AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE : *TUESDAY*, Nov 15.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Further and more interesting extracts from the London Courier, received at the office of the N. York Gazette, by the Prussian ship Hanibal from Bremen.

London, Sept. 2.—A mail from Hamburg arrived this morning from which we have selected the following interesting intelligence:

Austria, Aug. 20.—The opening of the Congress in Vienna is looked to with the most lively importance. Well informed persons have long since been convinced, that it will take place at the appointed time, and have a happy issue. Some measures clearly indicate this. Four Archdukes, it is said, are to go to meet the Sovereigns, the Palatine to the frontiers of Gallicia, to meet the Emperor Alexander; Archduke Charles to the frontiers of Bohemia, to meet the king of Prussia; and the Archdukes John and Anthony to the frontiers of Bavaria, to meet the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

All the towns through which the sovereigns pass are to be illuminated at night. Meantime it is not surprizing that in a country where money jobbing is always carried on, doubt and uneasiness should be purposely kept up. The principal ground of such apprehension is the continued activity of the military armaments, for though the army is mostly in its standing quarters, each regiment is kept ready to march till every arrangement is finished, and the artillery is even furnished with the necessary horses and ammunition.

There is however no where any thing directly indicative of warlike operations, except that the army in Italy continues to be greatly reinforced, and it is confidently believed that in that country considerable changes in the state of possession will be made. Very active negociations are carrying on with the Court of Naples.—*Hamburg Correspondent, Aug.* 28.

"*Munich, Aug.* 16.—No discharges are now given to any soldier in the Bavarian army, to which two new regiments will be added formed of the troops of Aschaffenburg and Wurtzburg. The whole army remains still on the war establishment."

London, Sept. 2.—We receive Paris papers with the greatest regularity. This morning we received those of Tuesday last. At Paris, however, and in other parts of France, the people complain that they cannot procure the London papers with the same punctuality and despatch. To whom blame is to be attached, whether on this side the water or the other we know not But his is a circumstance well worth being enquired into by our Government, even in a financial point of view. We scarcely need say, that it is only by facilitating the circulation of the English journals that the people of the Continent can be really acquainted with the sentiments, views and feelings of this country.——Foreign journals almost always misrepresent them. We have seen lately in what way the Paris papers speak of us. The best, therefore, and indeed the only way of counteracting their influence, is by encouraging the circulation of our own journals.

The fete given by the city of Paris on Monday last appears to have been a very splendid one. Not a drop of rain fell the whole day, a circumstance of material importance in a Frenchman's fete.

The discussion of the budget has been opened, and it meets with very considerable opposition. We remarked the other day that 8 per cent. intersst upon Treasury bills, seemed to be an interest too high considering the state of the funds. M. Desgraves is of the the same opinion, especially when the Bank Stock is only at 2 1-2 and 3 per cent. He preferred an inscription on the grand Book, that is, converting the arrears of debt to be paid into Stock. Government would then have only to pay about 38 million of francs interest a year, instead of the sum of 1,038,000,000 of francs in three years according to the plan proposed by the Government. M. Desgraves proposes that the produce of the 300 thousand hectares of national forests shall be applied as a sinking fund to pay off the stock created by the arrears of debt.

Other members oppose the sale of the national forests, which they conceive to be most ruinous to the state, and most likely to serve the views and wishes of this country. They quote the opinion of Colbert, and ask, where in time of war will France be able to procure timber for her navy? The discussion is likely to last some time.

The Civil List has been unanimously decreed by the Chamber of Deputies—25 millions (about 1,040,000l. sterl) for the King, 3 millions in domains, and 8 millions for the Princess of the Blood.

Some of the papers state that Lord Castlereagh left Paris last Sunday. The Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday make no mention of his Lordship's departure.

The Paris papers boast of the purchases made by Englishmen in the French funds, and of their progressive rise—they also state that the payment in direct taxees amounted to about 1,300,000l. sterling in July. This improvement in their financial situation ought to operate, though we are far from thinking it will, as inducement to the nation to remain at peace, and by setting such an example to other countries, atone, in some measure, for the evils she has inflicted upon them during the last 20 years.

Some discontent is said to exist among the General Officers in Italy, who will not serve because they are not to be employed in Italy. Austria is drafting the native troops from Italy and sending them to the Tyrol and Germany, replacing them by Austrian troops.

The King has lately conferred letters of Nobility upon several gentlemen who were members of the Council of Five Hundred: among them we remark the name of M. Couchery, who distinguished himself by several very forcible and eloquent works against Bonaparte.—The effect produced upon the Continent by his *logographe secret*, published in the *Ami igu* of M. Peltier, was very considerable. They afford an admirable picture of the mind, measures, and policy of Bonaparte. M. Couchery was the Deputy who proposed and obtained the repeal of the barbarous law of the Convention, by which the relatives of emigrants were made responsible in property and life for their conduct.

Brussels, Aug. 25.—Lord Castlereagh, after having treated in this city about affairs of the highest importance connected with our future destiny, set off this morning for Paris, whence he will repair to the congress at Vienna. His royal highness the duke of Cambridge likewise departed this morning to go to Hanover, of which he is governor.

Copenhagen, Aug. 20.—We have received the official account of the convention in Norway. Prince Christian is expected here shorly.

Berlin, Aug. 22.—His majesty, by a decree of the 3d inst. has instituted an order to reward the Prussian matrons and daughters, for their services during the war, and given it the name of the order of Louisa. The insignia of the order consist in a small black enamelled crots. The round blue enamelled shield, or medallion, in the middle of the cross, has on the front the letter L. with a crown of stars round it, and on the reverse the dates of 1813 and 1814. This to be worn fastened by a white ribbon, on the left breast, and to be given both to married and unmarried women. The number of members is 100, and the chapter to consist of 4 ladies, of whom her royal highness the princess of Prussia, consort of prince William is president.

Brussels, Aug. 27.—The visit of Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington has served to fix, in some measure, our political and military situation; all the measures are taken according to existing circumstances, and are to be actively prosecuted. The frontier line is at present fixed to the Mæse, till the congress has decided the frontier of the state of which we are to be the centre. Lord Castlereagh has collected every information on this point before going to Paris and Vienna. The Duke of Wellington has overlooked nothing that can help to give our country a strong barrier on the side of France, this line will extend according to the extent of territory to be united with Belgium. Meantime a large army will be maintained in our province, besides the numerous garrisons. There are to be two camps, one between Tournay and Courtray, and a second near Quivrane, a place between Bergen and Valenciennes, almost the extremity of our frontiers on that side.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has gone to Hanover. It is believed that the number of troops from the Electorage coming to this country will be further encreased. Several Hanovarian regiments have already arrived from the Weser, going to Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Neuport, Ypres, and Courtray; others are expected at Louvain, Bergen and Tournay; the whole force will have reached its destination the beginning of next month. On the other side contracts are making for a division of Dutch troops, who are designed as it seems, to cover the Maese, and the Sombre. The hereditary prince of Orange is very active, he has already visited a great part of our frontiers towards France, and is expected to leave us shortly to continue his inspection It is affirmed that 4 regts. are to be raised without delay.

Within these few days the correspondence between London and Brussels has been very active. The last courier found Ld. Castlereagh gone and followed him to Paris.

London, Sept. 1. We received this morning the Paris papers of Monday last. Their principal object seems to be to encourage jealousy of the designs of Austria, and, if possible, to sow the seeds of discord between the allied Powers. Austria is represented as desirous of extending her influence over Italy, and of having the crown of Sardinia pass to a prince of her house. She is also stated to be ambitious of regaining in Germany, the influence she formerly possessed, but which, it is hinted, the powers of Germany have an interest in preventing. Instead of endeavoring to soften animosities, to cement the peace which the allies with such magnanimity bestowed upon France, leaving her with more extensive territories than she had at the breaking out of the revolution, which enabled her to inflict such miseries upon every part of the continent, instead, we say, of feeling any gratitude for this unexampled forbearance and liberality at the time when in possession of her capital the allies might have made her feel their vengeance, the Paris papers are laboring with all their might to render the peace feverish and short-lived, and to rekindle the flame of war. At Paris they talk openly of making claims to an extention of territory on the side of Belgium, and of placing Genoa and even Leghorn under the protection of France. Never, it is added, "will there have been discussions more important than those which will take place at the ensuing congress" Never certainly——and every day seems to strengthen the suspicion, that the result of that congress will be very different from what was at first expected.

But it is not only of Austria that the Paris papers are endeavoring to excite suspicion—Prussia is also the object of attack, on account of her supposed intention of uniting all Saxony to her territories. The Saxons are represented as hostile to such an union, and as desirous of being replaced under the House of Saxony France sees in this increase of the power of Austria and Prussia, a formidable obstacle to her ambitious projects, and hence she is anxious to create distrust and jealousy between them. All these articles which are dated from different parts of Italy or Germany, are manufactured at Paris. It is an old manoeuvre of Bonaparte's, and our readers are much mistaken, if they think that his policy is altogether banished from French counsels.

The following extract of a private letter from Vienna, which we have sometime alluded to, written by a Correspondent personally known, is of some importance:

"I have remained here purposely to see the Fetes which are to be given to the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, but I have just heard it positively asserted they are not coming. This is extraordinary. How can they decline the intended visit without affronting his Court which has been at great expence preparing for their reception, though many I suspect will rejoice at their absence. The people of Vienna dislike the Russians, from jealousy and other motives. Many of the Nobility have refused to repeat, on the entrance of the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, the illuminations they displayed on the entrance of their own Monarch, and with great difficulty others have been prevailed on to replace the decorations really most magnificent, which were erected to welcome the arrival of their own Emperor.

"It is delightful to perceive how much the Emperor of Austria is beloved by his own subjects. Indeed, so is the whole of the Royal Family, except the soi-disant Empress Louisa, who has conducted herself with so much hauter since her return, that she has become very unpopular. She not only publicly professes her attachment for Bonaparte, a conduct which might be justified, but she speaks of her own family and country as inferior to those of which she was so lately the chief; she slights them when compared with France and Bonaparte.—She sported the eagles and wore Buonaparte's living till, within these few days. She dines at eight the fashionable French hour, though all the Court here dine at three; and she speaks nothing but French. This has given rise to a report of her pretending to have forgotten German. On her arrival at Schoenbrun, when the Archduke Charles was handing her up stairs, he thought it necessary to say something and began lamenting her misfortunes. Ah! answered she, 'Napoleon never would have been reduced to this had you commanded against him'. Numerous such anecdotes are related of her.

Geneva, Aug. 18. The constitution of the Republic of Geneva was published to day. Its principal arrangements are as follow:—

The Protestant religion is the predominant. There shall be at Geneva a Church appropriated to the Catholic worship; it shall be maintained at the expense of the state. The constitution recognizes neither patricians nor privileged classes. All the Genevese are equal in the eye of the law.—The liberty of the press is acknowledged, but every work must be signed. Should circumstances require it, the Representative Body shall have power to limit the exercise of that liberty. The Legislative Power is vested in a representative Council, composed of 150 members, or 268, including the Syndics and Council of State. The Legislative Council shall conform to the general laws of the Helvetic Confederation; it shall possess authority to fix the taxes annually, to accept or reject treaties, to coin money, to appoint to the administrative and judicial offices that are reserved for it, to regulate all matters relative to the ordinary and extraordinary Diets, and to name the Deputies to the latter. The representative Council shall be convoked as a matter of course, on the first Monday in May and December; each session shall last three weeks. The Executive Power is vested in a Council of State composed of 28 members elected from among the members of the Legislative Council only.

DEATH OF COUNT RUMFORD.

We are sorry to find the following paragraph in the Gazette de France of Wednesday, the 24th ult.

"Count Rumford, Associate of the French institute, and of the Royal Society of London, &c. died on Sunday night last at his country house at Autuell, of a nervous fever. This celebrated man had devoted his life to the study of the sciences, and always for the interest of mankind. He has left many works that must serve to endear his memory. He was but 60 years old. His body was buried at Autuell on the morning of the 3d."

Count Rumford was a native of America.—His improvements in the construction of grates and other means of saving fuel, and preventing the diminution of provisions in cookery, has rendered his foreign distinction familiar to most people; but his chemical researches and general scientific knowledge raised his character in the estimation of the learned world. He was distinguished for his humanity, and was always solicitious to facilitate the means of improving the conditions of the lower orders of people. Few characters have lived who have shown a stronger zeal for the happinefs of mankind, or can drop into the grave who can deserve a more respectful memorial.

CONGRESS AT VIENNA.

The preparations for the meeting of the Grand Congress at Vienna are continued with great activity. The Prussian minister has arrived in that capital. Lord Castlereagh is shortly expected, and strong hopes are entertained that the Emperor Alexandria will reach Vienna at a much earlier period than had been generally imagined. It is stated that the interests of France at the Congress will be confided to the care of the Prince of Benevente.

GAZETTE OF ELBA.

A letter from Italy received in England, states that Bonaparte was forming a printing establishment at Elba, and that orders had been sent to the adjacent continent for the types, presses, &c. In addition to the memoirs of his own life, it is said he intends to issue a regular Court Gazette. It is expected the circulation of this paper will be exceedingly extensive.

A gentleman who left Paris a few days since states that the following Placard had been posted on one of the gates of the Palais Royal.

"An old fat Hog, fed twenty years in England, valued at *Eighteen Louis*, will be disposed for *One Napoleon*.'—*London pap.*

LONDON, Aug. 20.

It has been foretold that the American Commissioners at Ghent have no sufficient powers to conclude a treaty of peace, and the fact is now proved by the sending the John Adams American frigate from Ostend to America for further instructions. It is supposed, however, that the Commissioners on each side have exchanged Projets. The English Projet is of course sent to America for consideration. With the war going on in America, and the negociation in Europe, the treaty is not likely to conclude so soon as the campaign.

The Party Gazette pretends a desire of peace; of course on terms of advantage for this country. And how does it promote its own views? By publishing to accompany to America the English offer of peace—a picture as false as it is deplorable, of the situation of this country—"There are alarming failures in Scotland, which destroy all confidence;" "the country banks of England are run upon;" "failures in London;" "foreigners drawing their money out of our funds;" "agriculture almost stopped by the expense of cultivation;" "our revenue inadequate even to a peace establishment; "should we continue the war with America, all that we have yet suffered, is nothing to the calamities that impended over us. Better to surrender the whole of Upper Canada back again to the Indians, and let them fight the battle with the U. States, than to bring upon ourselves the consequences of a protracted warfare."—*Morn. Chron.*

This is the deplorable picture of our situation, to be presented to the American government at the moment it takes into consideration our offers of peace. Undoubtedly such a picture will dispose them to lower their terms, and to abandon their ambitious designs upon Canada. This is the picture drawn of the situation of Britain, at the moment she stands higher in character and in power, in wealth, prosperity and glory, than she or any other nation of modern Europe ever before stood. What if a few commercial failures have taken place? They are the usual accidents of a great revolution in property. What greater revolution in property can be effected than by a change from such a war to a state of peace? When a war takes place failures of some commercial houses follow; when a peace takes place, such failures also follow. Some men will be caught speculating on the wrong side. But what of that? To avoid such accidents should we never make peace? A short time will give a settled course, a steady operation to commerce, and prosperity will follow as the inevitable result of tranquility.

When the last war with France broke out in 1803, Mr. Jefferson, in his official speech to the Congress, boasted of the repose of America, while Europe was torn to pieces by sanguinary strife. Circumstances have changed. Europe is now at peace, while war rages in almost every part of the immense continent of America, from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Mr. Leslie Foster (Nephew of the Speaker of the last Irish House of Commons), who represented the Dublin University in the last Parliament, is shortly to lead to the alter Miss Fitzgerald, daughter of the Right Hon. James Fitzgerald, and sister to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland.

The exchange of prisoners with the U. S. is partly complied with by that government. All the non-commissioned officers and privates are exchanged; but extraordinary to relate, the officers are only on parole.

On Thursday the Icarus sloop of war was launched at Portsmouth Dock-Yard. She is the first vessel built by the superior class of apprentices to Shipwrights.—The sight imparted considerable gratification to a number of persons.

The Zealous, 74, is fitting out at Portsmouth, to be stationed at Quebec, as a point of naval communication between that port and the lakes of Canada. Two lieutenants and seven midshipmen go out in her, for the lake service. She has had her quarter-deck and forcastle guns taken out, is fitted with a spar deck, and has a complement of 500 men. Capt. James Anderson is appointed to command her, vice capt. Boyer.

The following sly hint at the drowsiness of the naval commanders has been given in one of the late London papers:—

"Sweetly *slumb'ring* on the ocean,
Seamen fear no danger nigh;
Some folks slumber I've a notion,
When the Yankee ships pass by."

AMERICAN CRUISERS.

CROOKHAVEN, Aug. 13.

Capt. Cameron and crew of the ship Coromandel, with capt. Stewart, of the Madras Army, landed here late last night, out of a pilot boat, on board of which they were put yesterday by the York schooner privateer, of Boston, of 14 guns, and 140 men, commanded by Francis Burch. Capts. Cameron and Stewart state that the commander and officers of the privateer behaved in the most kind and humane manner to them and every individual who belonged to the Coromandel.—They gave positive and strict orders to the crew of the privateer not on any account to examine any man's baggage on board. The Coromandel was from Batavia, with prize coffee, and was captured on the 2d inst. 6 leagues from Silly, and sent for America.

The ship Gen. Hunter, Wm. Smith, with timber, from Miramichi, was burnt last night 20 miles S. W. from the Mizen Head, by the above privateer, and the master and crew also landed here. The privateer was seen this morning. The Coromandel has been retaken by the Eridanus frigate, and arrived at Plymouth.

CORK, August 15.

On Saturday morning, a telegraph signal announced an American privateer off Cape Clear, steering S. W. on which an unusual scene of bustle and activity took place, and it was but a short time before we noticed his majesty's ship Castilian getting under weigh. Shortly after the Avon and President followed and we have every expectation that they will be able to give a good account of those daring intruders on our coast. It was said there was also an American frigate in the Channel.—Ships are dropping in every tide for West India and American convoys, shortly expected.

A Russian vessel (the Herman & Thusnelda, of Petersburg) has arrived in our harbor, the master of which states, that he spoke an American privateer off the Mizen Head, and was informed by her, that on the 27th of last month, she captured a homeward bound East India ship, richly laden. She had afterwards, captured another small vessel, and put 40 or 50 Lascars on board of her, to be landed on our Western Coast.

The American privateer Sharp, chased a Belfast trader off the Tuscar Rock, where she CAPTURED FIVE BRIGS in sight of her. The master of the privateer sent seven N. York papers, with his compliments, to the master of the Commercial Rooms.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.

LATE FROM HALIFAX.

The cartel sloop James, Cwin, 3 days from Halifax, with 10 prisoners (Nantucketmen) and 14 passengers arrived at Newport on Monday morning.

Several passengers have arrived in town, we have not as yet received any papers, but learn verbally from them that the brig Black Swan McDaniel, hence for the Havanna, two days out, was captured by the Bulwark, and had arrived:—Also, privateer schr. Harlequin, Brown, of and from Portsmouth, captured by the Bulwark, had arrived, it was understood that the Harlequin run down to the Bulwark in the night taking her for a merchantman, and did not discover the mistake till she was so near, that it was impossible for her to escape.

A transport ship, prize to the Mammoth privateer, but recaptured, arrived at Halifax, the day before the Janus sailed, which was on the 3d inst. Several other recaptured vessels had arrived within a few days. There were two 74s, 4 or 5 frigates and several sloops of war in port. No troops lately arrived, and no expedition fitting out.—No late arrival from England than the Duke of Montrose Packet.

One of the gentlemen took passage in a vessel to Halifax, which was one of a fleet of near 200 sail, which sailed from Cork on the 5th Sept. and separated in a gale, 3 days out, bound to Quebec, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, under convoy of the Horatio frigate, and a sloop of war—2 or 3 of the fleet had arrived at Halifax, and met a number going in, as the Janus came out.

From the Cayuga Patriot.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS AT DETROIT.

The following information is derived from a gentleman direct from Detroit.

The 600 Indian warriors consisting of the most part of Shawanoes, Miamies, and Pottawattemies, who accompanied gov. Cass from Greenville to Detroit, in August last, and who then agreed in future to direct the tomahawk against the enemies of the U. States, have proved faithful, having been employed on two expeditions into Canada. The first was to Oxford on the Thames—the last to the Long Point settlement. The object of these expeditions was to diminish the resources of the enemy. The Indians in no instance offered personal violence to the inhabitants of Canada, but their unconquerable thirst for plunder could not be wholly restrained. At Detroit they were quite averse to discipline, often forcibly seizing the rations issued to the neutral Indians. Gov. Cass finding them unprofitable to the service dismissed them.

The hostile Indians (Chippawas and Sanagas) had recently committed several atrocious murders in and about Detroit. A party of these fellows came into the town, professed friendship, drew rations, tomahawked 4 persons and made off with themselves. So bold had they become, that they attempted to drive off a drove of cattle in full view of the Fort, the guns of which were actually opened upon them before they could be compelled to relinquish their booty. The almost impervious nature of the woods in the rear of Detroit rendered pursuit impracticable, a few only of the fugatives were overtaken and killed. The want of a mounted corps to scour the surrounding country was so much felt as to induce gov. Cass to write to gen. McArthur at at Urbanna, to hasten on with his disposable force with all possible expedition. The latter arrived at Detroit on the 2d Oct. three days previous to the departure of our informant with about 700 mounted riflemen. The Indians were then in considerable numbers lurking in the woods. Travelling had become extremely dangerous; boats had been frequently fired on between Detroit and Malden, and two men killed within two miles of the latter place—a third was taken prisoner by two savages, but rescued himself in the night by killing his captors while asleep. There were very few regular troops at Detroit, not sufficient even to man the fort.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

The committee to whom was referred the communication from the governor of Massachusetts, have reported that *it is inexpedient at this time* to appoint delegates to repair to Hartford. The committee consisted of Messrs. Niles, Olin, Phelps, Edmonds, Lyon and Langdon.

Mr. Allen of Colchester, on motion and leave, introduced the following Resolution—

In General Assembly, Oct. 22.

Resolved—That the committee appointed on that part of his excellency's speech, which relates to Com. Macdonough the illustrious Hero of Champlain—be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making him a grant of a certain tract or farm of land, belonging to this State, formerly the estate of Melanchton W. Woolsey, lying near Cumberland Head, in the state of New York, and in full view of the late Naval conflict—as a reward for his meritorious services—and that they report by bill or otherwise—was read and adopted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

Copy of a letter from Sailing Master Geisinger of the United States Sloop of War Wasp, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Savannah, Nov. 4, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you of my arrival at this port in the British brig Atalanta, of 8 guns, prize to the United States' Sloop of War Wasp, captured off the Madeiras on the 21st September.

Capt. Blakely's official despatches will be delivered to you by Mr. Robert R. Stewart, of Philadelphia, who left L'Orient, passenger in the Wasp. He will be detained here a day or two in order to give some testimony respecting the prize, and will immediately proceed to Washington.

The Atalanta was formerly the American sch. Siro, of Baltimore, captured in the Bay of Biscay, by the British sloop of war Pelican. Her cargo consists of brandy, wine, silks, fruits, &c.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient humble servt.
DAVID GEISINGER.

Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

By yesterday's mail we have ample confirmation of this news. The following is one of several letters from officers on board the Wasp, which appear in the Savannah Republican.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer, dated

United States sloop Wasp,
At Sea, September 23, 1814.

"There are but few disappointments in life without their attendant benefits, and but few pains unaccompanied by pleasure.

Yesterday, I fully believed and expected to have been deprived of the pleasure of writing a single line by this opportunity, other than on public service: But a disappointment has detained the Atalanta longer than was expected, and I am indebted to that circumstance for the time I now indulge in writing to friends.

Captain Blakely I believe sends official account up to this date, doubtless for publication—to his letters therefore I refer you for nice and correct particulars regarding our cruise—several of my messmates send particular statements, extracts from which will no doubt be published, and will reach you through the common channel of news.

The Wasp has been one of the most successful cruizers out of the United States. She has been the favorite of Fortune, and we offer thanksgiving to divine Providence for its support and protection

She has now been three months and five days at sea with a complement of 173 men, whose ages average only 23 years—the greatest part so *green*, that is, unaccustomed to the sea, that they were sea sick for a week. In that time however she has destroyed twelve British merchant vessels and their cargoes, the whole value of which, I presume, was not less than *two hundred thousand pounds sterling*—The thirteenth merchantman we are now dispatching to the United States—she is the first we have attempted to send in, but being an uncommon fast sailer, we have great hopes of her safe arrival; and for my part, with judicious management, I have no doubt of it—she is a very beautiful brig of 253 tons coppered to the bends and copper fastened, and has a very valuable cargo on board, consisting of brandy, wines, cambrics, &c. She was from Liverpool bound to Bordeaux, thence to Pensacola.

Besides these merchant vessels, we have whipped two of his Britannic Majesty's sloops of war, and (comparatively speaking) have lost nothing. Our first engagement was with the Reindeer of 21 guns, which we whipped in 19 minutes; our loss was 4 killed and 22 wounded—the enemy's loss, 25 killed and 42 wounded; the greater part considered mortal. The Reindeer was completely shattered to pieces—we fought her in a perfect calm, but her foremast fell over the side the moment a light breeze sprung up. Our principal land