT.*

## ADAMS FRIGATE BLOWN UP!

*By the Eastern Mail Stage, arrived last evening at 11 o'clock:*

*Newburyport, Sept. 7, 6 P. M.*—"Our navy has lost one of its brighest ornaments. The gallant Morris is said to be no more. The enemy with an overwhelming force approached Hampton on Saturday night. Capt. M. finding that it would be useless to make resistance, gave orders for his crew to leave the ship, and retreat to the shore, and as soon as every person was on shore but himself, he set fire to the train which led to the magazine, and then jumped overboard. And when last seen was swimming for the shore. The Adams immediately blew up with a tremendous explosion. Hampden was in possession of the enemy."

Before the Adams was blown up, a battle was fought which lasted half an hour. The greatest alarm prevails at Portland, 2000 militia were to march in there this day. The Public Mail is not allowed by the enemy to pass over the Penobscott.

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, CALEB STRONG, ESQ.
*Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the Constitution of this state "the Governor with advice of Council is authorised, in the recess of the General Court, to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned, if the welfare of the Commonwealth shall require the same."

And whereas, since the adjournment of the Legislature, events of a public and alarming nature have taken place, which in the opinion of the Executive of this State, require that the Legislature thereof should assemble at an earlier period than that to which it is now adjourned:

I do therefore, with the advice of the Council, hereby direct, that the two Houses of the General Court meet at the State House in Boston, on Wednesday, the fifth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, that such measures may be adopted, as in their judgment the present dangerous state of public affairs may render expedient. And, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and all others concerned, will govern themselves accordingly.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, this 7th day of September in the year of our Lord, 1814, and in the 39th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

*CALEB STRONG.*

By his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Council.
ALDEN BRADFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

*Head Quarters, Boston, Sept. 6, 1814.*

The war between the United States and Great Britain, have lately become more destructive, in consequence of violations of our territory by the forces of the enemy, which continue to menace our cities and villages, the shipping in our harbors and private property on shore; his Excellency the commander in chief.

Orders, the whole of the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, with arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, as the laws of the United States, and of this state require. Every man must likewise be provided with a good knapsack and blanket.——Captains of companies must realize it to be one of their most solemn and imperious duties, to see the law respecting arms and equipments efficaciously executed. But the commander in chief relies on the concurring aid of all the General and Field Officers, in encouraging the Company Officers in the discharge of their duty. The Major Generals and Commanding Officers of Divisions, will give the nesessary orders for an immediate inspection of their several Regiments by Companies. Every instance of deficiency of arms or equipments should be forthwith supplied by the delinquent individual, or by the town to which he may belong agreeable to the requirements of the militia Law.

The officers commanding Regiments, Battalions and Companies of Artillery will pay special attention at this interesting moment to the state of the Field Pieces, their carriages, and tumbrils———and see that every think appertaining to them is in the most perfect order for marching and for action; and particularly that suitable horses are always engaged and ready at any moment to be attached to their pieces, that they may be moved to any point required, with celerity. All the Companies of Artillery now to be called into immediate service besides the requisite supplies of fixed and other ammunition, will be furnished by the Quarter-Master General with prolonges and bricoles. The legislature of this State, always proud of its Militia, has been particularly liberal in its Artillery establishment. And the Commander in Chief promises himself, that, emulating the brilliant example of Knox and his heroic associates in the Artillery of the Revolution, they will be equally distinguished for their discipline as soldiers, and for their gallantry in the field.

Under possible events, the Cavalry of the several Divisions, may be in requisition. Every motive, therefore, of love of country, of honor and sympathy for their fellow citizens who may be suffering the perils of war, will prompt them to maintain the most perfect state of preparation, and to move, when called to the scene of action, with all the rapidity of which Cavalry is susceptible. The General Officers, and the Field Officers of Cavalry, as well as the Company officers, will direct their attention to the quality of the horses, and suffer no man to be mounted but upon a horse, sound and fit for actual service. A few bad horses may occasion irretrievable disaster.

The Commander in Chief having thus called the attention of all officers and soldiers of the Militia to the observance of their several duties at this eventful crisis, the more effectually to meet impending danger:—

Orders, That all the flank Companies, whether of Light Infantry, Grenadiers or Riflemen, of the 1st and 2d Brigades of the 1st Division; two Companies, viz the one at Andover and the other at Haverhill, of the 2d Division: all the Companies of the 3d Division, excepting the two companies in Charlestown; four companies of the 4th Division; five companies of the 5th Division; 6 companies of the 7th Division; and two companies of the 9th Division, do immediately march to the town of Boston, unless (in the mean time) otherwise directed. Each company will march to its place of destination by itself without waiting for any other corps.

These companies when assembled will be aranged into regts. or otherwise, as circumstances may dictate, and with the addition of 12 companies of artillery, will form an elite, or advanced corps of the Massachusetts militia. The field officers to command the regiments, and a general officer to command the whole, will hereafter be designated in general orders. The several companies of artillery to be annexed to the advanced corps will be furnished by the following divisions, viz. Two companies from the 1st. brigade, and one company from the 2d brigade of the 3d division; four companies from the 4th division; one company from the 5th division; and 4 from the 7th division.

Besides the above mentioned companies, the commander in chief orders a detachment of 16 companies of infantry to be immediately made from the 4th division, properly officered and arranged into two regts. which will march to Boston without the least unnecessary delay. Maj. Gen. Mattoon is charged with the arrangement of the regts.

From the 9th division the commander in in chief orders eight companies of infantry to be detached, properly officered, formed into a regiment, and marched to Boston. Major Gens. Mattoon and Whiton will assign field officers for the troops to be detached from their respective divisions; and the commander in chief relies on their experience and zeal, to carry this order into the most prompt and energetic effect. As soon as the troops commence their march, each Maj. Gen. will give notice of it to the adjutant general.

All the troops must be well armed, accoutred and equipped, and provided with ammunition, provisions, knapsacks and blankets, as the law requires. The men will be supplied with rations when they arrive at the place of destination, and will receive pay from the time of their being embodied.

The security of the town and harbor of Boston being an object of primary importance, the commander in chief while he wishes to direct the principal energies of the state to the attainment of this end, is solicitous to render the militia of Boston as efficient as possible. With this view he

ORDERS, The infantry of the 3d brigade of the 1st division, commanded by brig. gen. Welles, to be called out by regiments in rotation, two days successively, for the purpose of improving their discipline already respectable, and of enabling them to practice the higher duties of the field. This order is committed to brig. gen. Welles, whose knowledge in tactics, and animated zeal in the service of his country, must ensure to his exertions the highest effect. The order will continue in operation until revoked. The flank companies of this brigade will be reserved for other service.

The troops called into actual service by this odrer, will serve three months after they arrive at their ultimate rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

By his excelency's command,

J. BROOKS, Adjt. Gen.

*By the Burlington Mail.*

Last evening we received an extra Centinel of the 2d inst. It states, the enemy's forces have advanced into our country, and encamped in Champlain, 6000 in number, with 18 or 20 pieces of artillery, 200 dragoons, and 400 Indians. It is thought they mean to attack Plattsburgh. Major Appling, with his corps, are in Chazy, where our fleet is stationed. It is not known where the British fleet are. The militia of Burlington and Essex county have been ordered out en masse.

*Extract of a letter to the Keeper of the Coffee House Books*

"You may expect to hear of an action shortly—the enemy are within ten miles of Plattsburgh; their fleet within 18 miles. A new brig has just joined our squadron, and they are ready to meet them; their fleet is however said to be superior to ours. The inhabitants are generally moving from Plattsburgh."

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Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Patriot dated Portland, Sept 5—3 o'clock P. M.

"Much anxiety is entertained for the safety of Portland. Our regiment is ordered to appear on duty in half an hour. All ranks of men are ready to defend this place to the last extremity, and we doubt not we shall have the best very soon. Every one is making preparation for the foe. Now it is, that the draft authorised by the President is wanted. Unless some extra exertion is made, the enemy will have complete control of this quarter."

*From the Correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser.*

*Burlington, (Ver.) Sept. 6.*

"The last week has been nothing but a scene of anxiety and confusion in this quarter, owing to the numerous reports in circulation that the British were marching towards Plattsburgh. The fact being ascertained, that they are advancing, I sit down to give you a hasty sketch of the particulars, which came within my knowledge.

"Gen. Izard (is reported) by an order from the Secretary of War, has been directed, and actually marched with the principal part of his force to the west, to join Gen. Guines' or Brown's army, and has left Gen. M'Comb's brigade, with a few militia, at Plattsburgh. The whole force on our side will not exceed 2000 men, now at that place; that of the enemy, from the best accounts I can obtain, amounts to 6000, actually on this side of the lines, under the command of Gen. Brisbane, and a very large number (verbal accounts say 9000) at Odletown, headed by Sir George Prevost. An attack on Plattsburgh is momentarily expected. The inhabitants of that village are in the greatest consternation, and are moving their families and effects.

"Our fleet have left their moorings near the lines & have arrived off Plattsburgh. They have been reinforced by the new brig lately built at Vergennes. Should they be attacked by the enemy it is believed they will give a good account of themselves, to their country.

"By late advices from the north, I learn that there has been an arrival at Quebec from England in 26 days, which states, that the negociations for a peace (between the American and British Commissioners,) are wholly broken off. It is impossible for me to obtain any papers of an official nature, stating these facts to send to you; but the respectable source from which I have received the information induces me to think the intelligence correct."

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.

On Saturday afternoon last landed in this city the late prize crew, consisting of 17 men, besides three prisoners, of the ship Samuel Cummings, formerly the Magdalen, of New York, prize to the privateer Pike, capt. Devey, recently run on shore at Tybee and The Samuel Cummings was captured on 13th ult. She was from Trinidad, C[illegible] bound to Liverpool, with a cargo consisting of 1069 boxes and 100 hogsheads of Sugar and 29 bags of Coffee. She went on shore on one of the Hunting Islands to the southward of our bar on the night of the 23d ult. and was lost, nothing having been saved from her but the coffee and a part of the ship's rigging. She was a fine coppered ship of 400 tons burthen. The prize master remained with the wreck in the hope of saving something more from it.

The schr Transit, of *Baltimore*, sailed from New York for Europe, on Wednesday the 17th ult. with a Messenger and Despatches.


# AMERICAN
AND
## Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *THURSDAY, Sept. 15.*


Since our publication of Monday last, every exertion has been made by a people determined to be free—So true it is, that when a people say "THEY WILL BE FREE," it shall be so—Under the protection of a kind Providence, to whom all honor and glory should be ascribed, the inhabitants of Baltimore, assisted by the adjoining districts, have done their duty to themselves and to their country.

We cannot, as yet, describe the various particulars of this tremendous conflict——All we can say with truth (until we have authentic accounts from the proper authorities) is that, on Monday, an advanced corps from our garrison, consisting of a part of the Third Brigade, and two companies of Volunteers attached to the 5th Regiment met the enemy shortly after the landing at North Point, and gave them battle, or retreated as circumstances required, until the enemy's columns reached within 5 miles of the City.

On Tuesday morning, the enemy's fleet arranged in a most formidable half circle before Fort M'Henry, to the amount of about 30 sail, which kept up a most furious attack with shot, shells, and rockets, for 21 hours, without any intermission.

About one o'clock, yesterday morning, he advanced his bomb and rocket vessels beyond Fort M'Henry into the Patapsco, and threw a number of shells and rockets towards the city itself—but he was here met by a most tremendous and well directed fire not only from the main fortress, but also from the forts Covington and Patapsco, principally manned by our gallant seamen, which obliged the enemy to retire with precipitation; and yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, their fleet got under way and went down the river.

In consequence of this signal discomfiture, the enemy's land forces have retired, but whether they have re-embarked we cannot learn to a certainty.

Our loss in the various engagements have not been so great in number, as of several valuable citizens, who died or bled in defence of their country—The enemy has suffered a loss, as near as can be ascertained, of about 100 men—Among them is their leader, General Ross, who made so distinguished a figure in the attack on Washington, when the *Goths* destroyed the noble buildings sanctified by the name of the truly illustrious and ever to be revered WASHINGTON.

As soon as the commanding officers shall be pleased to make out a regular statement of the important transactions of these three days, we shall freely give it a place in our paper.

We conclude this hasty and imperfect sketch with observing that although the enemy has been baffled in his late attack, it will be proper for our citizens to be still on their guard, and to be completely prepared to give them as warm a reception as they did on the memorable 12th, 13th, & 14th days of September, 1814.

We have only to observe that as soon as the attacks of the enemy shall cease, we shall resume our accustomed duties and publish the *American* in its usual shape with its usual spirit.


## 200 DOLLARS REWARD.

Some villain or villains broke into a bed-chamber of my house on the night of Thursday the 8th inst. and stole therefrom $600 in specie, put up in two bags, marked I. W. and $900 in notes—two of them each $100, the rest in 20, 10, and 5 dollars each; among the 20's was one on the Bank of Baltimore, which had been torn across in a slanting direction, and mended with a piece of red silk about ¾ inch broad, cut close to the note at one side only. No person slept in the chamber for several nights. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of thief and return of the money, and in proportion for any part thereof.

JOHN WETWOOD,
No. 2, corner of Bridge & Union sts. O. T.
sept 15 d4t*

## FOUND,

A small SUM OF MONEY, in notes. The owner may have it by describing the notes and paying for the advertisement. Enquire of the printers.
sept 15 d4t

## A Bay Mare Missing.

A Bay Mare with a white star in her face, and a small strip of skin rubbed off the hind side, was taken from a black boy, by a trooper, on the retreat from North Point, last Monday. The person will leave her with the subscriber or at Hart's stables and be suitably rewarded. In the holsters was a pair of brass barrelled pistols.

J ROBINSON,
96, Market st.
sept 15 d4t

## STRAYED

Away from the subscriber, living near the Falls Turnpike gate, a small RED COW; with small horns, and a hole on each, a white spot in her forehead like a heart, a white streak across her shoulder, and white on the end of her tail. Three dollars reward will be given to any person that will bring her home.

SOLOMON RUTTER.
sept 12 d4t

## A Blooded Sorrel Mare,

Six years old completely broke to the saddle of great beauty and action.

ALSO,

A Grey Horse 6 years old, of very fine figure, suitable for a military man, for sale—Apply at Lilly's Stables, corner of South Howard and Lombard streets.
sept 12 d4t