FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON, September 21.

Copy of a letter from Major General Smith to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Baltimore, Sept. 19.

SIR—In compliance with the promise contained in my letter of the 15th inst. I have now the honor of stating, that the enemy landed between seven and eight thousand men on Monday the 12th instant at North Point, fourteen miles distant from this town. Anticipating this debarkation, General Stricker had been detached on Sunday evening with a portion of his brigade, on the North Point road. Major Randal, of the Baltimore county militia, having under his command a light corps of riflemen and musquetry taken from General Stansbury's brigade and the Pennsylvania volunteers, was detached to the mouth of Bear Creek, with orders to co-operate with General Stricker, and to check any landing which the enemy might attempt in that quarter. On Monday, Brig. General Stricker took a good position at the junction of the two roads leading from this place to North Point, having his right flanked by Bear Creek, and his left by a marsh. He here awaited the approach of the enemy, having sent on an advance corps under the command of Major Heath of the 5th regiment. This advance was met by that of the enemy, and after some skirmishing it returned to the line, the main body of the enemy being at a short distance in the rear of their advance. Between two and three o'clock, the enemy's whole force came up and commenced the battle by some discharges of rockets, which were succeeded by the cannon from both sides, and soon after the action became general along the line.—General Stricker gallantly maintained his ground against a great superiority of numbers during the space of an hour and twenty minutes, when the regiment on his left (the 51st) giving way, he was under the necessity of retiring to the ground in his rear, where he had stationed one regiment as a reserve.—He here formed his brigade; but the enemy not thinking it adviseable to pursue, he, in compliance with previous arrangements, fell back and took post on the left of my intrenchments, and a half mile in advance of them.—In this affair the citizen soldiers of Baltimore, with the exception of the 51st regt have maintained the reputation they so deservedly acquired at Bladensburg, and their brave and skilful leader has confirmed the confidence which we had all so justly placed in him. I take the liberty of referring you to his letter for the more particular mention of the individuals who, new to warfare, have shown the coolness and valor of veterans; and who, by their conduct on this occasion, have given their country and this city an assurance of what may be expected from them when their services are again required. I cannot dismiss the subject without expressing the heartfelt satisfaction I experience in thus bearing testimony to the courage and good conduct of my fellow townsmen. About the time General Stricker had taken the ground just mentioned, he was joined by Brig. General Winder, who had been stationed on the west side of the city, but was now ordered to march with General Douglass's brigade of Virginia militia, and the U. S. dragoons under Captain Bird, and take post on the left of Gen. Stricker. During these movements, the brigades of Gens. Stansbury and Foreman, the seamen and marines under Com. Rodgers, the Pennsylvania volunteers under Cols. Cobean and Findley, the Baltimore artillery under Colonel Harris, and the marine artillery under Capt. Stiles, manned the trenches and the batteries—all prepared to receive the enemy. We remained in this situation during the night.

On Tuesday the enemy appeared in front of my entrenchments at the distance of two miles, on the Philadelphia road, from whence he had a full view of our position. He manoeuvred during the morning towards our left as if with the intention of making a circuitous march and coming down on the Harford and York roads. Generals Winder and Stricker were ordered to adapt their movements to those of the enemy so as to baffle this supposed intention. They executed this order with great skill and judgement by taking an advantageous position, stretching from my left across the country, when the enemy was likely to approach the quarter he seemed to threaten. This movement induced the enemy to concentrate his forces (between one and two o'clock) in my front, pushing his advance to within a mile of us, driving in our videttes and shewing an intention of attacking us that evening.

I immediately drew Generals Winder and Stricker nearer to the left of my entrenchments and to the right of the enemy, with the intention of their falling on his right or rear should he attack me; or, if he declined it, of attacking him in the morning. To this movement and to the strength of my defences, which the enemy had the fairest opportunity of observing, I am induced to attribute his retreat, which was commenced at half past one o'clock on Wednesday morning. In this he was so favored by the extreme darkness and a continued rain, that we did not discover it until day-light. I consented to General Winder's pursuing with the Virginia brigade and the U. S. Dragoons; at the same time Major Randall was dispatched with his light corps in pursuit of the enemy's right, whilst the whole of the militia cavalry was put in motion for the same object. All the troops were, however, so worn out with continued watching, and with being under arms during three days and nights, exposed the greater part of the time to very inclement weather, that it was found impracticable to do any thing more than pick up a few stragglers. The enemy commenced his embarkation that evening, and completed it the next day at 1 o'clock. It would have been impossible, even had our troops been in a condition to act offensively, to have cut off any part of the enemy's rear guard during the embarkation, as the point where it was effected was defended from our approach by a line of defences extending from Back River to Humphrey's creek on the Patapsco, thrown up by ourselves previous to their arrival.

I have now the pleasure of calling your attention to the brave commander of Fort M'Henry, Maj. Armistead, and to the operations confined to that quarter. The enemy made his approach by water at the same time that his army was advancing on the land, and commenced a discharge of bombs and rockets at the fort as soon as he got within range of it. The situation of Major Armistead was peculiarly trying—the enemy having taken his position at such a distance as to render offensive operations on the part of the fort entirely fruitless, whilst their bombs and rockets were every moment falling in and about it—the officers and men being at the same time entirely exposed. The vessels, however, had the temerity to approach somewhat nearer—they were as soon compelled to withdraw. During the night, whilst the enemy on land was retreating, and whilst the bombardment was the most severe, two or three rocket vessels and barges succeeded in getting up the Ferry Branch; but they were soon compelled to retire, by the forts in that quarter, commanded by Lt. Newcomb, of the Navy, and Lt. Webster, of the Flotilla. These forts also destroyed one of the barges, with all on board. The barges and battery at the Lazaretto, under the command of Lieut. Rutter, of the Flotilla, kept up a brisk, and, it is believed, a successful firing during the hottest period of the bombardment. Major Armistead being seriously ill in consequence of his continued exposure to the weather, has rendered it impossible for him to send in his report. It is not, therefore, in my power to do justice to those gallant individuals, who partook with him the danger of a tremendous bombardment, without the ability of retorting, and without that security, which in more regular fortifications is provided for such occasions. The only loss sustained at the fort, is, I understand, about 27 killed and wounded—amongst the former I have to lament the fall of Lieuts. Claggett and Clemm, who were both estimable citizens and useful officers.

From General Stricker's brigade, the return of the killed and wounded has not yet come in. It is supposed, however, to amount to about 150—among the former, this city has to regret the loss of its representative in the State Legislature, James Lowry Donaldson, Esq. Adjutant of the 27th Regt. This gentleman will ever be remembered by his constituents for his zeal and talents, and by his corps for his bravery and military knowledge.

I cannot conclude this report without informing you of the great aid I have derived from Com. Rodgers. He was ever present and ever ready to afford his useful council, and to render his important services. His presence, with that of his gallant officers and seamen, gave confidence to every one.

The enemy's loss in his attempt on Baltimore, amounts, as near as we can ascertain it, to between six and seven hundred killed, wounded and missing.—Gen. Ross was certainly killed.

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

SAMUEL SMITH,
Maj. Gen. Com.

Colonel *JAMES MONROE,*
Acting Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from brig. gen. Stricker, to Maj Gen. Smith, dated

Head Quarters, 3d Brigade,
BALTIMORE, Sept. 15, 1814.

Major Gen. S. Smith,

SIR—I have the honor to report to you, that in obedience to your orders, I marched from Baltimore on Sunday the 11th inst. with part of my brigade, as the advanced corps of the army under your command. My force consisted of 550 of the 5th regt. under lt. Col. Sterrett; 620 of the 6th under lt. col. M'Donald; 500 of the 27th under lt. col. Long; 450 of the 39th, under lt. col. Fowler; 700 of the 51st under lt. col. Amey; 150 riflemen under capt. Dyer; 140 cavalry under lt. col. Biays, and the Union Artillery of 75 men, with 6 4 pounders under capt. Montgomery, making an aggregate of 3185 effective men. I moved towards North Point by the main road, and at 8 o'clock P. M. reached the meeting house near the head of Bear Creek 7 miles from the city. Here the brigade halted, with the exception of the cavalry who were pushed forward to Gorsuch's farm, 3 miles in advance, and the riflemen who took post near the blacksmith's shop, two miles in advance of our encampment. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 12th. I received information from the advanced videttes that the enemy were debarking troops from and under cover of their gun vessels which lay off the bluff of North Point within the mouth of the Patapsco river. I immediately ordered back my baggage under a strong guard, moved forward the 5th and 27th regts. and my artillery to the head of Long-Log-lane (so called) resting the 5th with its right on the head of a branch of Bear creek and its left on the main North Point road, while the 27th was posted on the other side of the road in line with the 5th, its left extended towards a branch of Back river. The artillery I posted directly at the head of the lane in the interval between the 5th and 27th. The 39th occupied a ground 300 yards in the rear of the 27th, and the 51st the same distance in the rear of the 5th extending each parrallel to the front line. The 6th regt. was thrown back to a position a short distance this side of Cook's Tavern, and a half a mile in the rear of the 2d line. My orders were, that the 5th and 27th should receive the enemy, and if necesssary, fall back thro' the 51st and 39th, and form on the right of the 6th or reserve regt. The riflemen were ordered to the skirts of a thick low pine wood beyond the blacksmith shop, with a large sedgewood in front, that as the cavalry were still in advance who would inform of the enemy's approach, they might take advantage of the covering of the wood and annoy his advance. I soon learnt that the enemy's advance party was moving rapidly up the main road, and the cavalry continually announced their progress. I flattered myself with the hope that the riflemen would soon proclaim by a galling fire their still nearer approach. Imagine my chagrin, when I perceived the whole rifle corps falling back upon my main position, having too credulously listened to the groundless information that the enemy were landing on Back river to cut them off. My hopes of early annoyance to the enemy being thus frustrated, I threw the riflemen on the right flank of my front line, thereby with the addition of a few cavalry very well secured that flank. My videttes soon brought information that the enemy in large force was enjoying himself at Gorsuch's Farm. Insulted at the idea of a small marauding party thus daringly provoking chastisement, several of my officers volunteered their corps to dislodge it. Capts. Levering's and Howard's companies from the 5th, about 150 in numbers under maj. Heath of that regt. capt. Aisquith's and a few other riflemen in all about 70; one 4 pounder and 10 men under Lt. Stiles, and the cavalry, were immediately pushed forward to punish the insolence of the enemy's advance, or, if his main body appeared, to give evidence of my wish for a general engagement. The latter purpose was soon answered; this small volunteer corps had proceeded scarcely half a mile before the main body of the enemy shewed itself, which was immediately attacked. The infantry and riflemen maintained a fire of some minutes, and retired with some loss in killed and wounded; the cavalry and artillery owing to the disadvantageous grounds not being able to support them. In this skirmish major Heath's horse was killed under him—At half past 2 o'clock the enemy commenced throwing rockets across my left flank, which seemed harmless, and had no other effect than to prepare my line for the sound of artillery, which was soon commenced by us on the enemy's right column then pushing across towards my left, and returned by their 6 pounders and a howitzer upon my left and centre. The cannonade was brisk for some minutes, when I ordered my fire to cease until the enemy should get within close range of canister; seeing that my left flank was the main object of the enemy, I brought up the 39th into a line on the left of the 27th, and detached 2 pieces of artillery to the left of the 39th; still more securely to protect my flank, col. Amey of the 51st was ordered to form his regiment at right angles with my line, resting his right near the left of the 39th. This order he badly executed created for a moment some confusion in that quarter, but was soon rectified by the efforts of my aid de camp and brigade majors, who corrected the error of col. Amey, and posted the 51st in its ordered position.—The enemy's right column displayed and advanced upon the 39th and 27th. The 51st, unmindful of my object to use its fire in protection of my left flank in case an attempt should be made to turn it, totally forgetful of the honor of the brigade, and regardless of its own reputation, delivered one random fire and retreated precipitately, and in such confusion, as to render every effort of mine to rally them ineffective. Some disorder was occasioned in the second battalion of the 39th by the flight of the 51st, and a few gave way. The fire now became general from left to right; my artillery in the centre poured forth an incessant volley of cannister upon the enemy's left column, who were endeavoring to gain the cover of a small log house, about 50 yards in front of the 5th—which, however precaution had been taken to fire, so soon as captain Sadler's Yagers from the 5th, who were originally posted therein should be compelled to leave it. The enemy's line advanced about 10 minutes before 3 o'clock, with a severe fire which was well returned by the artillery, the whole 27th, the 5th except the three companies of Captains Levering, Howard and Sadlers, which were much exhausted by the advanced skirmish of the two former—and the ordered retreat of the latter to resume their positions in line;—and from the first battalion of the 39th, who maintained its ground in despite of the disgraceful example set by the intended support on the left. The fire was incessant till about 15 minutes before 4 o'clock, when finding that my line now 1400 strong was insufficient to withstand the superior numbers of the enemy, and my left flank being exposed by the desertion of the 51st, I was constrained to order a movement——back to the reserve regiment, under Colonel M'Donald, which was well posted to receive the retired line which mostly rallied well. On forming with the 6th, the fatigued state of the regiments and corps which had retired, and the probability that my right flank might be turned by a quick movement of the enemy in that direction, induced me, after proper deliberation, to fall back to Worthington's mill; which I was the more persuaded to, by my desire to have the 6th regt. whose officers and men were eager to share the dangers of their brother soldiers perfect and in good order to receive the enemy on his nearer approach to the city. All retired as I could wish, and were ready to act as circumstances might require. In this situation you found the Brigade on the morning of the 13th, somewhat fatigued, but with increased confidence in ourselves, and renewing our preparation for the annoyance of the enemy alone, if deemed proper, or in conjuction with any other force.

I have thought it due to the merits of my Brigade, to detail thus fully their whole movement, and I feel a pride in the belief that the stand made on Monday in no small degree, tended to check the temerity of a foe, daring to invade a country like ours, and designing the destruction of our city, in whose defence some of the best blood of the country has already been spilt, and for whose safety and protection the citizen soldiers of the 3d Brigade are ready to suffer every privation, and meet every danger Should report be true (and I doubt not the fact) that the enemy's commanding officer, Major General Ross was killed in this action, and that the enemy suffered in proportion to his superior numbers, I shall feel still more the valuable consequences of our figh .

The conduct of many company officers and privates, was such as I calculated on—that of most of my field officers also merits my particular notice. Major R. K. Keath of the 5th who led on the advanced party to bring on the action, behaved as became an officer; the facts of his first horse being killed under him in the first skirmish, his second being badly wounded, and himself receiving a contusion in the head by a musket ball, in the general action, are ample proofs of his bravery and exposure in discharge of his duty.—Lieutenant Col. Sterett, and Major Barry of the 5th, gained my highest approbation, and they unite with all in praise of Captain Spangler and his company of Volunteers, from York, Pa. then attached to their command; also of Adjutant Cheston, who is slightly wounded: Lt. Col. Long of the 27th, and his field and company officers, did well; this whole regiment were unsurpassed in bravery, resolution and enthusiasm. My Brigade has to bewail the loss of Adjutant *James L. Donaldson*, who fell in the hottest of the fight bravely discharging the duties of his commission. Lt. Colonel Fowler, and Major Steiger of the 39th did their duty in every respect, they speak highly of the Volunteer companies of Captain Quantril, from Hagerstown and captain Metzgar from Hanover Pensylvania. Captain Quantril is wounded. Captain John Montgomery, commanding my artillery, gained for himself and his company lasting honor.——Captain Aisquith, and his company of riflemen, merit my thanks.—Ensign Wilmot, commanding the company of United Volunteers of the 5th, and many of his men, distinguished themselves. To Brigade Majors Calhoun and Frailey, I am under great obligations for the prompt, and zealous performance of their duty. To my Aid de-Camp, Major George P. Stevenson, too much praise cannot be given, his industry in every arrangement before the fight, and in animating the whole line was conspicuous; his zeal and courage are of the most ardent kind, the sprightliness of his manners in the most trying scenes had the happiest effect upon all to whom he had to communicate my orders; and the precision with which he delivered my commands, could be exceeded only by the coolness with which he always saw them executed He was animated, brave and useful. Major William B. Barney, and Adjutant Lemuel Taylor, of the cavalry, who having no opportunity of distinction in their regiment owing to the grounds, did me great service, the former in aiding Capt. Montgomery, the latter in conveying my orders through the whole. Mr. Robert Goodloe Harper deserves my thanks. He visited me just before the action; accompanied the advanced party, and aided me much throughout. The brave soldiers under my command have suffered many privations, and I recognise among our killed and wounded many valuable men; of which I will make a report in a few days.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN STRICKER,
Brig. Gen. Com. 3d Brigade, M. M.

FROM THE PATUXENT,

We learn, that, on Tuesday, there were two or three vessels of the enemy lying in the mouth of the river. There is no foundation for certain reports of his movements which were industriously circulated yesterday. The government has established lines of videttes in every direction, on whose information the utmost reliance may be placed. Perhaps, therefore, the wisest course would be to listen to no reports in respect to the movements of the enemy, but such are promulgated from that official source which would entile them to credit. We shall, whenever worthy of notice, communicate to the Public *all* the information on this hand which reaches the city from an authentic source.—*Nat. Int.*

We understand that a loan of 200,000 dollars has lately been made to the government by John P. Van Ness, Esq. as Chairman of a committee in behalf of the Banks of this District, to be applied to the defence of the District.—*Ib.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Several other members have attended since those whose names we enumerated, viz.—Messrs Chace of Vermont, German of New York, Goldsborough of Maryland, Stone of North Carolina; Bibb of Georgia.

No business was yesterday done in this body, except the appointment of one or two of the standing committees.

HOUSE OF REPESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

No other business being offered to the consideration of the House, they took up.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. *Fisk, of N. Y.* the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union. Mr. *Macon of N. C.* in the chair, and the message yesterday received from the President of the U. States was taken into consideration.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. *Fisk of N. Y.*

1. *Resolved*, That so much of the message of the President of the U. States as relates to the subject of foreign affairs, be referred to a select committee.

2. *Resolved*, That so much as relates to our Military Establishment be referred to a select committee.

3. *Resolved*, That so much as relates to our Naval Establishment be referred to a select committee.

4. *Resolved*, That so much as relates to our Revenue be referred to a select committee.

5. *Resolved*, That so much as relates to the classing and disciplining of the Militia be referred to a select committee.

The resolutions having been severally concurred in,

The committee of the whole rose and reported the resolutions to the House.

Mr. *Bradley of Vt.* offered the following amendment to the Standing Rules and Orders of the House, assigning as a reason the distinctness and importance of each of the two subjects now confided to one committee.

"That, instead of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures there shall be appointed two standing commitees, the one to be stiled the Committee of Commerce, and the other the Committee of Manufactures, to consist of seven members each."

This motion lies on the table of course until to morrow.

The House adjourned.

AMERICAN AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *FRIDAY, Sept. 23.*

The length of the official letters of Major General Smith and Brigadier General Stricker, added to our limited means of publication, compel us to omit a number of articles prepared for this day's American.

AUCTION ROOMS,

216, MARKET STREET.

APPLETON & POOR,

OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE,

Three cases best Constitution Cords
Few bales Duffell Blankets
Common Blue and Fine Cloths
London Pins and Needles

sept 23 d4t

ELECTION.

This is to give Natice,

That an Election will be held at Gadsby's Hotel, on Tuesdsy the 4th day of October, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for a President, six Managers and a Treasurer, of the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike road company, agreeably to their charter of incorporation.

JAMES NEILSON, Sec'ry.

sept 23 dte

BROWN'S ACADEMY.

The friends of the institution and the public generally are respectfully informed that the business of the Academy, was resumed September 6th The Gentleman appointed to succeed Mr. Acworth is qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, Book-keeping, Algebra, and the elements of Euclid, with its application to the practical branches of the mathematicks French and Spanish as usual by Mr. P. S. Granier.

sept 23 2awtt

A BROWN KNAPSACK,

No. 112. B. U. V 5th Regt M M.

Containing a Surtout, Blanket, Shirt, Vest, Pantaloons and pair of Shoes, was put into a cart, near North Point, on Monday the 12th inst. Any person giving information at this office where the same may be found shall be suitably rewarded.

sept 23 d4t

WAS LEFT

With the subscriber, living at the corner of Bond and Dulany streets, Philadelphia road, on the 9th of this month, *a DARK BAY HORSE* with a collar and blind bridle on; 9 years old; with a star in his forehead; shod all round;—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN BURGESS.

sept 23 d4t*

MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States—District of Cape Fear.

By virtue of an Interlocutory Decree from the Hon. Henry Potter, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for said District will be sold at WILMINGTON N. C. on Thursday the 13th day of October next, the entire cargo of the Swedish brig Freundschaft, consisting of

21 *Bales*, 65 *Cases*, 2 *Boxes and* 8 *Trunks*,
Containing the following GOODS:

Stockinets
Volant Robes
Linen Cambric
Thread Sleeves emb'd with bracelets
Veils embellished, new fashion
White Chapel Needles
Superfine Hats
Turkey Pellicats
Superfine Cambric or Muslin Fancy Prints
Twilled Mad as Handkerchiefs
Mahogany dressing cases with instruments
Mahogany Desks
Ladies Work Boxes, Pearl Beads
Ridicules, Sprig and Gilt, Ornamental Combs
Cruet Frames plated, Glass do. Bottle do.
Inkstands with Frames
Gentlemen's Tool Chests
Best single burnished Gold Waiters
Dressing Cases
Fruit Baskets
Morocco Snuffer Trays
Silver form Coffee Pots
Do Tea Pots
Do. Drinking Cups
Japan Boxes, Plated Spoons
Tumbridge Ware
Tea Pots
Tambour book Handkerchiefs
Hair Cord Jaconets
Worsted Robes, Worsted Leno do.
Stout Calicoes
Black and White Tamboured Veils, Shawls.
Ladies satin stitch Dresses in gold and silver and plain
Coloured Handkerchiefs and Shawls
Dark ground fancy curtain calicoes
Purple Bandanas
Diaper Towels, Printed Quilting
Nett Braces with and without buckles
Plated Brackets
Do. Soup Ladles and Snuffers
German Flutes
Mahogany cases and Razors
Mahogany dining and card Tables, inlaid
Superfine black and white Silk Nett
Black Patent Nett Gauze
White silk Lace
White Lace half handkerchiefs
White Lace Shawls
White Lace Dresses richly embroidered in colours
Black Shawls and Dresses
Ladies white silk Mitts
Tamboured Silk Sleeve Bracelets
Tin Ware
Medicine
Iron Liquor
Carpeting
Bright Brass Pans
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Letter Paper, Hot Pressed
Red Wax, Wafers
Vice Cushions
Table do.
Parasols
Cloth brushes
Hair do
Bodkins, Darning Needles, &c. &c.

ALSO

55 packages Verdigris
274 bundles of Iron Hoops
20 cases Sheet Iron
20 casks of Porter
40 carboys of Oil of Vitriol.

ALSO

111 *Bales*, 148 *Cases*, 38 *Boxes*, 18 *Casks*, 10 *Sacks and* 2 *Bags of*

MERCHANDIZE,

Invoices of which have not been found but a part of which have been opened.
46 of the cases contain *INDIA GOODS.*

OTHER PACKAGES:—

Corded Casimeres
Muslins of various kinds, qualities and paterns
Silks
Silk and Cotton Stockings
Tin Foils
Silver Plated Candlesticks
Silver Plated branch do
Leno Gauze
Osnaburgs, &c. &c.

The entire cost of the above Cargo, as near as can be ascertained from invoices and Cockets in England, was from 40 to 50,000 pounds sterling, and has been received in excellent order.

Conditions of Sale, CASH.

J. C. DUNBIBIN, *Deputy Marshal.*

sept 20 d8t

HORSE STOLEN.

On the morning of Monday the 13th inst. the subscriber's stable was broken open and a grey horse stolen therefrom; he has a short mane and tail; 14½ hands high; well set and supposed to be about 11 years of age; he kicks up when first mounted. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for the horse and thief, on prosecution of the thief to conviction, or five dollars for the horse alone.

JOHN BURGESS.

sept 24 d4t*

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 4th inst. an apprentice to the Tanner's business, named *CAMP HOLLAN*; about 18 years of age; 4 feet 10 inches high; slim made; pale face; light eyes; white hair. The above reward but no charges will be paid if brought home. All persons are forbid harbouring said boy at the peril of the law.

BALTZER HITSELBERGER.

sept 23 d4t*

Washington Artillerists,

You are ordered to assemble in Water street head of Cheapside, on Sunday morning next, the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect due to the late *Thomas V. Beeson*, who so nobly fell in defence of his country at the siege of Fort M'Henry; the *Independent Artillerists* are particularly requested to attend, also the relatives and friends of the deceased. By order

JOHN MACKEY, Junr. Sec'ry.

sept 23 2t

LARGE BREAD.

The subscriber has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS in George street, opposite the Circus, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James; and hopes, by unremitting attention, to share a part of public patronage. I flatter myself the Bread shall not be inferior to any in the city, both for weight and size. Persons calling as above can be supplied, for cash only.

JOHN H. HASWELL.

sept 23 d4t

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G. DOBBIN & MURPHY.