# AMERICAN
AND
## Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *Friday, Sept 16*

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
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*From the Boston Palladium of Friday.*

### CHAMPLAIN FRONTIER.

A gentleman who left Burlington on Monday last, informs, that the British Army was within seven miles of Plattsburg on Sunday noon, and an attack was hourly expected.—The British troops which first passed the Champlain frontier consisted of 5000; but they were subsequently joined by 8000 more. At Plattsburg we had 1500 regulars and 2000 militia, who had thrown up new fortifications, and were determined to make the best resistance in their power. Our fleet was in the harbor, and the British approaching. It is said there is a considerable amount of public property at P. Great alarm prevailed at Burlington and at all the towns on the Lake. The enemy may be expected to make considerable progress with his superior force, before any effectual retistance can be made; but we hope that a rising en masse in the interior of New York, and reiterated attacks, will convince him that hostile feet cannot long tread our soil with impunity. The casualties of war are the stimuli of the brave; and Heaven generally favors courage, when displayed in domestic defence. Miracles appear sometimes to be wrought in its favor.

Additional troops have recently arrived at Quebec.

The British have taken possession of the Isle of Motte, and are fortifying it.

### LATEST FROM PLATTSBURG.

A gentleman who arrived in last evening's stage from the vicinity of Plattsburg, informs that he saw a person who left that place on Monday—He reported that the British were within a few miles of Plattsburg, advancing—that the New York militia were flocking into the place; that the British and American fleets were within four miles of each other; and that a battle between them was hourly expected.—The Vermont militia were turning out for the defence of their frontier.

### SQUADRON OFF GLOUCESTER.

*From Salem, Thursday, 11 o'clock.*

Col. Tappan has arrived in town from Gloucester, and brings the following from Sandy Bay—This morning about day-break, 5 barges full of men from three frigates and one 74, landed at Sandy Bay, and took possession of the fort, in which were 4 guns and 10 men—took the men prisoners—turned the guns upon the town—fired into the meeting house, where the alarm bell was ringing. The companies from the forts, and the militia from Gloucester to a man, went to their assistance, and succeeded in driving the enemy off and making 13 prisoners. One American prisoner taken in the fort jumped from a barge and was drowned. Some killed and wounded on both sides.

*From Gloucester, Sept. 7.*

To-day a number of ships made their appearance before the town. One of them, the fishermen say, has a great number of gun carriages and wheels lashed to different parts of the ship, apparently for guns for shore use. They sent three of their barges into our harbor, to learn, I believe, the depth of water, took a small sloop, and towed her out. The forts fired several guns at them, but to no purpose.

*Sept. 8, morning.*—Several barges have landed at Sandy Bay, where all is alarm. They have taken the fort there, [said to mount two 9's and two 6's] destroyed the guns and the barracks, and made prisoners of the guard—We took one of their barges with 13 men—the others have gone off to their ships.

P. S. One of the enemy's ships is now standing in for Sandy Bay, under a press of sail.

The Court Martial at Halifax, for the trial of the officers and crew of the ship Leopard, for her loss in the St. Lawrence, was held on board the Chesapeake! It will be recollected it was the Leopard that attacked the Chesapeake in 1806

Five American prisoners of war escaped from Halifax about 10th August. There names are not given.

### BRITISH PENOBSCOT EXPEDITION.

*Extract of a letter from Wiscasset, Sept. 6.*

"I have been on a journey to the Eastward. When I arrived at Camden, I learnt the enemy had taken possession of Belfast, where he had landed 700 men without opposition, promising the inhabitants to leave it in four days after an expedition up the Penobscot. They then sent 5 vessels and 1000 men up the river to destroy the Adams, which we learnt last night they had accomplished. I make no doubt they have also taken or destroyed the Victory and other vessels at that place. We have a report that they have destroyed the vessels at Frankfort. I have not heard of their destroying any property on shore as yet.

Several Northern and Eastern members of Congress have reached this city on their way to the seat of government.

*From the Albany Register of Friday.*

### POSTSCRIPT.

An express arrived in this city last evening bringing the unpleasant intelligence of the capture of the village of Plattsburgh, by the British forces under the command of Gen. Brisbane. The express left Plattsburgh on Tuesday afternoon, and states, as we are informed, that the enemy entered the town about 11 o'clock, that they were met about seven miles from the place by about 800 militia, supported by Major Wood and 200 regulars—that considerable skirmishing took place, in which a few of our men were killed and wounded—that Major Wood and the regulars retreated to the fort, and the enemy took possession of the village, which had been previously deserted by the inhabitants.

Our regular force in the fort is stated to be about 2000 effective men—well provisioned, and no doubt is entertaiued of their being able to make a bold and vigorous stand.

The enemy have taken possession of the Isle of Mott, and obliged a number of the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to the British government.

*Extract of a letter dated London, July 9.*

The court of appeals have this day reversed the sentence of condemnation in the case of the Reward, Hill; and decreed ship and cargo to be restored on payment of the expences on the part of the crown, not the captors expences.)

[The Reward, above named, was a license vessel that sailed from Salem in Oct. 1812, bound for Lisbon, with a cargo of flour, was taken into St. John's (N. B.) and condemned.]—*Salem Gazette.*

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A letter has been received in this city which says that an express reached Albany on Friday evening, stating that gen. Macomb had been brced to retire with his troops to a fort near Battsburg, and to leave that village to be taken possession of by the enemy.

*From the Albany Argus of Friday.*

### FROM THE NORTH.

The enemy have taken possession of Champlain, with a large force under gen. Brisbane and threaten an attack on Plattsburg from which place we had no accounts by last mail.

A letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated the 2d inst. states, that a British mail from Kingston to Montreal was taken and brought to the Harbor on Wednesday the 31st ult. and sent by express to Gen. Brown; that the British threatened an attack upon the Harbor with a powerful force; that the troops which had been landed on Gravelly Point (and reported to be 4000) were only 9 boat loads, instead of 50. All the fleet were out except the Jones.

The militia of Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario and the counties west, have obeyed the requisition of the governor and the call of gen. Porter, with alacrity and promptitude highly honorable.

Our correspondent at Herkimer states, that the requisition for 1200 militia, from the counties of Oneida, Herkimer and Montgomery, to march immediately, has been countermanded by colonel Mitchell; from what cause is unknown.

*From the Albany Argus, Sept. 10.*

### FROM THE NORTH.

"Thn enemy's force was at Champlain last evening, (says our correspondent, in his communication dated Plattsburg, Sept. 4,) but had orders to take up their line of march this morning. They had taken Isle La Mott, and compelled the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty. Maj. General Moores had ordered out all the militia of his division, and as the works of defence were very strong, it was believed that Plattsburgh could not be taken without regular approaches by seige. The inhabitants had mostly left the village with their effects; the enemy were 6000 strong. Our fleet arrived at Plattsburgh the 1st inst.

### AN EXPRESS

To the Governor brings the intelligence, that on Tuesday, the 6th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. the British, commanded by Gen. Brisbane, advanced to Plattsburgh and took possession of the village on the north side of the river. A party of 300 regulars, under Major Wood, and about 700 militia, all that were on the ground, met them 3 miles from the village and skirmished with them a great part of that distance,

The works are well fortified and will be ably defended—reports also say, that the British are fortifying Isle La Mott.

"According to our last accounts from Belfast, they were intrenching themselves and landing their artillery, which indicates an intention to remain there*; but as all communication between that place and the country is cut off, it is impossible to give correct accounts.

"I have seen Mr. Stevens, of Castine, who informed me that Gov Sherbroke was there, that four of the British officers quartered at his Steven's house, and that they informed him that a large fleet, say 40 sail,† was daily expected to join the fleet, and that Portsmouth and Boston would be attacked—the number of troops in the fleet said to be 7000.

*Belfast is on the west side of Penobscot River.

†Some troops are supposed to be on their way; and Lord Hill may bring some out with him, if he is coming.

### FURTHER OF THE LOSS OF THE ADAMS.

*Extract of a letter from Newburyport, Sept. 8.*

Parts of the crew of the late U. States ship Adams, have arrived at Portland. When they left Hampden no accounts had been received of captain Morris. It is stated that when he fired the train which blew up his ship, he expected to have found a boat alongside, but being disappointed, threw himself overboard and made for the shore.

Captain Morris had before expressed his determination that the Adams never should be taken by the enemy.

Our sailors and troops fought valiantly, while the battle lasted, but the superior force of the enemy rendered opposition unavailing.

A gentleman from the Lakes who had read a Montreal paper of the 2d inst. states that it contained no news. It gave a statement of all the troops which had arrived in Canada this season. On the 1st inst. 8000 British regulars passed through St. Johns, on their way to join the army at Champlain.

*From a Bermuda paper, of July 27.*

On Sunday arrived, the Royal Oak, Rear Admiral Malcolm, with a fleet, having on board 2 brigades of artillery, one company of Royal sappers and miners, the 4th or king's own, and the 44th and 85th regts. under the command of gen. Ross; being part of the force destined to chastise the insolence of America. The remainder of the army were embarking at Bordeaux, and their arrival may consequently be daily expected.

*News of the Negociation in Europe.*

A letter has been received at New York from St. Barts, which states, that the 10th of August was the day fixed for the meeting of the American and British Commissioners at Ghent.

### IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Troy, to a gentleman in this city, dated 8th Sept.

"We are all in bustle—all in confusion—the alarm drum has sounded and we are all called forth (en masse) to march immediately for Plattsburgh, which has been recently taken by the British, by reason of all the troops which have been stationed there, having gone to the West. We are all called out to march to defend our country.'

### INVASION OF CONNECTICUT.

From the Way Bill of the Enterprize Stage.

HARTFORD, Sept. 6.

Mr. JONES—Letters and passengers in the stage state, that the enemy landed this morning at Guilford, from 500 to 1000 men, and had set fire to a number of buildings. The intelligence had reached New Haven, when the military were immediately ordered out, and at 2 o'clock, people were moving their effects from New Haven. The force of the enemy of Guilford is differently stated—some say, one 74, three frigates, and two schrs. others, 3 frigates and 3 tenders, the force landed is however, said to be about 1000.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

The Mechanics of Boston, to evince their readiness to co-operate by manual labour in measures for the defence of that town and Naval Arsenal, have tendered their services to the Commander in Chief, to be directed in such a manner as he shall consider, at this eventful crisis, most conductive to the public good.

By the schr. Com. Decatur, capt. Dougherty, in 12 days from St. Bartholomews, we learn, that a Russian ship had arrived there in 28 days from Bordeaux, laden with provisions. The Russian stated, that all the French civil and military officers, for Martinique and Guadaloupe, had embarked on board a squ. d-on under the command of Admiral Linios, and were to sail from France, for those Islands, shortly after the Russian ship.

A letter received by a gentleman in this city from Burlington, dated Tuesday evening, Sept. 6, states that "a heavy cannonading has been kept up almost incessantly. It commenced about 7 o'clock this morning.

"There is a light this evening in that direction, some think it on fire, but I think it is not—all conjecture."

*Consecration*—On Thursday the 1st inst. in Christ's Church New-Brunswick, the Rev. Dr. James Kemp, Rector of St. Paul's parish Baltimore, was consecrated to the holy office of Bishop, to act as suffragan Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of Maryland, to which he has been elected by the convention of the Church in the said state The act of consecration was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop White of Pennsylvania, presiding Bishop, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart of New York, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore of Virginia. Prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Croes, and a sermon preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White.—*E. Pos.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

### CAPT. MORRIS.

A passenger in the Eastern Stage on Saturday evening informed us that the gallant Capt. Morris has arrived at Portland, with all his crew, on their way to Portsmouth, to join Com. Hull.

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PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

The second brigade of drafted militia was yesterday ordered into actual service, and will immediately proceed to the encampment.

Brigadier General Cadwallader left town yesterday to take command of the troops encamped at Kennet Square.


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BALTIMORE: *FRIDAY, Sept. 16.*


*From the Federal Gazette.*

The scenes which we have witnessed here for the last four days, although full of alarm and danger, have given our fellow citizens a confidence in each other and in the preparations made for the defence of this city which has almost removed every fear of our ultimate success. To give even a sketch of the transactions which have just passed in our view, with correctness, we are aware is not, at this time practicable. The inaccuracies in the following outline we hope will meet with that indulgence which is due to the occasion.

The British force that advanced up the Bay on Saturday last reached the mouth of the River on Sunday morning; the vessels containing the troops proceeded to North Point about 12 miles South East of Baltimore, and commenced debarking during the night; the Frigates, Bomb Ketches and Barges, entered the River, and approached the Fort and City.

Between 3 and 4000* of the enemy effected a landing at North Point during the night of Sunday and Monday morning and commenced their march towards this city. They were met about three miles from their landing by Gen. STRICKER, having under his command the infantry of the 3d Brigade, the York Volunteers, a company of Artillery with some Cavalry and Riflemen amounting to 3000. These troops had arrived the evening before on the ground where they prepared to give the enemy battle, who advanced slowly under cover of the woods. About noon, a small party of about 150 Infantry and Riflemen were detached from our line to reconnoitre; they provoked an attack from the enemy which soon after became general along the front line of troops composed of the 5th Regiment (with the York Volunteers) under Col. STERETT, the 27th Regiment under Col. LONG, and Capt. MONTGOMERY'S Artillery.

From the disposition which it was judged proper to make of our troops, not more than one half of them were engaged; these, although wholly militia, fought with a bravery and perseverance highly honorable to them and destructive to the enemy. The action continued about an hour and a quarter, and during the last quarter the firing of musketry was rapid and incessant. Severely galling as it was, our front line bore it with firmness and returned it with energy, until the enemy by superior numbers had out flanked them, when they were ordered to retreat—and even then it was with difficulty that the repeated commands of their officers, who saw the imminent danger of their being surrounded, could induce them to retire.

Our loss during the action in killed and wounded although not great in number, was distressing on account of the value of the lives at risk. Every man who fell or was injured, was a respectable citizen, for whom a large circle of intimate friends and relatives felt deeply interested. The only officer killed on our side was James L. Donaldson, Esq. Adjutant of the 27th Regiment, and one of the Delegates from this city to the General Assembly of this State—a number of our officers were wounded, but we have not sufficient information to particularize; we have, however, the pleasure to hear that none of their wounds are dangerous.

The loss of the enemy, if we may credit the accounts given by some deserters and prisoners, greatly exceeded ours in number, but what principally compensated (if any thing could compensate) for the death of our brave and respected fellow citizens, was the loss sustained by the British army in the death of their enterprizing, brave, and, we may justly add, respectable commander Gen'l Ross—The hero of Bladensburg; the captor and destroyer of our capitol was doomed to meet his fate from militia, of whom he had spoke with contempt; and, the citizen soldiers of Baltimore have the honor of retrieving in some degree, our national character from the disgrace sustained at the seat of government, by the destruction of the successful leader of that daring invasion.

* *The number of the enemy is generally supposed to have been from 7 to 8000.—Edits. Am.*

After the action our troops retired towards Baltimore, and were followed slowly and at a distance by the enemy; who approached, on Tuesday within two miles of our entrenchments. Preparations were making by our Major General to cut off their retreat, and Gen. Winder with the Virginia militia were detached for that purpose. But the enemy discovering, or suspecting the design, decamped suddenly in the night and embarked with great precipitation, only a few of them being taken prisoners, although closely pursued, in their rapid retreat.

Much praise is due to the Virginia militia, and indeed to the troops generally called here to our aid, for their active vigilance and patriotic endurance of fatigue, which has been incessant and extremely harrassing for the last four days. They enjoy however the gratifying consciousness of having contributed to protect our homes, every thing dear to us from the attack of ruthless invaders.

"On Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, the first division of the enemy's fleet, consisting of 6 bomb-ketches, some rocket ships and barges, with a number of frigates, were formed beyond the reach of the guns of Fort M'Henry, when they commenced the bombardment of that Fortress. The firing continued near 24 hours without any intermission; during which time 1000 bombs were sent at us. On Wednesday morning from 12 till half past 2, the frigates, sloops of war and barges, within gun shot, kept up a tremendous and incessant roar, which was answered and repelled with the greatest spirit and firmness by Major Armistead and his garrison in Fort M'Henry, and the officers and men of the battery at the Lazaretto, North side of the Bason, the six gun battery and Fort Covington on Patapsco South Branch.

"During more than an hour an incessant blaze of fire was emitted from the naval semi circle of several miles, north, east and south of the Fort. The fire from the Forts was equally animated and constant. At one time, a rocket-ship and five barges passed through the shower south of Fort M'Henry and cheered, thinking themselves cure of reaching the cove at the south-west snd of the city, whence they could, unannoyed, have burnt the town; but as they passed from the 42's of the great fortress, the narrow channel brought them under the 18's and 24's of the upper batteries; here, crippled and discouraged, barges began to tow out the disappointed squadron. The Fort being warmly besieged at every angle, continued the cannonade till the fleet drew out to their line of safety, two and a half miles. The bombardment continued till day-light, when the fleet was called off. There were four men killed and about 20 wounded in Fort M'Henry, during the gallant defence."

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### DIVISION ORDERS.

*Division Head Quarters, New Church-st.*
September 15th, 1814.

Brigadier General WINDER congratulates the troops of his command upon the suspension of the severe duty to which they have been exposed for the last four days.

The Garrison of Fort M'Henry under the command of Major Armistead, are entitled to, and receive, the warmest acknowledgements and praise from the Brigadier General for their steady, firm and intrepid deportment during an almost incessant bombardment for twenty four hours, during which time they were exposed to incessant shower of shells.

The militia Artillery of the 3d Brigade under Captains Nicholson and Berry and Lieut. Pennington vied with the regulars in a firmness and composure which would have honored veterans, and prove that they were worthy to co-operate with the regular artillery, infantry and sea fencibles in defence of that important post Maj. Armisted receives also the warmest acknowledgments of the Brigadier General commanding, for his able, vigilant and exact arrangements before and during this period of arduous duty, as well as for the uniform zeal, vigor and ability he has discovered in his preparations for the defence of the post immediately committed to his charge, as for the prompt and efficacious manner in which he has complied under great and perplexing difficulties with demands from all quarters for ammunition.

Lieut. Col. Stewart and Major Lane, neither of whom were required to expose themselves in this dangerous post, will please accept the Brig. General's warmest acknowledgments for the handsome and gallant manner in which they volunteered to take command of the regular infantry; who, with their officers and men, have evinced the most resolute and steady intrepidity in the midst of imminent and long continued danger.

The Squadron of U. S. Light Dragoons under captain Bird have proved by the indefatigable and bold manner in which they have constantly kept upon the very lines of the enemy under the fire of his guards and the regular and exact intelligence which they have constantly given of his situation, that they want nothing but an opportunity to signalize themselves. The bold and intrepid charge which sergeant Keller, of capt. Bird's company, made upon the rear guard of the retreating enemy with but three dragoons in which he dispersed a guard of 18 fusileers taking 6 of them prisoners in despite of their fire and that of a four pounder within half cannister distance which made three discharges at him deserves the highest approbation, and the skill and dexterity with which he accomplished this bold achievement proves he will be competent to a more considerable command to which the justice of his government will no doubt advance him.

Brigadier-General Douglass with his entire brigade of Virginia militia have evinced during four days of the most active and arduous duties, under the severest privations of rest and refreshment, in constant exposure to the unusual inclemency of the weather for the season, a patience, obedience, and alacrity for the most dangerous duties which cannot be surpassed; and the prompt and eager pursuit in which they yesterday engaged, after the retreating enemy, in the midst of heavy and constant rain after such a series of suffering and fatigue, is the best evidence which can be given that the patriotism which so promptly led them to the fied in defence of their country, was bottomed upon a courage which dangers and difficulty cannot subdue.

Lieut. Col. Griffin Taylor with his regiment also of Virginia militia who was left in charge of the defences in part on the Ferry Branch, has proved by his judicious arrangements and the zealous manner in which he was supported by his men and officers, that he only wanted an occasion to prove himself and them the worthy coadjutors of their countrymen.

The enemy has retired from our city and it is to be hoped under such circumstances as will deter him from again attempting it.—Those gallant Virginians will have the consolation of believing they have essentially contributed to its safety.

The enemy however has at present only taken refuge in his ships—he still remains in our vicinity and may and probably will return if he knows there is the least relaxation of vigilance or readiness. The commanding officers of corps and detachments will therefore exert themselves with unremitted diligence to repair the damages of the late fatigue and exposure—to refresh their troops and hold them in readiness for moving at a moments warning.

By order,

ROBT. G. HITE,
Ass't Adj't General.

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### AMERICAN MARINE LIST.

*New-York, Sept. 10.*—Ar. on Saturday, the fine fast sailing Br brig. Eclipse, (late Empress of this port) Stansbury, prizemaster from Buenos Ayres, for Liverpool, a prize to the privateer Chasseur, of *Balt* captured on the 15th Aug. off the W. Islands. The Chasseur was out but 27 days fr N York. The prize is laden with 12,000 hides, 16 bales nutria skins, (furs) horns, and 60 tons of plg iron, to Stevenson & Goodwin; the brig is coppered to the bends, and armed with 14 9 prs. The U S S Peacock captured and burnt, off the Isle of Flores, the latter part of July, the Br. brig Stranger, which was in co from the same port. The P. had watered at the Isle of Flores. Spoke the Br. brig Vittoria, laden with salt and cork, fr Oporto for Newfoundland, prizemaster Hyer, a prize to the letter of marque brig Spark Bowyer of this port. The Br. S. of W. Thames and Calypso were sent out after the Peacock, fr Fayal, where she had sent her prisoners ashore from the Stranger. To the E. of the bank the prize to the Spark, was boarded by the privateers David Porter, of Boston, and Grampus and Whig, or Patapsco, a large black ship to leeward, which the Whig went in chase of.

On Friday night about 30 miles E. of the Hook was chased by the Saturn razee, another sail in sight at the same time. A fine Am. ship, laden with seal skins, which had been gone 2 years, came into Buenos Ayres, and was taken possession of by the Br. frigate Nevius, by whom she was sent to Rio Janeiro. The ship had a Br. Licence, and the capt with part of his crew were left on shore at Buenos Ayres. Passenger in the Eclipse, James H. Mackell, of Liverpool.

A brig loaded with fish, ar. at Elizabeth City on the 3d inst. and a schr at Washington, also loaded with fish; both prizes to the privateer Herald, Miller of this port.

The privt. Leach of Salem, has sent in a schr. with a small cargo of drygoods, rum and plaister. She has also captured 2 other small vessels, one ransomed, the other given up, after taking out some articles.

*Boston, Sept. 9.*—Ar. sloop Betsey, Sears, from Plymouth, came out on Wednesday evening, and saw nothing.

Sailed L. of M. schr. Tuckahoe, Wilson, of *Balt.* for Philadelphia.

A schr. tender to the Leander, was in Cape Harbor on Tuesday morning getting under way. A square stern boat, which she had captured and ransomed for $6000 had just left the harbor.

On Wednesday ar. in town, capt. Damon, late of the fishing schr. of Boston. He sailed from here on the 10th ult. and on the 20th was boarded from H. B. M. brig Peruvian, 7 leagues from Monhegan, and the register endorsed that the Diamond was not to fish out of sight of land nor out of sight Cassia's Ledge. On the 24th was boarded again from the same brig, the brig Rifleman in co.; and the Diomond was destroyed for being out of sight of land, as they said, but if the weather had not been hazy the land would have been visible. Two days afterwards the capt. and hands were set on shore at Mount Desart. One fishing schr. was also destroyed by the Rifleman.

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## MAYOR'S OFFICE,

*City of Baltimore, 16th Sept. 1814.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on Monday, the 3d of October next, an election will be held, agreeably to law, in the several wards of the city of Baltimore for two members of the First Branch, and for one member of the Second Branch of the City Council for each respective ward—and for sixteen persons, qualified to be members of the First Branch of the City Council, as electors of the Mayor, two of whom to reside in each of the wards—And on the same day and at the same places, an election will be held for two members to represent the fifth district of the state of Maryland in the House of Representatives of the United States—Also for two members to represent this city in the House of Delegates of the state of Maryland.

EDWARD JOHNSON,
*Mayor of the City of Baltimore.*

sept 16 dte

## 4th Company, 27th Regt.

All the members of the 4th Company, 27th Regiment, under my command, are ordered to report themselves to me at my quarters immediately.

BENJAMIN EDES.

sept 16 d4t

## Baltimore County to wit:

This day Peter Douglas brought before me a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore county, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, a blazed face and three white feet, supposed to be about seven years old, shod all round, his common gait a pace.—Given under my hand this 11th day of September, 1814.

JAMES GITTINGS, Jun.

The owner of the above Horse is desired to call at the subscriber's living, near Levi Hollingsworth's factory, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PETER DOUGLAS.

sept 16 d4t*