AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *WEDNESDAY, Oct. 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.

It gives us pleasure to re publish, from a North Carolina newspaper, the subjoined letter, which we recommend particularly to the consideration of our federal readers. Coming from a man, uniform and zealous in his opposition to the Republican Administrations, we applaud it as a praise-worthy sacrifice of party prejudice on the altar of patriotism.

Nat. Int.

RALEIGH, Oct. 17, 1814.

S—r—It is known to you that at an early period of the present war with Great Britain, I was appointed to an high and honorable command in the Army of the United States. It is also within your knowledge as well as that of many other of my fellow-citizens, the reasons which influenced me in a non-acceptance of that appointment.

Having discharged no small portion of that duty which every citizen owes to his country, in a service of seven years in the Revolutionary Army, having subsequently performed the duties of a laborious office under the general government, being somewhat advanced in life, the fire of youth and with it ambition having ceased to exist, I had determined some time past not again to engage in public employment and particularly in the army—long since having known, that to avoid slander and the reproaches of bad and ambitious men, was to live unobserved, and that to enjoy peaceful repose was to be a private citizen. This determination would have been scrupulously and firmly adhered to had I not seen the degrading conditions demanded by the British Commissioners from the American government as the price of peace—conditions as new as they are humiliating: inadmissable under circumstances far more perilous than the present, and such as no American ought to succumb to. And whilst those terms are contended for and made the *sine qua non* to an adjustment of our differences, I hesitate not to declare my intention to unite with and support the government in such a system, as shall compel the enemy to respect our rights and bring the war to an honorable termination. In making this declaration, it is not, however, to be understood, that the avowed cause for the war or the manner in which it has been conducted, have ever met my approbation. My objections are well known, and in this communication it is unnecessary if not improper to state them. The crisis has arrived when it would be useless to enquire what were the causes or who were the authors of the misfortunes which have overtaken the country. It is enough to know that *dishonorable conditions* have been demanded, and that *danger* does exist. It now behoves us to show to the world that there is firmness enough in the Nation to *reject* the one and spirit sufficient to *meet* the other.

With these sentiments I offer to your Excellency my services, inefficient as they are, with a hope that you will employ them in that situation wherein you may deem them most useful.

With sentiments of much respect,

WILLIAM POLK.

His Excellency William Hawkins,
Governor of N. C.

FROM THE PATRIOT.

Messrs. Editors—In the different reports which have been circulated concerning the repulse of the enemy from the city of Baltimore, it has been almost impossible for the General who commanded the expedition or for him who had ordered it, to do justice to all the citizens who were particularly distinguished in it.—But as Mr. Harper, who joined it as a volunteer, has been spoken of with peculiar marks of approbation, the merits of others should not be forgotten. The venerable Mr. M'CULLOH, Collector of this port, who by the same impulse, threw himself into the ranks of the militia, and thereby giving an example to those who were younger, could carry more activity into the combat, had the glory to contribute to the defeat of the enemy, and sealed with his blood the spot where his ardor was stopped—This estimable citizen, aged more than sixty-six years, has shown by his conduct, that love of country inspires new strength—that it restores youth. Mr. M'Culloh had his thigh broken at the commencement of the fire. Those who fought by his side, would have given him the first attention which humanity claimed, in removing him from the scene of action. "No my friends," cried this generous citizen, with a firmness worthy of the fine age of Greece and of Rome—"my life is of little consequence, the country is grasping with tyranny, she claims all the force of your arms to repel the monster. In obeying her voice, she commands you to be deaf even to the cries of humanity." This intrepid citizen, making to his country a generous sacrifice of his existence, remained two hours, the length of the conflict, upon the field of carnage, exposed to all its horrors, having no other support but the tree under which he fought. The records of the world do not present to our admiration finer traits of heroism. Gratitude equally imposes upon us the obligation of mentioning the names of Mr. James Martin and the venerable Doctor Schwartze. Those who have been witness to all the celebrated acts of valor, which were displayed on that day, ought to collect them with care, that they may be imprinted on the tablet of history, and transmitted to our posterity as a precious inheritance.

A MILITIA SOLDIER.

CALUMNY REFUTED ON THE SPOT.

In the debate in the Massachusetts Senate on Wednesday last, Mr. OTIS observed, that *John Henry*, at a dinner-table in Boston, in 1809, eulogised a speech delivered in the Massachusetts Legislature by the Hon. Mr. HOLMES, in 1809. Mr. Holmes rose and stated *that he was not a member of the Legislature in* 1809. Mr. Otis then observed, it was no matter, perhaps it might be in 1808. Mr. Holmes rose again, and said *he was not a member in* 1808. Mr. Otis still persisted, and said perhaps it was in 1807. Mr. Holmes made the same reply—and further observed *that he was not a member of the Legislature from* 1804, *until he was chosen in* 1812.

Perhaps there never was an instance in which a fabrication was put down so promptly as in this. It is evident that *John Henry* could not have applauded a speech delivered by Mr. Holmes in 1809, as no such speech was ever delivered. Therefore, the clumsy attempt to injure Mr. Holmes was palpable to every person in the Senate, and perhaps it would have been better for Mr. Otis if he had said nothing.

Although *John Henry* did not approve of any speech of Mr. *Holmes* in 1809, yet he doubtless highly approved of *all the speeches* and other "*patriotic proceedings*" of Mr. *Otis* at that period; and were he now among us, would shout hosannas in praise of Mr. Otis' late *Report*, and the proposed *Convention* at *Hartford*. Although *John Henry*, the *British Spy in* 1809, may not now be in Boston, yet it is very probable there are *other British Spies here, upon the same errand to the same persons*. The HENRYITE CONVENTION, will therefore be *strictly watched*, and the moment the *overt act* is committed, thousands of swords will leap from the scabbards of honest men of *all parties*, to defend the UNION OF THE STATES, *in accordance with the dying injunctions of* WASHINGTON.—*Boston Patriot.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Oct. 24, 1814.

Mr. *Hale* of N. H. appeared and took his seat.

Mr. *Bidgelow* of Mass. presented the memorial of a number of ministers of the gospel under the name of Westminster Association, remonstrating against the transmission of the mail on Sabbath days, and praying that the matter may be otherwise ordered—Referred.

Mr. *Gholson* of Va. presented the petition of John Chalmers of this city, praying indemnification for the loss of a quantity of hemp respecting which he had contracted with the navy department, and which was burnt on the approach of the enemy in Aug. last.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr *Robertson* of Lou. presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Opelousas County, Lou. praying that provision may be made for the settlement of a particular species of land claims—Referred.

On motion of Mr, *Seybert*,

Resolved, That the secretaries of state, treasury, war and navy departments, and the postmaster general, be and they are hereby directed to communicate to this house, such information as may be in their power, in relation to the destruction of official books and papers in their respective departments, in consequence of the incursion of the enemy in the month of August, 1814, designating particularly what books and papers have been lost thereby, and what the consequences of such loss may be in the settlement of the accounts of the U. States.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr PITKIN in the chair, on the remainder of the report of the committee of ways and means.

The 3d resolution came first next under consideration in the following words:

Resolved, That it is expedient to add 100 per cent. on the present duty on sales at auction.

Some conversation took place between Mr. Wright of Md. and Mr. Eppes of Va. as to the equality of the general system of taxation proposed.

Mr. *Fisk* of N. Y. moved to amend the motion by striking out *one hundred* and inserting *fifty* per cent—under the impression that the proposed increase would have the effect, by throwing sales into the hands of commission merchants, to diminish the present product of the tax.

Mr. *Eppes* made some observations in reply. He saw no reason why, when other taxes were to be so generally increased, this item should be excepted.

Mr. *Johnson* of Ky. made some observations to shew the extreme inequality and oppressiveness of the additional tax on distillation, compared with any other tax proposed, which he said, by the way, would, he feared, operate nearly as a prohibition of that manufacture. He was surprised, after gentlemen had so strenuously insisted on the enormous increase of that tax, that they should oppose the paltry increase of the tax now proposed.

Mr. *Post* made a statement to shew that the increase of the tax would not increase the revenue at all. The only taxes, he appeared to conceive, on which solid reliance could be placed, to insure the requisite amount of revenue, were the land tax and the whiskey tax. The consumption of whiskey, he argued, would not be deminished essentially if it were taxed an hundred instead of fifteen cents per gallon—and, whatever was the amount of that tax, it eventually came out of the pocket of the consumer, though immediately paid by the manufacturer.

Mr. *Robertson* of Lou. expressed his regret at the sectional discussion of the taxes. He intreated gentlemen to abandon their local objections to the various taxes, as he should himself do. The state which he represented paid much more than a due proportion, according to its representation, of the internal taxes. But no syssem of taxation could ever be carried into effect in this country without a reciprocal spirit of compromise, which he therefore hoped to see superseding the local feelings which were displayed on this occasion.

Mr. *Wright* said, so far from entertaining any sectional feeling on this occasion, he was prepared to agree to the whole system proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury; but protested against dividing it, and taking it by peacemeal.

The question on Mr. Fisk's motion was decided in the negative by a considerable majority; and

The original resolution was adopted.

The fourth resolution "that it is expedient to add *fifty* per cent. to the present duties on the conveyance of papers and letters,' was next considered and having been amended on motion of Mr. Eppes, by striking out *fifty* and inserting *one hundred* per cent. it was agreed to without debate.

The next resolution, "that the carriage tax ought to be increased, and a duty on plated harness so imposed as to produce double the amount of the present duty on carriages," was agreed to.

The next resolution that came under consideration was, that "it is expedient to class the retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, and impose an additional duty thereon of fifty per cent."

Mr. *Post* vehemently objected to this tax as applying exclusively to one class of the community. Mr. *Wright* and Mr. *Eppes* replied; and

The Resolution was agreed to without a division.

The next resolution which came under consideration was the following:

Resolved, That it is expedient to impose a duty on the following articles, viz, manufactured tobacco and snuff, in the hands of the manufacturer; candles, of tallow and spermaceti; hats; yarn, spun by the aid of machinery worked by steam or water; leather; pig iron; castings; bar, rolled and slit iron; and on nails made by the aid of machinery; on furniture above a certain value, except beds, bedding, and articles of domestic manufacture, in the hands of the owner; beer, ale and porter, in the hands of the manufacturer; boots and shoes, above a certain price in the hands of the manufacturer; on plated harness, in the hands of the owner; on vats for the manufacture of paper; on saddles and bridles, above a certain price, in the hands of the owner; on gold and silver watches, in the hands of the owner; on pleasure horses, kept exclusively for the saddle or carriage; on playing cards, and on lotteries.

Mr. *Eppes*, in pursuance of the further instructions of the committee of Ways and Means, moved to strike out several articles of the above enumeration

The first he moved to be stricken out was cotton yarn.

Mr. *Eppes* assigned as a reason for this motion the fear of destroying manufactures yet in their infancy, and information received that this manufacture was not as profitable as at first believed.

Mr. *Goldsborough* of Md. objected to this motion, believing that no manufacture would better bear or be more able to pay a pretty considerable tax.

The motion was decided thus:

For the motion	74
Against it	46

So Cotton Yarn was exempted from taxation.

The next article proposed to be stricken out was *shoes*. As a reason for this motion, Mr. E. assigned the great difficulty of discrimination between the large manufactories, and those of an individual or domestic character. The motion was agreed to without a division.

The next motion was to change the tax on *paper vats* to a tax of *five per cent.* on all paper manufactured.—Agreed to without opposition.

The next question was to strike out *lotteries*—which motion was *negatived* without debate.

Mr. *Goldsborough* moved to strike out the *furniture tax*, assigning as reasons therefor its odious character, because rendering necessary valuations of property, domiciliary visits &c.

Mr. *Eppes* defended the tax and stated that no inquisitions were intended to be made into property, the amount of which was proposed to be ascertained by voluntary declaration of the possessors. He considered it a very proper tax on luxury and superfluity.

Mr. *Barbour* of Va. also opposed the proposed amendment in an argumentative manner, on the grounds of policy and justice. Convinced as he was of the necessity of raising a substantial revenue to supply the wants and support the credit of the government—he was opposed to the subduction of so great a proportion of the proposed amount of taxation as the erasure of this tax would occasion. Mr. B. spoke at some length and with much ability on the subject of taxation generally.

Mr. *Wright* supported his colleague's motion. He was opposed to the tax as an inquisition into private property; as vexatious if the property was valued by inspection, and encouraging immortality if valued by assessment on the oath of the proprietors. He was opposed to it also because it would in fact operate as a tax on matrimony, from which those who lived their whole lives in violation of the first law of nature would generally be exempt. He considered it, too, in the nature of a direct tax, and which therefore ought to be apportioned according to representation.

Mr. *Potter* of R. I. advocated the motion. The property proposed to be reached by this tax belonged generally to those who have seen better times, but, by the operations of the war, are thrown out of their regular income, and are many of them obliged to sell this very furniture to supply them with bread.

Mr. *Gaston* of N. C. also supported the motion of Mr. Goldsborough, principally on account of the novelty of the tax, it being a tax never before laid, if ever proposed in any government. There were either strong reasons against it, particularly the mode in which the tax must be assessed, &c. In opposing this tax Mr. G. said he at least was not influenced by sectional motives, as it would fall as lightly on the section of country which he represented, as perhaps any other. He was opposed to any tax of a questionable expediency, because all the taxes were to be pledged to the public creditor, and would therefore be irrepealable until his demands were satisfied.

Mr. *Hopkins* of Ky. in reply to the argument of novelty against the tax, said, that this had been frequently called the age of experiments. Our government itself was a novelty, which had established its utility; and there were many novelties as well of invention as policy, in our country, which reflected on it the highest honor; and he hoped this would be attended with the same result.

Mr. *Bradley* of Vt. opposed the tax on furniture principally on account of its difficulty if not impracticability of collection, as opening the door to fraud, perjury, and favoritism.

Mr. *Oakley* of N. Y. on the same side of the question, said he was opposed in principle to the tax, which he believed would not produce any thing like the estimated amount. He wished to dispense with this tax, or lay it on other articles.

Mr. *Eppes* rose to defend this tax. He had no idea, when the United States had for years collected a revenue from imports of twenty millions of dollars, on the oaths of the merchants, that they could not collect a tax of a million of dollers from property to be valued on the oaths of the possessors. As to the tax discouraging matrimony and consequently population, he denied this operation to it; because beds, blankets, sheets and every article essential to these objects were exempted from taxation. He denied the inequality and oppressiveness of the tax. Its novelty was an objection which would equally apply to various others, all internal taxes being new to the government. It was a tax the rich would pay, and the poor be exempt from; and therefore he was in favor of it.

Mr. *Post* stated that in collecting the duties on imports there was collateral examination of goods entered to verify the statement made on oath; so that the gentleman was mistaken in likening the mode of collection proposed to that existing in relation to import duties. Mr. P. again insisted on the propriety of laying the whole amount of tax on the direct and distillation tax.

Mr. *Gaston* of N. C. spoke a few words in explanation, and Mr. Eppes replied.

The House then decided on Mr. Goldsborough's motion as follows:

For the motion	51
Against it	69

So the committee determined to retain the tax proposed to be laid on furniture.

Mr. *Oakley* moved to strike out the duty on *tallow candles* in the hands of the manufacturer. He conceived the tax would be rendered nugatory by the encrease of domestic manufacture, and the very poorest people only, those who are unable to purchase materials for making candles, will pay the tax.

The motion was negatived, 40 only rising in favor of it, 66 against it.

Mr. *Bigelow* of Mass. moved to strike out the article of *leather*. His objection was that leather was an article of first necessity, of which the poor consumed nearly as much as the rich, and which, therefore, ought not to be taxed.

The motion was negatived, 30 only rising in favor of it.

The question on the resolution, as amended, was then decided in the affirmative.

The next and last resolution was in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to establish a National Bank, with branches in the several states."

The House decided on this question without debate.

For the resolution	66
Against it	40

The committee then reported the several resolutions as agreed to, with the amendments made thereto.

The resolution for increasing the Direct Tax came up for concurrence. The resolution as reported by the committee of the whole proposed to add 100 per cent to the present amout of the direct Tax.

Mr. *Oakley* moved to amend the resolve by inserting *one hundred and fifty* in lieu of *one hundred*, so as to make the present amount of that tax 150 per cent.—in other words, to lay a direct tax for the ensuing year of seven and a half millions.

This motion was negatived as follows:

For the motion	20
Against it	116

So Mr. *Oakley's* motion was lost.

On the question to concur with the committee in amending the resolution so as to increase the direct tax 100 per cent, on its present amount, making the total direct tax to be raised six millions of dollars—

Mr. *Goldsborough* of Md. opposed the tax, on the ground that the country was not adequate to pay it without oppression if not absolute destruction.

The question on inserting 100 per cent. in lieu of fifty, was decided as follows:

For the amendment,	100
Against it	38

The question then being on agreeing to the resolution as amended, going to increase the present direct tax as before stated, and the Yeas and Nays having been demanded thereon—

Mr. *Webster* of N. H. explained at considerable length the motives and feelings with which he should vote for this tax, and for the taxes generally. These motives and feelings were of a character wholly adverse to the present administration of the government.

When he concluded—

The House adjourned.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.

FROM HALIFAX.

Admiral Cochrane sailed from Halifax on the 12th inst. in his own ship, the Tonnant, unaccompanied by any other. He remained at Halifax but a few days; and took with him a quantity of light artillery. It was thought he was on his return to the Chesapeake.

The Admiral sailed apparently in great haste, being towed out of the harbor by boats.

It was said he came to draw from the place all the regular troops, and to have the forts garrisoned by militia; but Gov. Sherbroke would not agree to the arrangement. The general opinion was that he had a new expedition in view, and was to meet his force at some particular place to execute it.

The 64th and 98th skeleton regiments, and a battalion of German troops, were at Halifax. A great many blacks were there, brought from the Chesapeake, who the people were dissatisfied with having brought there.

There were about 12 sail of men of war in port, including 2 or 3 sail of the line, and 5 or 6 frigates.

It was reported that the officers in Canada had protested against Gov. Prevost's military conduct, and signed a petition to the Prince Regent for his recall; and it was even said that Gov. Sherbroke and Admiral Cochran had signed the petition.

The body of Sir Peter Parker, (who was killed in Maryland,) was sent to England in the Acbar

The 27th inst. is appointed as a day of public thanksgiving in Nova Scotia for the peace in Europe.

An American privateer brig, supposed to be the Portsmouth, was in sight of Halifax town on the 19th inst.

Provisions were very high.

Latest Report from England.

The ship captured by the privateer Portsmouth, sailed from Plymouth, Eng. on the 1st of Sept. with several transports with troops, munitions of war, &c for Quebec, and under convoy, and separated at sea. Lord Hill had not sailed. A large number of British transports had departed for France, engaged to carry French troops to the West Indies.

From Salem, Oct. 20, P. M.

"Nothing new here to-day. The Stranger and cargo sold for about 72,000 dls. which was far short of the general expectation. The cannon and many other articles sold very low. 30 of the 24lb. guns, sold for 390 dollars apiece. The purchasers now hold them I understand, at 800 dollars! If the sale had taken place a few days later, the cargo would have sold for a much larger sum. The other guns brought 410 and 510 dols each. The ship 3,400.

CAPTAIN MANNERS.

The conduct of this noble hero, during the late desperate engagement between the Reindeer and Wasp, in which he gloriously fell, is the theme of universal praise. After having part of the calves of his legs carried away by a ball, he received another through both thighs, which threw him sink for two or three minutes on his knees, but no entreaties could prevail on him to go below; and recovering himself he headed the boarders, with a full determination to master his antagonist or perish in the attempt. While climbing into the rigging, two balls from the Wasp's top, penetrated the top of his skull, and came out beneath his chin. Placing one hand on his forehead, the other convulsively brandishing his sword, he exclaimed, "My God! My God!" and dropped lifeless on his own deck. The Reindeer was surrendered by the Captain's Clerk, no individual of a higher degree being in a state to execute the melancholy office.—One of the Reindeer's men was wounded on the head by the ramrod. About half of the ramrod passed through his temples, and remained stationary. Before it could be extracted it became necessary to saw it off close to one of his temples. The man is in a fair way of doing well. *Lon. pap.*

Nothing new by last night's Albany or Burlington Stages.

The Rattlesnake was sold at Halifax for 8,800 dls. The late privateer Herald, of N. York, was sold for 1800 pounds, and sailed for England 10th inst. The Ida had sailed for St. Johns, N. B. All bought for the merchant service.

Halifax, Sept. 28.

A BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON BALTIMORE.

This morning arrived, H. M. ships Tonnant, Vice Adm. Sir A. Cochrane; Surprise and Diomede, from the Chesapeake.

An officer of one of the ships has obligingly favoured us with the following interesting account of an attack made by the British forces upon Baltimore:

Sir Alexander Cochrane and Maj. Gen. Ross having resolved upon making a demonstration on the city of Baltimore, which might, if circumstances justified it, be converted into a real attack—on the 11th inst. the fleet entered the Petapsco, and the frigates, smaller ships of war and transports, proceeded up the river, to an advantageous situation for landing the troops, &c. Early on the morning of the 12th, the disembarkation took place, without opposition, of the army, 600 seamen, the 2d battalion marines, and those of the squadron—the whole under the command of Gen. Ross, who was accompanied by Rear Ad. Cockburne—soon after the landing was effected, Sir A. Cochrane shifted his flag from the Tonnant to the Surprise, &, followed by the bombs, rocket ships, &c. passed up the river, with the view of co-operating with the troops. At day light on the 14th the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. Ross was announced on board the Surprise, he received his fatal wound from a musket ball while engaged, with a small party, in reconnoitering the positions of the enemy, and closed his valuable life before he could be brought off to the ship. Col. Brook succeeded to the command, and immediately pushed on to within five miles of Baltimore, where the enemy (about 6 or 7000) had taken up an advanced and strong position—here the enemy was attacked with an impetuosity, that obliged him soon to give way, and retreat rapidly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded, and two pieces of cannon.

At the dawn of the next day, the Bomb vessels having taken their stations, supported by the Surprise and the other Frigates, opened a heavy fire (within shell range) upon the Fort that defended the entrance of the harbour of Baltimore, which had the effect of showing the strength and fortifications of the enemy on the land—side the town is defended by a Chain of Redoubts connected by a breastwork, a large train of artillery, and a force apparently of from 15 to 20,000 men—the entrance of the Harbour was obstructed by a barrier of sunken Vessels, defended by Gun Boats inside, and flanked by powerful batteries.

These circumstances preventing any effectual co-operation from His Majesty's Ships; and it being considered that without it there was too great a disparity of force to justify an attack by the army upon the above positions of the enemy—and as the primary object of the expedition had been accomplished, it was thought proper to withdraw the troops—and the next morning they embarked without the least annoyance from the enemy.

The result of the demonstration has been the defeat of the army of the enemy—the destruction by themselves of a quantity of Shipping; of an extensive Rope-walk and other public erections; harrassing the armed inhabitants of the surrounding country, and drawing off their attention from other important points.

Our loss on the occasion, we are happy to learn, did not exceed, in killed and wounded 250 men.

[*** A letter from Washington says, Gen. Ross was killed by a shot from a boy behind a tree.]

The President's Message was received at Halifax 6th inst by the Nymphe.

About 250 Am. prisoners had been lately sent to England. Several hundred negroes arrived in the last vessels from the Chesapeake.

BERMUDA, Sept. 3.—Ar. H. M. sloop Ringdove, from Jamaica, and Pandora, from a cruise; Erne, 15 days from Halifax, with a convoy of 9 sail; Am. schr Eliza and Mary from Amelia for Beaufort, and sloop Abby Ann, from do. for Savannah, prizes to H. M. S. Lacedemonian.

Sept. 17.—Ar. on Thursday, his Majesty's schr Whiting 25 days from England.

The Americans are in possession of our Naval Signals (probably by the capture of the Reindeer;) a total change will therefore take place.

Another great Naval Proclamation has been made, which it is said, includes nearly 1000 midshipmen.

Ar. Tuesday, the Cossack, 22, fr a cruize, and on Thursday, the Racer, 10, fr. England.

Prizes Arrived.

Brig Tanner, (of Trinidad,) from Sapello, with tobacco, captured by an Am. privateer, and recaptured by H. M. ship Lacedemonian.

Schr. Saint Anna, from Amelia, with sugar and molasses, detained by the Lacedemonian; sloop Earl, from Amelia, with salt, rice and cotton, captured by the Fairy; sloop Emily, fr Charleston, captured by the Primrose; brig Eliza, from Savannah, for Rotterdam, detained by the private armed schr Fortune of War.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24.

From the Albany Argus of Friday.

From Buffalo.—A letter of the 14th from Buffalo states, that our army had moved down the river, and that a battle would probably take place next day, unless the enemy retreated.

A letter from Sackett's Harbour, dated the 17th inst. states, that the fleet of the enemy were seen off the Ducks on the day preceding, supposed to be bound up the Lake. Our fleet remained in Sackett's Harbour, at anchor.

BY THE STEAM BOAT CAR OF NEPTUNE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Albany, Saturday Morning, Oct. 22.

A letter from Sackett's Harbour from the Commissary of Ordnance, dated the 19th, states, "no news." Nothing new by the western mail last night.