AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *MONDAY, Nov* 14.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10.

BY THE STEAM BOAT.

From the Albany Argus of Tuesday.

A letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated on Friday contains no news. No Buffalo mail has arrived since Friday evening.

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From Papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the Hannibal.

LONDON, August 24.

Another Sewdish Bulletin has arrived this morning, brought by the Gottenburgh Mail. Some resistance has been made by the Norwegians to the progress of the Swedish arms, but it has been ineffectual. On the second, General Gahn, who had previously repulsed the Norwegians, fell back to Malmo and next day was attacked by a force of 3000 men who got in his rear. He had only 1000 men, but after a sharp action of five hours the Norwegians retired to their old position.—Meanwhile the Crown Prince ordered a force to be collected at Eda to penetrate into the interior of Norway should the union not be effected amicably.

The Norwegians had some strong positions on the Glommen; one at Packstadit, the other Langenas. These have been forced.—Attacks upon a detachment of 4000 men at Trogstadt, upon the Island of Rano, and upon Rota, have been successful, and the Norwegians have retired beyond the Glommen. The Swedes are thus masters of the Glommen from Lake Orgau to Frederickstadt, and the fortress of Hesing having surrendered to the Swedish fleet, the road to Moss is laid open.

Such are the military operations; but where, it will be asked, is Prince Christian? Having stimulated the people to resistance, we should have expected to have found him at the head of the troops, sharing their dangers and their difficulties, in the heat and heart of the battle.

After detailing the military operations, the Bulletin informs us that the inhabitants of Frederickstadt have taken the Oath of Allegiance to Sweden; that the soldiers and peasants desert the Norwegian Army in great numbers, and return home; that the women pass through the Swedish army to the Norwegian, and seek their husbands and relatives and invite them to return home, exhibiting the Swedish Proclamations, promising safety and protection to persons and property. The conflict is likely to be a short one, and this is to be wished by all who do not desire an useless effusion of human blood. Norway is incapable of opposing an effectual resistance to the power and resources of Sweden.

The preparations for the expedition to America still go forward with activity, as it respects the military part of it; but the flat bottomed boats which were put on shipboard, last week, were on Monday re-landed.

A strong party of the Staff corps, and a detachment of the Royal Sappers and Miners, are at Cumberland Fort, in readiness to embark. Strong detachments of the following regiments embarked last week:—4th, 9th, 39th, 44th, 49th, 58th, 81st, 89th and 103d. Detachments of the following corps will also embark—1st, or Royal Scots, 2d, 6th, 21st, 29th, 37th, 41st, 57th, 62d, 70th, 76th, 82d, 85th, 98th, 99th and 100th, the whole amounting to about 2000 men, in the best order and equipment.

August 25.

Another Hamburgh mail arrived this morning. It has brought a strange report from Rome, that the Duchies of Parma, Modena, and Guastalla, which were ceded to the Archduchess Maria Louisa, are to be placed under the government of Bonaparte himself, who is in future to reside upon the Continent. If we could give credit to this report, which we do not, it would justify a suspicion that Austria meant to hold up Bonaparte in *terrorem*, and to avail herself of his military talents to further her own ambitious projects. But we repeat that we cannot give credit to the rumour.

The King of Naples is said to be arming his whole force against the Barbary Powers. We do not believe this.

The government of France has proposed to increase the duty upon iron imported, in order to give employment to the persons employed in the French iron manufactories, who to the number of 600,000, are in danger of being thrown out of bread. The Minister of Finance, in his report to the Chamber of Deputies, stated, that the late war had prevented the import of iron from the North; that in consequence the French forges had considerably increased; but still that the price of iron remained so high in France, that foreign iron, even after paying the duty, could be introduced from England and the North, and sold from 35 to 50 per cent. cheaper than the French iron. He ascribes this to the want of hands caused by the conscription, and the high price of wood by the destruction of the forests. But the effect was, that the sale of French iron was at a stand, as 600,000 workmen were in danger of being thrown out of bread. He therefore proposes a law for imposing a duty on iron in its various stages, viz. on bar iron, 15 francs per 100 kilograms; on steel, 40 francs per ditto; and iron wire, 60 francs per ditto. The plan of the law was ordered to be taken into consideration.

The Edinburgh paper of Monday last, which we received this morning, contains the following article:—

Edinburgh, Aug. 22.

"We are happy to be able to announce the following very acceptable intelligence:—'The detachments ordered to embark for Ireland, for the purpose of proceeding with the expedition to America, are countermanded, by a letter from the Horse Guards, received this morning."

Letters from Naples assure us, that the encampment of 20,000 men near the capital is only for the instruction of the younger part of the soldiers, as is customary.—This army being complete and sufficiently numerous, we are inclined to disbelieve the reports of fresh armaments. All the measures of the government are directed towards the national prosperity which the king has declared it to be his intention to promote during the general peace, by all possible means. The absurd reports of the German papers of an understanding between the king and Bonaparte are not only improbable, but impossible to be true. The former has proven in circumstances more favorable, that he was desirous of nothing so much as of throwing off the yoke of the latter, and the latter has treated the former too ill to induce us to believe in the irreconcileable hatred of Murat more particularly since Murat has adopted a system of policy for the happiness and independence of the nation he governs, very different from that followed by Bonaparte.

From the London Courier of Aug. 26.

We received this morning Paris papers of Tuesday last. As the period of holding the Congress draws near, the Paris, as well as the German papers, increase in interest and importance. On all sides, in all cabinets, there is much agitation, much activity, and whether true or not, an opinion prevails upon the continent, but more particularly in France, that the result of the Congress will not lead to the permanent establishment of peace. Lord Castlereagh's and the duke of Wellington's presence in the Netherlands, has been viewed with jealousy by France, but more particularly the duke of Wellington's presence: for he has been actively employed in inspecting fortifications, giving advice with respect to their repairs, and suggesting measures for strengthening that formidable line which is to form a barrier on the French frontier from Namur to the Ocean. This line, stretching from the confluence of the Sambre and the Meuse at at Namur, is to embrace in its passage the sea Charleroi, Mons, Tournay, Courtrai, Menin, Ypres, Furnes, and Nieuport. This line, if fortified strongly, as it is intended to be, will run parallel with that line of French fortresses, which extending from Philipville runs through Maubuge, Valenciennes, Lisle and Cassel to Dunkirk. Hence these fortresses will be kept in check, and any sudden irruption or impression upon the Netherlands in that quarter, be rendered difficult if not impracticable. The line of Belgic fortresses is now undergoing a careful inspection. After visiting Namur, the duke of Wellington and the prince of Orange proceeded to Charleroi, and to each of the places we have enumerated. This is detailed in the Paris papers, and with evident uneasiness. The French do not see, without considerable ill will, Belgium passing from their yoke; and in most French companies, particularly military, hopes are expressed that means may be found to extend the dominions of France again to the frontiers of Old Holland. Efforts have been secretly mede to indispose the inhabitants of the Netherlands to the Dutch government; and the French would infinitely prefer seeing these territories return under the power of Austria, than be annexed to Holland. But in proportion as France dislikes this new arrangement, the allies, and particularly *England*, should cling to and support it. With this accession of territory, the house of Nassau will be a most respectable continental power, connected and contiguous as their territories will be to those which the house of Hanover may probably acquire in addition to their former possessions. The fate of the territory between the Meuse and the Rhine, comprehending what were the 31st, 67th, 82d, 83d, 87th & 89th departments of France, is not yet known, but the greatest part will probably devolve to Prussia. These arrangements will, it is reported, meet with considerable opposition from France in the approaching Congress. She complains that the Allies wish to press her too closely; forgetting that they had it in their power to have exacted and enforced much harder conditions. Their whole policy, and it seems strange that it should no longer be allowed by France, was noble, magnanimous and disinterested. But these considerations have led us farther, perhaps, than we ought to have gone from the contents of these Paris papers, though they seemed naturally to grow out of them.

German troops have crossed the Rhine, and general Kleist has repaired to Coblentz to direct their movements. We suppose that they have crossed from the German side, and that they are destined to take possession of the countries between the Moselle and the Meuse.

From the general correspondence between the different European powers, Spain seems purposely to stand aloof, and to assume an insolated position, as if she were afraid of catching some contagious disease. She appears to look with an eye of equal coldness both upon those who were her friends and her foes, and to expose each to the same measure of suspicion and distress—*Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine habetur*—She discourages the entrance of foreigners, nay with a singular policy she is not without apprehensions relativ to her own subjects who have been made prisoners of war. They are to undergo a purification, that is, they are not to be employed again until they have given proofs of their good conduct and their pure principles. Now we should suppose that the very act of having been taken prisoners fighting for their own country would have been a sufficient proof of patriotism and good conduct. But the government is of a different opinion. Perhaps it thinks that the prisoners from France may have caught the contagion of French principles. If so these prisoners may complain of a little partiality, for their king and his chief counsellors were also prisoners and the nation required no purification from them.

There seems to be little doubt of the return of Charles IV to Spain, but the partizans of Ferdinand who appear to be uneasy about it, affect to think that his majesty is coming with the mere intention of spending the latter part of his life in his native country in peace.

The British and American commissioners are said to be on a very friendly footing, though the conferences have been suspended since the departure of a courier to London.

Such is the foreign intelligence in these French papers. Of domestic intelligence of importance, they do not contain much. They say that old customs are rapidly returning. Some time ago two authors and two printers were sent to prison for publishing works relative to the emigrant property, which they contended should be restored. They were sent to prison upon a charge of provoking civil war in France. The royal court at Paris has just ordered them to be set at liberty, declaring that there was no foundation for the charge. The works were published some months ago, and the arrest of the authors and printers just after the late decree against the unlimited freedom of the press produced a considerable sensation—one party maintaining that the arrest if proper, ought to have taken place long since; another contending that it was a weak submission to the revolutionists; whilst a third, the supporters of government, maintained that it was a measure calculated to reassure the holders of national and emigrant property.

AUGSBURG, Aug. 25.

A merchant of this city, on his travels in Italy, arrived on the 17th last month, at Fort Ferrajo, in Elba. The day after, he met accidentaly with Napoleon, attended by twelve persons. "When he perceived me," says he, "he (Bonaparte) approached me suddenly and asked me very abruptly: Who are you? Whence come ye? What is your business? Where do you reside, &c. When he heard that I resided at Augsburg, he appeared somewhat concerned: '*Aha! d'Augsburg!*' he replied—Perhaps he recollected the triumphant entry he made at Augsburg. He is grown enormously lusty, and almost not to be known again. To judge from appearances, he was very lively and in good spirits, not one single sign of melancholy was marked on his countenance. His military amounts to 12,000 men, mostly grenadiers of his guards. His dwelling has two wings, each two stories high, three windows in breadth: the two wings are connected together by a building of one story of four windows: in the rear there is a small garden. The buildings are covered with tile: the walls are of a whitish grey color, the windows have green venitian blinds. To the right and left centry boxes are placed."

We understand it has become the practice for American subjects to embark from this country for Halifax, and other ports in the British provinces, in order to pass from thence to the U. States of America; such persons should beware, that unless they produce on their arrival a regular permission from the Colonial Department, either their landing may be prohibited, or their entry into the United States through these provinces, be prevented by his Majesty's government.

The Nymph, Hutchinson, from St. Jean de Luz to Cork, was taken on the 18th inst near the Hook Tower, by an American privateer of 18 guns, and 120 men, and after being plundered of bale goods, was given up and is arrived at Waterford.

Portsmouth, Aug 26. Sailed the Hope, capt Jauncey, and Croaker gun brig, on a cruise in the Channel after American privateers.

The Valiant, 74, capt. Hudge, is kept in constant readiness to receive Lord Hill on board for America. His Lordship's arrival remains as yet uncertain as to time. A considerable quantity of military stores is daily shipping.

Plymouth, Aug. 24. The brig Triton of Peterhead, capt. Blune, from Cadiz for London, with wine, &c. was captured on the 27th ult. off Cape St. Vincent, by the American privateer, Prince of Neufchatel, of 18 guns, and destroyed; she also captured on the same day, the brig Ann, capt. Teasdale, from Gibraltar to Lisbon, in ballast, which she likewise destroyed. The captains of these vessels were put on board the Dutch galliot Sophia, fr St. Ubes; and the crews on board a Portuguese Brazilman.

Death of Baron Munchausen—This traveller, so celebrated amongst us for the *accuracy* and *probability* of his narrations, and hitherto considered as a fictitious character, turns out to have really existed. The Journal de Paris of the 22d inst. gives an account of his death, and laments the loss which the Republic of Letters has suffered. He died suddenly at Paris the 5th inst. at the age of 60.

FRENCH PAPERS.

ROME, August 3.

The feast of St. Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Order of the Jesuits, was celebrated on the 31st ultimo with very great pomp, in the church of Jesus. An immense concourse of the faithful were present, and a number of Cardinals assisted at the offices.

A decree of his Holiness, dated the 30th of July, orders that the feudal jurisdiction be immediately restored to every Baron, with the rights and privileges thereto attached.

At the period of the Holy Father's return to Rome, there were 911 persons confined in the prisons, of whom 600 have been set at liberty.

PARIS, Aug. 20.

Acccounts from Altona state, that in consequence of the hostilites between Sweden and Norway, it was understood that the Russians would advance still further into Denmark, and take possession of Glukstadt.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of the 23d August.

M. Dalhorne, in the name of the Central Committee charged with reporting upon the Budget, presented the Report.

After dwelling upon the benefits of submitting the free examination of the finances to the Legislators of the nation and pointed out the difficulties to which the members were exposed in assuming the reins of government he proceeded to the most important part of the subject, the liquidation of the arrears of debt.

A public debt is the indispensable effect of a prolonged war. But if this debt be not discharged, all hope of credit vanishes—for credit is in itself only the confidence which is established in favor of a government which fulfils its engagement with fidelity. Justice, the most scrupulous exactness in paying debts, is the greatest source of the state. It is by following that honorable career, that it can dispose of capitals, and surmount the greatest difficulties: but the arbitrary consolidation of public debts brings with it discredit, the source of the greatest disorders. If new wars arise, if new wants are felt, the government falls into the hands of those faithless contractors, those public bloodsukers who fatten upon the rash speculations and ruinous contracts of the state.

In this state of affairs, which has almost always existed in France, the government has made no scruple of violating its engagements, and illusory reimbursements have constantly kept up the disorder and discredit. It results from these reflections that we cannot without danger, pay the creditors of the State less than the amount of their demands.——Good faith is the sole means of commanding confidence: and who is the honest speculator that would confound himself with those adventurers, those dishoneft contractors, and risk seeing his fortune compromitted by periodical and inevitable bankruptcies? Hence a government faithless to its promises is placed in a vicious circle.

Loyalty and good faith are the most solid bases of good government. Honor forbids its impoing an arbitrary law upon its creditors.

It is thus that the present administration will reply to the confidence of the nation, and the sovereign and finish the great work of restoration.

Never was there a more favorable period for proclaiming those principles which form the strength and the happiness of nations. Hence the ministers of his majesty have not hesitated in paying homage to them, and in ensuring the entire payment of the debt. Your commission thinks that the sum of 750 millions will be sufficient and more than sufficient to extinguish it.

The report proceeded to the mode of reimbursement. The first resource is the sale of 300,000 hectaries of national forests. These 300,000 are but a fifth nearly of the mass of that species of property. One would have desired regulations for the mode of sale and payment; but these regulations can only be the produce of experience, and we have no bases upon which to found them. Besides if there be voluntary inscriptions, less sales will be wanted.

The other resources are an excess of receipts the sale of the property of communes and the voluntary inscription. It is with these means that the ministers propose to satisfy their engagements.

The commission approve of the issue of bills of the royal treasury, at 8 per cent interest.—This rate has appeared high to some. The reporter, on the contrary thought it conformable to the interest of the treasury. The voluntary inscription, and the loan which the King is authorised to raise upon the national forests, will restore the resources of the state and public credit.

The commission in consequence propose to the Chamber to adopt the plan of law, with certain modifications, which relate merely to details.

M. Dumolard wished the amendments to be sent to the bureaux, but withdrew his proposal upon a remark from M. Laborde, that it did not apply to the present case.

The discussion is to be opened on Monday and several members have given in their names to speak for and against the report.

ORDONNANCE OF THE KING.

Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all to whom these presents shall come, health

In publishing our constitutional charter we declared,

"That the dearest wish of our heart is, that *all the French should live as brothers*, and that no bitter reflections should disturb the security which ought to follow our act so solemn."

This declaration and the article of the constitutional charter call equally all Frenchmen to the enjoyment of civil and military rights. Henceforth the inscriptions on the lists of emigrants have been effaced, and no difference can be admitted in the eye of the law between the Frenchmen who in the country lamented our absence, and those who consoled us abroad. Meanwhile and in anticipation of the law which we propose to present to the two chambers on the restitution of the unsold property, we have judged necessary to pronounce positively on this abolition in order that the tribunals and administrative bodies may be left in no doubt respecting the condition of persons, and of the special reservation of the rights of third persons, which in no case can be compromised.

From these causes, and having heard the report of our beloved and faithful chevalier the chancellor of France, Sieur Dambray, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. All the inscriptions on the lists of emigrants, and still subsisting by defect of extinction, erasure, or of the execution of the conditions imposed by the senatus consultum of the 6th Floreal, year 10, or whatever other title it may bear, are and remain abolished from the day of the publication of the constitutional chart.

2d. Constitutionally, all Frenchmen who have been or shall yet be inscribed on the said lists, under whatsoever title, may exercise the political rights, which this charter guarantees and enjoy the civil rights attached to the quality of citizen, under the express reservation of the right of third persons, and without prejudice thereto.

We order our courts, tribunals and Administrative bodies to cause this ordonnance to be read, published and registered whatever need may be, and that our procurators general and refects may sign the same and certify it to their respective ministers.

Given at Paris, on the 21st of Aug. in the year of grace 1814, and of our reign the 20th.

Signed, LOUIS.

By order of the King DAMBRAY,
Chancellor of France.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

His excellency Gen. Dessolles, Minister of state, peer of France, and major general of the national guards of the kingdom, has just addressed the following circular to the prefects and to the commandants of the national guards.

"GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to address to you the ordonnance of the king, dated 16th July, relative to the national guards of France. You will observe, that the king confirms therein, the proclamation of the provisional government, dated the 4th April, which decrees the disbandment of all the moveable national guards, it being his majesty's wish that the national guard should be essentially local.

"This institution was established by the former government, with objects very different from those which the king proposes. Whilst excited by boundless ambition, the former government had only in view to force the whole nation into camps, the king wishes only to form a public force, composed of people of property, spread over the territory in exact proportion to its population, in order to furnish the nation, in critical moments, with the means of exercising over herself an influence which can never become oppressive.

"Several decrees had already established principles of organization for the national guards; but they were never in reality organized but in certain parts of the kingdom. It was not until the epoch of invasion, an invasion almost unexpected for France, which has been abused by unprofitable connexions (*vains rapports*) that the institution became quite general, and assumed a character truly national and solemn.

"It was indeed amidst foreign legions that the people took up arms, called on their king and escorted him from the coast to the capital, where they alone for several months formed the guard around the throne. A moment so noble, so steady and so unanimous, profoundly touched the heart of the king, and one of the first acts of his government was to appoint his beloved brother Monsieur, Count d'Artois, Col. Gen. of the national guards of France. Considering afterwards the particular services performed by different national guards, and among others by those of Paris, his majesty could not but recognise the importance and utility of that institution. He is therefore now pleased to direct towards it his serious attention.

"I close this letter by calling your attention more particularly to one of the dispositions of the ordonnance. You will thereby perceive, that the magistrates preserve that influence over the national guard which belongs to them, and which guarantees two things essential to the duration of the institution—first a service, always determined by important considerations of order and public interest; next in that service forms of command, and the titles of discipline, gentle and easily supported, but sufficient to maintain a temporary obedience without uselessly fatiguing the citizens."

PARIS, August 26.

On this day, being that of the Festival of St. Louis, all the Ambassadors and foreign Ministers, have waited on his Majesty.

Lord Wellington, British Ambassador at the Court, was presented to his Majesty the day before yesterday, after mass, and assisted afterwards at the levee of Monsieur, H.M's brother.

The Hotel of Princess Borghese has been purchased by Lord Wellington: it is to be the future residence of the Ambassadors of Great Britain.

September 3.

Mesdames Baccivchi and Borghese, sisters to Napoleon, have contracted immense debts in Italy. These will not fall to the countries over which they reigned, but the moveable and immoveable property, dispersed over Italy, belonging to the family, will be put under sequestration for that purpose.

Jerome Bonaparte, and his sister Eliza, and suite, have arrived at Trieste.

PARIS, AUG. 17.

Yesterday the king received in his cabinet Mr. CRAWFORD, minister Plenipotentiary from the U. States of America, who presented to his majesty his letters of credit.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We have just received Halifax papers to October 24, with London dates to Sept. 8.—One London paper says the American negociations has not broke off—another says it has—troops still embarking for America. Hill had not sailed.

Nearly 300 British seamen have been brought in prisoners by our privateers, within these few weeks, and double that number paroled at sea.

The cargo of the prize ship James is advertised for sale at Portsmouth on the 23d inst. It consisting of 350 packages of dry goods, 40 pipes brandy, 32 do. Red wine, 66 puncheons rum, 32 pipe Holland Gin, 25 boxes raisins, 40 bags pepper, 12 chests tea, 80 casks gunpowder, 6 bags nuts, 2 casks almonds, 140 cases pickles, fish sauce, mustard, &c. 13 boxes glass, 25 bags corks, 10 casks Day and Martin's blacking, 24 casks nails, 2 printing presses and 2 fonts of type.

CAMDEN THREATENED.

We understand a letter was received in Boston yesterday from the collector at Camden, giving an account of the affair with the British as far as it had then proceeded; and furnishing the correspondence which took place between the selectmen and capt. Monsey, of the frigate Furieuse. It is said the British force had retired to Castine, supposed to get a reinforcement; and had carried off the Selectmen of Camden.

Information from St George's River, states that the militia were collecting in considerable numbers.

We shall probably soon receive the official account of the close of the campaign, on the Niagara frontier.—Gen. Brown has probably arrived at Sackett's Harbor, before this date. His division very much reduced, by the severe but honorable service it has seen during the summer, is on its march to the same place, under the command of gen. Winder. Gen. Izard's division is going into winter quarters at Buffalo, and at Fort Erie, which latter place is not to be abandoed as has been reported. The army is very sickly, and numbers die daily, in consequence of their having been exposed to the severity of the weather without tents, during the march down the Niagara. The British fleet, instead of bringing reinforcements to gen. Drummond as was at first supposed, carried back to Kingston a considerable part of the army, and it is reported Drummond himself.

Daily Adv.

[From Halifax papers received at the Palladium office.]

LONDON, Sept. 5.

TROOPS FOR AMERICA.

An embarkation for America, of about 3000 troops is on the point of taking place, under Maj. Gen. Fesne. It is generally understood that these troops form what may be termed the advance guard of the main army that will proceed to the same destination, under Lt. Gen. Lord Hill. The regiments of the line, which are to form the above force, will embark at Plymouth, where the 93d and one battalion of the 95th are waiting in perfect readiness, and they will go on board immediately that the ships from Portsmouth appear off that port. The military assembled at Portsmouth to form part of this expedition consists of

One squadron of the 14th Lt. Dragoons.

Major Monroe's brigade of Artillery the principal part of whose guns are on board the Norge.

Captain Lane's Rocket Brigade, and capt. Emment's company of Sappers and Miners.

The Medical Staff to accompany the troops consists of—

T. Thompson, Esq. Deputy inspector of Hospitals.

Dr. Dwyer, Physician to the Forces,

Mr. Wardie and Mr. Forcade, Staff Surgeons.

Apothecary Carter, &c. &c. &c.

The Mountain guns to accompany the brigade of Artillery, have been practised on Southsea Common, the greater part of this week, and are found to be most admirably calculated for the service to which they are destined. The Valiant has been detained, supposed to await Lord Hill, and the Zealous is expected to sail with the Norge, as well as the Dover and Alceste frigates, getting ready at Plymouth.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A detachment of the 19th Light Dragoons left Maidstone on Monday for Portsmouth, to embark for Canada. The 2d batt. of the 24th marched on Saturday from Chatham to Ramsgate and Margate. The 2d batt. of the line of the King's German Legion is to embark at Deal. The 4th line batt. of the same Legion marched yesterday from Deal to embark at Ramsgate—the 5th do. do. moved yesterday from Brabourne Lees to Canterbury, to wait their order for embarkation. Several detachments of cavalry of the same Legion are also under orders for a similar destination.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 4.

Artisans go to the American Lakes from the four principal Dock Yards, in the following proportion 100 from Portsmouth; a like number from Plymouth; and 50 from each of the Dock Yards to the Eastward—Woolwich and Deptford. At first, 150 volunteered to go hence, but the number has since been reduced to 100. Last evening those from Woolwich and Deptford arrived here in coaches employed on purpose to convey them, and the three parties will embark on board the Zealous, Capt. Anderson, in which ship they will