AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: Monday, Sept 26

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
W. PECHIN & G. DOBBIN & MURPHY
(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)
No. 4, Harrison-Street.

Daily Paper $8—Country Paper $5 per annum
All Advertisements appear in both.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.

THE EVENTS AT PLATTSBURGH.

Extracts from a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated Burlington, Sept. 15.

"Com. M'Donough is a religious man as well as a hero, and prayed with his brave men on the morning of the victory. He was asked how he escaped amid such carnage; and replied, pointing to Heaven, there was a power above which determines the fate of man.

"He had repeatedly to work his own guns when his men at them were shot, and 3 times he was driven across the deck by splinters, &c.

"The Steward's wife of the British ship was on board, and unfortunately killed in the battle.

"It is said, but is I think an exaggeration, that M'Donoagh took more prisoners than he had men.

"At one time, during the battle, M'Donough had all his guns on one side but two dismounted, when he wore his ship. The enemy endeavouring to do the same, failed, and gave him an opportuity to rake him.

"Our superior gunnery is again proved, as the enemy had 2 to 1 of ours killed and wounded, and they had locks to their guns, which we had not.

"The gallies did but little, and the enemy's gallies, which were but distant spectators, pulled off when they saw their fleet was beaten.

"It is said our commodore intends to go to the Isle au Motte to see Sir George's battery there.

"A rooster was on the shrouds of the Saratoga, and repeatedly crowed, which animated the sailors, as they considered it a good omen.

"Gov. Prevost has made a precipitate retreat. Some think it is a *ruse*, to draw our men across the Rubicon; but I think not.

"The Saranac has been a fine place for our militia, for on the banks was nearly all the execution done. The enemy repeatedly attempted to ford it, but were repulsed every time but the last, when a few officers and men got over, but afterwards straggled into the woods, and surrendered to our men, Sir George retreated without calling them in.—Four Lts. are here (Baker's) on parole. They speak in terms of admiration of the kindness of Macomb, but are very severe in their remarks upon their Sir G. They say had Wellington, or even Brisbane (whom they term a fire-eater) commanded, they would have had Plattsburgh forts. They say they have beaten the cleverest soldiers in the world and have now been taken by a rabble.

"Their captain, (Purchess) they say was killed by the militia, while holding up his white jacket as a flag.

"The Vermont militia are returning, but the N. York militia are still flocking into Plattsburgh, as there are but regulars enough to man the Fort. Many deserters came into Plattsburgh yesterday, and many more are in the woods. Brooks has greatly distinguished himself at Plattsburgh."

Defence of Boston.—Brig. Gen. Dearborn, of the Massachusetts Militia, son of Maj. Gen. Dearborn, of the army of the U. States, has been appointed to command the Forts in Boston harbor, and yesterday established his head quarters at F. Independence. On embarking on board the revenue cutter, and on his landing at the foot, salutes were fired.

On Sunday a draft was made of 800 state guards to augment the garrisons at Forts Independence and Warren and the Boston quota immediately conveyed to F. Warren; and the quota from the neighboring towns were yesterday landed at F. Independence. This draft is commanded by lt. col. Dudley; and one of the battalions is under maj. Dean.

The great increase of troops at F. Warren, and the approach of the inclement season, make it proper there should be no delay in building extensive barracks.

An expedition of troops from the interior of Maine into the province of New Brunswick would probably either compel the British to abandon Penobscot to defend their own colony, or punish them for their temerity if they continued to retain possession. Expeditions from Vermont, &c. into Canada may be expected, if the enemy does not altogether abandon the invasion of the U. States.

According to a Proclamation issued on the 22d day of August, last Tuesday, was to have been observed in Canada as a day of General Thanksgiving.

Requisition on several towns in Barnstable County.

A gentleman who came to town last evening from Eastham, which he left on Sunday noon, informs that a flag was sent there on Wednesday last, the two officers from the Spence and Leander, British men of war, then lying off Truro—demanding $2000 as a ransom for the salt works at that place, and and threatening to destroy the place in case of refusal.

An answer was required in 15 minutes; but as the weather was unfavorable, and a meeting of the owners of the works was necessary, the officers were prevailed on to remain that night.

Early next morning a committee from the town went on board the Spencer, and obtained a reduction of the ransom to $1200, and promising to restore or make good some baggage belonging to the Leander, which was in the boat Despatch, which went on shore at Cape Cod some weeks since. This baggage was libelled, and is now on trial.—Eastham is allowed to the first of Oct. to fulfil this agreement.

Capt. Ragget informed the Committee he had orders to destroy all the towns which were assailable. That it was an unpleasant business to him; and therefore on his own responsibility he would accept a stipulated sum and spare the towns. He said these orders were in consequence of depredations committed by our troops in Canada. [But if any of our forces have done wrong, injuries beyond a fair balance are now offences.]

Capt. R. said the dismantled vessels of a ransomed town on the Cape would be spared but its vessels in employ would be taken.

Similar demands have been made on other towns where the salt works are situated, viz. $4000 Brewster, 2000 of Wellfleet. The latter, it was said had agreed to comply; and the former was expected.

A boat from the ships was standing into Orleans on Sunday, and it was expected a similar demand was about to be made there. Fears are also entertained for the other towns on the Cape.

Capt. R. was desired to give permission for vessels of the places to carry salt to market to raise the ransom money; but he refused.

He said he was determined to destroy Barnstable, for some indignity, as he said, offered to one of his officers who went there with a flag.

Gentlemen from Portland, in last night's Mail Stage, brought no additional information respecting the enemy's movemenss on the Eastern shore.—Signals were up at Portland yesterday morning, for an inward bound brig. The letter of marque brig Dash sailed from there on Saturday.

Patriotic Spirit of Dorchester.

In addition to the doings of the town of Dorchester, as a town, we are informed that a company has been formed from the citizens who are exempted from the militia. The preamble to their rules and regulations is as follows:

"We the subscribers, inhabitants of Dorchester, being exempted from military duty; but considering the present alarming and critical state and situation of our town and country exposed to the calamities of a destructive and perilous war, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a military Company of Association, for the purpose of defending the lives and liberties and property of ourselves, our neighbors and fellow citizens, should the enemy land or attempt to land, or make war upon us, on our own soil and territory—But in forming this association we do not mean to express any opinion whatever, respecting the justice, necessity, policy or expediency of the war;—nor do we, as an association, intend either to disapprove of the motives or conduct of its authors. We leave these decisions to our fellow citizens, to posterity, and to "the judge of all the earth;" but we will endeavor that our conduct shall be such as will meet the approbation of our own consciences, and be beneficial and honorable to ourselves and families, our town and country.

And, although we fondly hope and trust, that, in this unhappy contest, scenes of slaughter and devastation will not open to our view, but that we may remain undisturbed at our own peaceful homes and firesides; yet we are persuaded that the only way to avoid threatened danger, is to be prepared to meet it with spirit and unanimity; and the surest method of preventing evils, is to be ready to encounter them boldly.—And when we find the enemy hovering round our shores, and apparently ready to begin the works of "trying which can do the other the most harm," we consider ourselves as sentinels, placed upon the watch towers of our rights and liberties; and we will not sleep on our posts when danger may be nigh. We do therefore agree to form an association as aforesaid—and we promise and pledge ourselves to each other, that we will support and carry into effect the following rules and regulations."

[Rules and regulations, consisting of 7 articles, were unanimously agreed upon.]

CANADA.

QUEBEC, Sept. 1.

AMERICAN WAR.

This continent, if we may credit the reports circulated after the arrival of the Canso is doomed for a long while, to be the seat of war. Every day evinces what we have all along supposed, that nothing but the misfortunes of a war, in which the strength of each country will have been decidedly tried, will induce the Americans to abandon their pretensions,* which have arisen from their success in the Revolutionary war. If it be true, that the British Government has insisted upon such terms as will keep the power of the United States within bounds compatible with the safety of the British possessions in this part of the world, and the general interests of Great Britain,† the present elevated rank of that power seems to be a sufficient guarantee, that the war will be conducted with vigor.

FORT ERIE.

We deplore, in common with the whole of our fellow citizens, the result of the attack on Fort Erie. It is an accident to which the best conducted armies and bravest troops are liable.

It is quite sufficient, that, on such occasions, we should have to mourn the loss of many friends, and the cause of our country injured, without being also assailed with the remarks of the innumerable ignorant and presumptuous persons, who are always ready to erect themselves into censors of what they do not understand, and to desseminate opinions which, to say the least of them, can do no good.

* What pretensions?

† The pretensions by this appear to be on the side of Britain.

From a London Paper of July 5.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the Anglo Sicilian Army, dated from Genoa, May 12.—"The Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Sir J. Murray, at Tarragona, is to assemble forthwith at Valencia, whither all the Officers required in evidence are proceeding. There is a surmise a part of this army being intended to form a small expedition to America; and it receives credit from the circumstance of some artillery, with the 3d and 8th battalions of the King's German Legion, and the 6th and 21st regts. having received orders to embark for Gibraltar.

During the last few days the sale has been going on of Mr. Cochrane Johnston's effects, he having fled to France.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Extract of a letter from Stonington, dated September 18.

"Yesterday afternoon the people of Mystic fitted out their captured barge, and hoisted British colours, for the purpose of decoying a sloop which was suspected to be aiding the enemy. They boarded her without exciting any suspicion, and the following dialogue ensued between the two captains—

"*Barge*—What are you doing?

"*Sloop*—I have been supplying your Commodore.

"*Barge*—With what?

"*Sloop*—Soap, candles, onions, &c.

"*Barge*—Have you a pass,

"*Sloop*—Yes;"—and produced it.

"*Barge*—This is a good pass to go into Mystic with. Make sail immediately."

"The captain of the sloop offered the barge a bill of sale of the sloop, and a present of 500 dollars, but they were rejected, and the vessel brought in. She is about 35 tons burthen, and belongs to the westward."

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

By last Night's Northern Mail.

The Northern mail of last night brought the following intelligence.

On the 2d inst. Sir George Prevost issued a proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of New-York, insidiously stating that he did not wage war against the peaceable unoffending inhabitants, but against the *government* of the U. States! Thus attempting to separate the people from the government.

BURLINGTON, Vt. Sept. 9.

The last accounts we have from the British army, left them at Champlain fortifying. Sir G. Prevost, it appears, instead of being on his way to repair old works at Ticonderaga, is buissily employed inerecting new jones on the congnes of his own territory.

Died, on the 15th inst. Major Ebenezer Beebe, of the 6th regt. U. S. infantry.

The town of Poughkeepsie was illuminated on Monday night in consequence of Com. M'Donough's victory on Lake Champlain.

From the Boston Centinel.

Advices from Halifax, to Friday last, state that a vessel had arrived there from England, which she left 3d Aug. and the current report by her was, that the negociation would be broken off, and our envoys be obliged to return.

From the Daily Advertiser.

It is reported, in such a shape that we are inclined to believe it, that a gentleman has arrived in town from Halifax, which place he left on Friday last, and that intelligence to Aug. 3 had reached Halifax. One article of this is said to be that the negociations with our ministers had been deferred until an express renunciation shall be made by our government of the principle on which the hostage prisoners were confined.

The story that the negociations have been broken off, or that the British government have refused to commence them, we do not consider entitled to credit. There are several reasons for supposing this improbable.

Sir John Sherbrooke has returned to Halifax.

The following information is handed us by a gentleman from the Grand Menan. About the 1st of Aug. last a wreck supposed to be of a schooner of about 40 tons drifted ashore on the Southern head of this Island. The timber of the schooner was principally oak, except her beams and deck, which were mostly pitch pine. The outside planks were all spiked on with iron spikes. Her masts, &c. were all gone. The wreck was first discovered by Nathan Steele of Mooze Pecker Reach. The body of a man was found in the hold which was taken out and buried. A protection belonging to Samuel Spear dated in 1811 and a parole for the some person dated Jan. 25, 1814, on board his Majesty's ship Burster, with permission to go to Philadelphia, were found in a protection box, with some other papers. Some money was taken out of the vessel, in gold and silver—it was reported by some as much as $5000. Some coffee was found loose in the hold, three watches, two good quadrants and a good spy glass. Further information can be given by Mr. William Tibbets, of Mooze Pecker Reach.

Half past 12 o'clock, morning.

Perhaps your subscribers look with attention, for events of interest from the District of Maine; we have only time to inform you, that we have conversed with intelligent gentlemen from that quarter, who say that nothing of importance has transpired since your last account; that Wiscasset, one of the places which was expected to be the next object of the British expedition, was perfectly calm; and that they, at Wiscasset, were under the impression that they should hear of an attack some place further westward.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Gen. Brown's Third Victory.

By the steam boat Paragon, this morning, we have received, from the Albany Register Office, the following copy of a handbill published at Utica on Tuesday, and received in Albany too late to reprint before the departure of the boat. It is a letter from captain Varnum, of the U. S. army, to Mr. Hitchcock, postmaster at Utica.

Utica Gazette Extra, Sept 20—6 P. M.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY!

We have been politely favored with a letter of which the following is a copy, just received by express from Buffaloe.

BUFFALOE, Sept 18.

Dear Sir—Our gallant little army on this frontier has again signalized itself by gaining a brilliant victory over a part of the enemy's forces near Fort Erie. Two of the enemy's batteries were carried—the guns spiked—the trunnions broken off, and their magazines blown up.

The action lasted more than two hours—we took near 400 prisoners, among whom are 12 officers. Our loss, except in officers, was small. The enemy's loss could not have been less than 800 men killed, wounded and taken.

We have to lament the loss of col. Gibson, lieut. col. Wood, and 3 or 4 subaltern officers killed.

Gen. Ripley, col. Aspinwall, maj. Trimble, and a few subaltern officers wounded. Gen. Davis, of the militia was killed; gen. Porter slightly wounded, besides some other officers, names not known.

Upon the whole, it was one of the most brilliaat sorties ever made; and succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. VARNUM. *M. Mitchell, esq.*

A report is in circulation, said to be brought by a naval officer who arrived in the steam boat from Plattsburgh, that at the moment of his departure from that place, the rear-guard of sir George Prevost's army, consisting between four and five hundred men, principally Germans, had deserted from his camp, and were then coming into Plattsburgh with their music playing Yankee Doodle.

The aid to general Macomb, direct from Plattsburgh, arrived in the Paragon, and proceeded on his way to Washington with despatches.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

From the Revenue Cutter, Reedy Island, 23d.

A frigate in the Bay on Tuesday night, burnt 3 coasters.

This morning arrived here the letter-of-marque sch. Tuckahoe, Wilson, of *Baltimore*, from Boston; saw 2 frigates on Wednesday off, but nothing in the Bay—on her passage re-captured a sloop with a Midshipman and 6 men on board.

To the Editors of the Aurora.

TURKERTON, N. J. Sept. 20.

SIR—We have just witnessed a solemn scene. Yesterday, at 5 PM. the brig Regent, captain Bartlet, of New York, from Havanna, laden with molasses, was chased into this port by an enemy's frigate name not known, which anchored near and off Tucker's Island and dispatched a launch and four barges, full of men, in pursuit of the Regent, which had anchored in the port, with springs on her cables, and prepared for action. At 7 PM. the brig commenced firing with her long Tom, and as the barges neared, the battle became warm with small arms——but the Regent was overpowered by numbers, and she was carried by boarding, at 3 o'clock, AM. our village was lighted with the flames of the Regent. Her sails, spars, rigging and hull, were all in a blaze; at 6 the magazine exploded with a tremendous crash; but melancholy to relate, every person 34 in number, on board the Regent, were killed or wounded, except a sailor, who jumped overboard.

It is believed that the enemy had an equal number killed and wounded, as the action was gallant and desperate on both sides. Nathaniel Cowperthwaite, a brave young man, (nephew to judge Tucker) who volunteered his services to defend the brig, with Captain Bartlet, are amonst the slain.

SUICIDE.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 19.

On Tuesday last a French lady who passed through this city from Boston, in the stage for New-York, killed herself at the house of Mrs. Stone, about 5 miles from this, on the Milford road. The circumstances, as we are informed, are as follow: Complaining of ill health, she desired to be left at the place above mentioned; her conduct evinced symptoms of derangement; the table being set, on which there was a carving-knife, she took it up and waved it several times across her her throat. This being observed, some one asked her to give them the knife, to which she made a mild reply, and instantly seizing the handle with both hands, plunged the blade in her bosom, and soon expired. The causes of her unhappy situation and this dreadful deed are not known. Her appearance was genteel—she had a considerable amount in gold, &c.—is supposed to be a native of St. Domingo, and had letters to a Mr. Depuy, or Depau, of New York.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

We understand a late letter has been received by this government from vice admiral Cochrane, stating that he has no authority to enter upon any kind of discussion relative to the points contained in Mr. Monroe's to him of the 6th (already published); that there does not appear to be any hope that he shall be authorised to recal his general order, referred to in his letter to Mr. Monroe of the 18th of August, also published; and that, until he receives instructions from his government, the measures adopted by him will be persisted in, unless remuneration be made to the inhabitants of the Canadas, &c. &c.

FROM THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

We learn that information reached Nashville by express on the 9th inst. that the enemy had landed a body of troops, said to consist of 6000 men, at Pensacola, in East Florida. The troops under the command of Gen. Jackson were expected to march in that direction.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Friday, September 23.

Mr. *Condit*, of New-Jersey, attended yesterday; and Mr. *Daggett*, of Connecticut to day.

Mr. *Brent* presented the petitions of the Washington Potomac Bridge Company, and of the Eastern Branch Bridge Company, praying renumeration for the losses sustained by them in the partial destruction of the same by order of the officers of the government during the late invasion of the city.—Referred to Messrs. Brent, Giles and Tait.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Giles, relative to the defence of the District, was taken up and referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

So much of the Message of the President as relates to our Naval Affairs, was referred to Messrs. Tait, Howell, Daggett, Fromentin and Morrow.

Mr. *Giles* laid upon the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate such informatien in his possession, respecting the existing state of the relations between the United States and the continental powers of Europe, as he may deem not improper to be communicated.

And the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, September 23.

The following members attended to-day in addition to those heretofore named, viz. Messrs. *Miller, Winter, Condit, Ward, Cox, Wright, M'Kim, Pickens* and *Lowndes*.

Mr. *King* of Mass. laid before the House the petition of Thomas Cutts of Massachusetts, praying remuneration by the United States of money paid, and interest and costs, for a part of a vessel purchased by him at a Marshal's sale, of which property he has been since dispossessed by due course of law.—Referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. *Fisk* of N. Y. presented the petition of a number of citizens of N. York, praying, in general terms, the establishment of a National Bank.—Referred to the committee of Ways and Means

Mr. *Lattimore* of Miss. presented, for the second time, the petition of the House of Representatives of Mississippi territory, praying an extension of the right of suffrage; which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. L. also presented the petitions of Margaret Hines (or Lynes) and of Henry Lewis, the first of which was referred to the committee on Public Lands, and the latter to the commitee of Claims.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY.

The House on motion of Mr. *Johnson*, resumed the consideration of the resolution offerred by him on yesterday, which was again read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the causes of the capture of this city by the enemy, the manner in which the public buildings and property were destroyed, and also into the amount in value of the property, public and private, so destroyed; and that they have power to send for persons and papers."

Mr. *Lewis* of Va. expressed his regret at the absence from the House of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Goldsborough) at whose suggestion this resolution had yesterday been laid on the table. Mr. Lewis said it was his wish that the House should also enquire into the manner and reasons of the capitulation of Alexandria, and of the desertion of Fort Warburton. As respected the town of Alexandria, he knew that its conduct had been much misunderstood and misrepresented. He desired to know the facts on this subject.

Mr. *Johnson* made a few general observations on the nature of this enquiry. His object he declared to be, an enquiry into the preparations made, and the measures authorized and adopted by the administration for the defence of the District previous to its invasion, and into the collection and disposition of this force by the commanding officers of the various discriptions of it. He adverted to the various opinions entertained not only at a distance, but even in this district, in respect to the merits of all to whom might attach praise or censure in regard to the recent transactions. If there was blame, as even those who defended all parties appeared to admit, he wished to know with whom it rested He had no inclination, having this single object in view, to encumber the enquiry with matters unconnected with this object, and was therefore averse to retaining the clause proposing an enquiry into the amount of private property destroyed.

Mr. *Lewis* said he was as desirous as the gentleman from Kentucky could possibly be for a full and early enquiry, but he did think that every thing relating to the occurrence within the District would come fairly within the enquiry. The town of Alexandria was an important part of the District. The whole district is equally under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and Mr. L. said it was due to all that the enquiry should be general. But, as the gentleman was unwilling to accede to such an amendment as he wished to propose, he would wave it for the present, and offer it in a shape of a distinct resolution.

Mr. *Grosvenor* of N. Y. said he was sorry he could not accord in the propriety of withdrawing the proposed amendment. The subject of the capitulation of Alexandria, and the previous destruction of Fort Warburton, was closely connected with that of the capture of the city. This District under the exclusive controul of Congress, had been approached by the enemy in different directions, up the Patuxent and the Potomac, by two divisions of the same force. It was premature now to give any opinion where the blame, if any, of what had happened should rest. He hoped it would rest no where; that the recent disaster would be found to be the result of the particular situation of the country, which precluded any adequate defence. But, if there was an enquiry, he hoped it would be a thorough one; one which would satisfy the motion where the blame ought to rest In this view, he thought it would be idle to enquire why the Capitol fell, distinguishing it from any other part of the District. Fort Warburton was one of its defences; the destruction of it carries on its face great cause of suspicion—and ought therefore to be a particular subject of enquiry; and, certainly, if any part of the subject was worthy of enquiry, this was. The gentleman from Maryland being absent, he would therefore propose an amendment in the following words: "*and into the causes which induced the destruction of Fort Warburton and capitulation of Alexandria.*"

Mr. *Johnson* had no objection to including Fort Warburton in the enquiry, but objected to also including Alexandria.

Mr. *Gaston* of N C. said he did not doubt that the object of all those who interested themselves in this matter, was to have a full investigation of the subject in a national view. Instead, then, of enquiring into the particular details, he should wish to have the enquiry general, and couched in the very terms in which the President had brought it before Congress, in his message, and he should move to amend this motion accordingly. Mr. G. then stated his proposed amendment.

Mr. *Grosvenor* withdrawing his proposed amendment, Mr. Johnson accepted Mr. Gaston's amendment to this motion, making it, with a further modification suggested by Mr. Grosvenor, read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the causes of the success of the enemy in his recent enterprizes against the Metropolis, and the neighboring town of Aelxandria, and into the manner in which the public buildings and property were destroyed, and the amount thereof, and that they have power to send for persons and papers."

Mr *Wright* of Md. took occasion to state his opinion that it would have been more Parliamentary to have enquired into the causes of the *failure* of the U. States to defend the district, than of the *enemy's success* in his enterprize against it. But Mr. W. did not move any amendment.

The motion as it now stands was agreed to, without a dissenting voice.

The House then proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain; when, after three ballotings, the Rev. Obadiah Brown of this city was declared to be duly elected,

And the House adjourned to Monday.

From the Washington City Gazettee.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, taken prisoner by the enemy when he left this place, dated Baltimore, Sept. 21.

"I have this morning arrived in a flag of truce from the British fleet lying at the mouth of the Patuxent, where they are taking in water. I was put on board the Royal Oak 74, Ad. Malcolm's flag ship. The night I was put on board, the body of Gen. Ross was brought into the same ship, put into a hogshead of rum, and is to be sent to Halifax for interment. The body of Sir J. Parker is sent to England for burial. The two Ads. Cochrane and Cockburn left the fleet yesterday morning in their flag ships; the former for Halifax.

The prisoners detained, and those taken at Baltimore, about 50 in number, are sent to Halifax.

Before I was liberated, a despatch vessel arrived in the Patuxent, bringing the information that our negociations are broken off, in consequence, they say, of the detention of some prisoners as hostages: still, it is said, Ad. Cochrane gives it as his opinion, that there will be peace soon. Information by the same vessel states, that several regiments are on their way to America. She sailed from England on the 2d of August last."

EDUCATION.

The undersigned has for fourteen years past been engaged as a teacher in Mr. S. Brown's Academy, now offers his services for the instruction of youth of both sexes, at No. 10, Baltimore street, one door from Harrison street, where will be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes and making of maps, Mensuration, Algebra, surveying Navigation, Double Altitudes by a new method independent of the Latitude by account, and the Lunar observations by various methods. For terms of tuition enquire at the school room, which will be open for the reception of scholars the first of September.

S. ACWORTH.

aug 12 law4t*