AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *WEDNESDAY, Nov.* 30.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Further extracts from London and Ghent papers received at N. York by the Chauncey.

THE ATTACK ON BALTIMORE.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary—October 17.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT,
Downing st. Oct. 17.

Captain M'Dougall arrived early this morning with a despatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, by Col. Brook, of which the following is a copy:

My Lord—I have the honor to inform your lordship, that the division of troops under command of major-general Ross effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th of September, near North Point, on the left point of the Patapsco river, distant from Baltimore about 13 miles, with a view of pushing a reconnoisance, in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town; and acting thereon as the enemy's strength and positions might be found to dictate.

The approach on this side to Baltimore lays through a small peninsula formed by the Patapsco and Back rivers, and generally from two to three miles broad, while it narrows in some places to less than half a mile.

Three miles from North Point the enemy had entrenched himself quite across this neck of land, towards which (the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour) the troops advanced.

The enemy was actively employed in the completion of this work, deepening the ditch and strengthening its front by a low abbatis, both which, however, he precipitately abandoned, on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands some few dragoons, being part of his rear guard.

About two miles beyond this post our advance became engaged; the country was here closely wooded, and the enemy's riflemen were enabled to conceal themselves. At this moment the gallant general Ross received a wound in his breast, which proved mortal.—He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his king and country.

Thus fell at an early age one of the brightest ornaments of his profession; one who, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command; who was not less beloved in his private than enthusiastically admired in his public character; and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprise and devotion to the service.

If ever it were permitted to a soldier to lament those who fall in battle, we may indeed in this instance claim that melancholy privilege.

Thus it is, sir, that the honor of addressing your lordship, and the command of this army, have devolved upon me; duties which, under any other circumstances, might have been embraced as the most enviable gifts of fortune; and here I venture to solicit through your lordship, his royal highness the Prince Regent's consideration to the circumstance of my succeeding, during operations of so much moment, to an officer of such high and established merit.

Our advance continuing to press forward, the enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about 6000 men, six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry, were discovered posted under cover of a wood, drawn up in a very dense order, and lining a strong paling, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles. The creeks and inlets of the Patapsco and Back Rivers, which approach each other at this point, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the enemy's position.

I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade, under the command of Major Jones, of the 4th, consisting of the 85th light infantry, under Maj. Gubbins, and the light companies of the army under Major Pringle, of the 21st, covered the whole of the front, driving in the enemy's skirmishers with great loss on his main body. The 4th regiment, under Major Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained, unperceived, a lodgment close upon the enemy's left. The remainder of the right brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Mullins, consisting of the 44th regiment, under Maj. Johnson, the marines of the fleet, under Capt. Robbyns, and a detachment of seamen under Capt. Money, of the Taave, formed a line along the enemy's front, while the left brigade under Col. Paterson, consisting of the 21st regiment, commanded by Maj. Whitaker, the 2d battalion of marines, by Lt. Col. Malcolm, and a detachment of marines, by Maj. Lewis, remained in columns on the road, with orders to deploy to his left, and press the enemy's right, the moment the ground became sufficiently open to admit of that movement.

In this order, the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than 15 minutes the enemy's force being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field 2 pieces of cannon, with a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair from five to six hundred in killed and wounded; while at the most moderate computation, he is at least one thousand hors de combat. The 5th regiment of militia, in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated.

The day being now far advanced, and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been dispossessed. Here I received a communication from Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, informing me that the frigates, bomb ships, and flotilla of the fleet, would on the ensuing morning take their stations as previously proposed.

At day-break on the 13th, the army again advanced, and at 10 o'clock I occupied a favorable position eastward of Baltimore, distant about a mile and a half, and from whence I could reconnoitre at my leisure the defences of that town.

Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the enemy had constructed a chain of pallisaded redoubts, connected by a small breast work: I have, however, reason to think that the defence to the northward and westward of the place were in a very unfinished state. Chinkapin-hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commands the town; this was the strongest part of the line, and here the enemy seemed most apprehensive of attack. These works were defended, according to the best information which we could obtain, by about fifteen thousand men, with a large train of artillery.

Judging it perfectly feasible, with the description of forces under my command, I made arrangements for a night attack, during which the superiority of the enemy's artillery would not have been so much felt, and Capt. Macdougall, the bearer of these despatches, will have the honor to point out to your Lordship those particular parts of the line which I had proposed to act on.

During the evening, however, I received a communication from the Commander in Chief of the naval forces, by which I was informed, that in consequence of the entrance to the harbor being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval co operation against the town and camp was found impracticable.

Under these circumstances, and keeping in view your Lordship's instructions, it was agreed between the vice admiral and myself, that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the Heights.

Having formed this resolution, after compelling the enemy to sink upwards of 20 vessels in different parts of the harbour, causing the citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding states, harrassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from many remote districts, causing the enemy to burn a valuable rope-walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubts, besides having beaten and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position which I had occupied, where I halted during some hours.

This tardy movement was partly caused by an expectation that the enemy might possibly be induced to move out of the entrenchments and follow us, but he profited by the lesson which he had received on the 12th, and towards the evening I retired the troops about three miles and a half further, where I took up my ground for the night.

Having ascertained, at a late hour on the morning of the 15th, that the enemy had no disposition to quit his entrenchments, I moved down and re embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind, and carrying with me about 200 prisoners, being persons of the best families in the city, and which number might have been very considerably increased, was not the fatigue of the troops an object principally to be avoided.

I have now to remark to your Lordship, that nothing could surpass the zeal, unanimity, and ardour, displayed by every description of force, whether naval, military or marine, during the whole of these operations.

I am highly indebted to vice admiral sir A. Cochrane, commander in chief of the naval forces; for the active assistance and zealous co-operation which he was ready, upon every occasion, to afford me; a disposition conspicuous in every branch of the naval service, and which cannot fail to ensure success to every combined operation of this armament.

Captain Edward Crofton, commanding the brigade of seamen appointed to the small arms, for the animated and enthusiastic example which he held forth to his men, deserves my approbation—as do also Captains Nourse, Money, Sullivan, and Ransay, Royal Navy, for the steadiness and good order which they maintained in their several directions.

I feel every obligation to Rear Admiral Cockburn for the counsel and assistance which he afforded me, and from which I derived the most signal benefit.

To Colonel Patterson, for the steady manner in which he brought his column into action, I give my best thanks.

The Hon. Lieut. Col. Mullins deserved every approbation for the excellent order in which he led that part of the right brigade under his immediate command, while charging the enemy in line.

Major Jones, commanding the light brigade merits my best acknowledgements, for the active and skilful dispositions by which he covered all the movements of the army.

The distinguished gallantry of Captain De Bathe 95th light infantry, has been particularly reported to me, and I beg to record my own knowledge of similar conduct on former occasions.

To Major Faunce, 4th regiment, for the manner in which he gained and turned the enemy's left, as well as for the excellent discipline maintained in that regiment, every particular praise is due.

The exertions of Major Gubbins, commanding, the 85th light infantry; and of Major Kenny, commanding the light companies, were highly commendable.

Captain Mitchell, commanding the royal artillery; Captain Carmichael, a meritorious officer of that corps, and Lieutenant Lawrence, of the Marine Artillery, are entitled to my best thanks; as is captain Blanchard, commanding royal engineers, for the abilities he displayed in his particular branch of service.

To Lieutenant Evans, 3d dragoons Acting Deputy Quarter-master-General to this army, for the unremitting zeal, activity, and perfect intelligence which he evinced in the discharge of the various and difficult duties of his department, I feel warmly indebted; and I beg to solicit, through your Lordship, a promotion suitable to the high professional merits of this officer.

Captain Macdougall, Aid-de-Camp to the late General Ross (and who has acted as Assistant Adjt. Gen. in the absence of Major Debieg through indisposition,) is the bearer of these dispatches, and having been in the confidence of General Ross, as well as in mine, will be found perfectly capable of giving your Lordship any further information relative to the operation of this army which you may require; he is an officer of great merit and promise, and I beg to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ARTHUR BROOKE, Col. Com'g.

Return of Killed and Wounded in action with the Enemy, near Baltimore, on the 12th of September, 1814.

General Staff—1 major-general, 2 horses killed; 1 horse wounded.

Royal Artillery—6 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marine Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 3 do. wounded

4th Regiment, 1st batt.—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed—3 sergeants, 10 rank and file wounded.

21st Regt. 1st batt.—1 subaltern, 1 sergeant 9 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 77 rank and file wounded.

44th Regt. 1st batt.—11 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 3 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 78 rank and file wounded.

85th Light Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 26 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines, 2d batt.—4 rank and fil killed; 10 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines, 3d batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines from the ships, attached to the 2d batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 do. wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines under the command of capt. Robyns—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 9 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 General Staff, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 35 rank and file killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 229 rank and file wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

General Staff—major-general Robert Ross.

21st Fusileers—lieut. Gracie.

WOUNDED.

21st Fusileers—brevet major Renny, slightly; lieut. Leavocq, severely.

44th Regt.—brevet major Croke, slightly; captain H. Greenshields, dangerously (since dead) capt. G. Hill, lieut. R. Cruice, ensign J. White, severely.

85th Light Infantry—captains W. P. De Bathe and J. D. Hicks, lieut. G. Wellings, slightly.

Royal Marines—captain John Robyn, severely.

(Signed) HENRY DEBBIEG,
Major, A. D. A. A. General.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 17.

Captain Crofton, acting Captain of His Majesty's ship the Royal Oak, arrived this morning at this Office with Dispatches from Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which the following are copies:—

H. M. ship Tonnant, Chesapeake, September 17

SIR—I request that you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the approaching equinoctial new moon rendering it unsafe to proceed immediately out of the Chesapeake with the combined expedition, to act upon the plans which had been concerted previous to the departure of the Iphigenia; Major General Ross and myself resolved to occupy the intermediate time to advantage, by making a demonstration on the city of Baltimore, which might be converted into a real attack, should circumstances appear to justify it; and as our arrangements were soon made, I proceeded up this river, and anchored off the mouth of the Patapsco, on the 11th instant, where the frigates and smaller vessels entered, at a convenient distance for landing the troops.

At an early hour the next morning, the disembarakation of the army was effected without opposition, having attached to it a brigade of 600 seamen under Capt. Edward Crofton (late of the Leopard;) the second battalion of marines of the squadron, and the colonial black marinnes. Rear Admiral Cockburn accompanied the General, to advise and arrange as might be deemed necessary for our combined efforts.

So soon as the army moved forward I hoisted my flag in the Surprize, and with the remainder of the frigates, bombs, sloops, and the rocketships, passed farther up the river, to render what co-operation could be found practicable.

While the bomb-vessels were working up, in order that we might open our fire upon the enemy's fort at day break next morning, an account was brought to me, that Gen. Ross, when reconnoitring the enemy, had received a mortal wound by a musket ball, which closed his glorious career, before he could be brought off to the ship.

It is a tribute due to the memory of this gallant and respected Officer, to pause in my relation, while I lament the loss that his Majesty's service and the army, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, have sustained by his death. The unanimity, the zeal which he manifested on every occasion, while I had the honor of serving with him, gave life and ease to the most arduous undertakings.—Too heedles of his personal security when in the field, his devotion to the care and honor of his army has caused the termination of his valuable life. The Major General has left a wife and family for whom I am confident his grateful country will provide.

The skirmish which had deprived the army of its brave General was a prelude to a most decisive victory over the flower of the enemy's troops. Colonel Brook, on whom the command devolved, having pushed forward our force to within five miles of Baltimore, where the enemy about six or seven thousand, had taken up an advanced position, strengthened by field pieces, and where he had disposed himself, apparently with the intention of making a determined resistance, fell upon the enemy with such impetuosity that he was obliged soon to give away, and fly in every direction leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded, and 2 pieces of cannon.

For the particulars of this brilliant affair, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Rear-Admiral Cockburn's dispatch, transmitted herewith.

At day break the next morning, the bombs having taken their stations within shell range, supported by the Surprise, with the other frigates and sloops, opened their fire upon the fort that protected the entrance of the harbor, and I had now an opportunity of observing the strength and the preparations of the enemy.

The approach to the town on the land side was defended by commanding heights, upon which was constructed a chain of redoubts connected by a breast work, with a ditch in front, an extensive train of artillery, and show of force that was reported to be from 15 to 20,000 men.

The entrance by sea, within which the town is retired nearly three miles, was entirely obscurred by a barrier of vessels sunk at the mouth of the harbour, defended inside by gun boats, flanked on the right by a strong and regular fortification, and on the left by a battery of several heavy guns.

These preparations rendering it impracticable to afford any essential co-operation by sea. I considered that an attack on the enemy's strong position by the army only, with such disparity of force, though confident of success, might risk a greater loss than the possession of the town would compensate for, while holding in view the ulterior operations of this force in the contemplation of his Majesty's government; and, therefore as the primary object of our movement had been already fully accomplished, I communicated my observations to Col. Brook, who coinciding with me in opinion, it was mutually agreed that we should withdraw.

The following morning the army began leisurely to retire; and so salutary was the effect produced on the enemy by the defeat he had experienced, that notwithstanding every opportunity was offered for his repeating the conflict, with an infinite superiority, our troops re-embarked without molestation; the ships of war dropped down as the army retired.

The result of this demonstration has been the defeat of the army of the enemy, the destraction, by themselves of a quantity of shipping, the burning of an extensive rope-walk, and other public erections, the causing of them to remove their property from the city, and above all, the collecting and harrassing of his armed inhabitants from the surrounding country; producing a total stagnation of their commerce, and heaping upon them considerable expenses, at the same time effectually drawing off their attention and support from other important quarters.

It has been a source of the greatest gratification to me, the continuation of that unanimity existing between the two services, which I have before noticed to their Lordships: and I have reason to assure them, that the command of the army has fallen upon a most zealous and able officer in Colonel Brook, who has followed up the system of cordiality that had been so beneficially adopted by his much lamented chief.

Rear Admiral Cockburn, to whom I had confided that part of the naval service which was connected with the army, evinced his usual zeal and ability, and executed his important trust to my entire satisfaction.

Rear Ad. Malcolm, who regulated the collection, debarkation and re-embarkation of the troops, and the supplies they required, has merited my best thanks for his indefatigable exertions; and I have to express my acknowledgments for the counsel and assistance which, in all our operations, I have received from Rear-Admiral Codrigton, the Captain of the fleet.

The Captains of the squadron who were employed in the various duties afloat, were all emulous to promote the service in which they were engaged, and, with the officers acting under them, are entitled to my fullest approbation.

I beg leave to call the attention of their Lordships to the Report Rear Amiral Cockburn has made of the meritorious and gallant conduct of the Naval Brigade; as well as the accompanying letter from Col. Brook, expressing his obligations to Capt. Edward Crofton, who commanded, and Captains T. B. Sullivan, Rowland, Money, and Robert Ramsay, who had charge of divisions; and I have to recommend these officers, together with those who are particularly noticed by the Rear Admiral, to their Lordships favorable consideration.

Capt. Robyns, of the Royal Marines, who commanded the Marines of the squadron on this occasion, and in the operations against Washington, being severely wounded, I beg leave to bring him to their Lordships' recollection, as having been frequently noticed for his gallant conduct during the services on the Chesapeake, and to recommend him, with Lieut. Sampson Marshal, of the Diadem, who is dangerously wounded, to their Lordships' favor and protection.

First lieut. John Lawrence, of the Royal Marine Artillery, who commanded the rocket brigade, has again rendered essential service, and is highly spoken of by col. Brook.

Captain Edward Crofton, who will have the honor of delivering this despatch, is competent to explain any further particulars; and I beg leave to recommend him to their lordships' protection, as a most zealous and intelligent officer.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ALEX. COCHRANE,
Vice admiral, and commander in chief.

To John Wilson Croker, &c.

London, Oct. 19.

The object of Mr. Croker's journey to Paris is said to be to collect, by order of the Admiralty and the cabinet, information respecting the facts that have been alledged in relation to the facilities improperly granted to the American privateers in the ports of France; to make representations or remonstrances to the French government, according to the nature of the cases which upon a strict examination shall be found to have actually occurred; and to make with it such an arrangement as may prevent any dispute from arising between the two nations and their Sovereigns.

Oct. 20. American 6 per cents have fallen from 80 to 69; English stocks 3 per cent. Consols 66 7-8, ditto reduced 64 1-2, Omnium 2 1-4 discount.

It is believed that the Fingal, of N. York, did not leave that port on the 17th of last month, as was reported, and that she waited until the 22d in order to bring Mr. Madison's message to Congress. Immediately after her arrival at Southampton she put to sea to carry dispatches, which, doubtless contain the message, to the the Commissioners at Ghent. Four packages of letters that she brought have been sent to the post office. It is said that the language of Mr. Madison is violently hostile; and that the successful resistance of Baltimore, and the advantages obtained elsewhere, have re-animated his friends and restored popularity to his government.

What the papers devoted to the Ministry have constantly threatened us with is now unequivocally announced. Our readers will have seen by the proclamation published at Halifax on the 21st of the last month, that it is officially announced by the formal taking possession of the coast east of the Penobscot, that we are fighting for new frontiers; and this information is given at the very moment when a fatal experience has shewn to the enemy that we had not means sufficient to maintain ourselves in Canada upon our former footing. At the close of the season for active operations, and when by the destruction of edifices erected solely for pacific uses, we have exasperated even our friends in the colonies, who were ready to abandon the question which had been the first cause of the war; we bring forward this demand of the new boundaries, and we furnish to the American government an opportunity for rousing the people and arming them against us. It has been said, we hope untruly that the commercial part of the inhabitants is pleased with the war, and that consequently it ought to be supported. To be sure, if it be so, here is a subject for rejoicing to that kind of people; for if we are to persist in carrying on war until we have conquered the territory that we want from the U. States, when our European allies are laughing at our extravagance, are pleased with our disasters, are sending their best officers to discipline the Americans against us, a long time will elapse before we shall have to curse what are called the evils of peace. Speculators and stock jobbers may now exult at having gained their cause. They have placed the war in America upon a footing which ensures to them its duration with all the chances that may make their fortune by a single daring adventure; and they are certain that an economical industry, a lawful commerce, a moderate prosperity, gradual but universal, will return no more.

Morning Chronicle.

The vessel that has arrived at Southampton from America, is not the Fingal, as was said, but the Dutch frigate Ajax, that carried out the Ambassador from Holland. We expect every hour the Fingal with the President's message.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.

The Chronicle of Congress, (a newspaper so called) contains the important intelligence, that the Prince Regent is disposed to erect the Hanoverian provinces into a kingdom, and his Royal Highness will then take the title of King.

We learn that already the greater part of the concerns of the North of Europe are settled. The South demands, for certain reasons, a greater degree of deliberation.—This article no doubt hints at Murat, King of Naples.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Plymouth has been in the utmost bustle, in consequence of the expectation of orders for the regular troops there (43d, 45th, 93d and 95th,) to embark, and the marching in of detachments from the 11th and 44th regiments for the same purpose. Gen. Kean arrived in the Norge from Portsmouth on Thursday, with several transports. The armament is to rendezvous, according to report, at Cork, but its eventful destination is a secret. The troops have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation at half an hour's notice. The requisite lighters, boats, and men, are also kept in a constant state of preparation. The 93d embarked on Friday. The Mary transport has on board the rocket brigade. The Norfolk carries a detachment of dragoons, with 10,000 suits of cloathing, supposed to be for the North American Indians, and an immense quantity of warlike instruments, adapted for their use.

500 marines and an equal number of seamen, are about to embark on a particular expedition.

Orders have been received at Plymouth to stop the workmen from ripping up the bulk heads &c. with which the prison ships are fitted.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 13.

Arrived the Iris, 36, from Rio Janeiro, last from Pernambuco, with a convoy of 9 merchantmen, three of which are gone by for the river, three went to St. George's channel, and three parted company on the voyage. The Iris chased the Wasp an American ship, off Scilly, but could not continue the pursuit long, for fear of forsaking her charge.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 22.

It is impossible to describe the afflicted state of the garrison. There are about thirty or forty sheds on the Neutral Ground, where most part of the inhabitants have retired to preserve their health.—The fever is of the same malignant description as that of last year. A considerable number of the inhabitants have not yet had the epidemic fever, including the military, there are about forty deaths every week. Business is entirely forgotten, and has been for these two or three months past; but we hope, through Providence, to be soon relieved from these calamities."

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8.

Baron Capellen, the Secretary of State, sets out to-morrow for Paris, where he will make a short stay, and then return to Holland, to go out as governor to Batavia.

From the French frontiers we hear, that the spirit of discontent which has prevailed in the French army is by no means appeased.—A vast number of Soldiers, accustomed to the license of war, cannot accommodate themselves in a state of peace. It is remarked, however, with pleasure, that the most violent of the officers are placed upon half pay, or are pensioned, and the most mutinous of the soldiers chosen for the service of the colonies.

It is thought very probable, that there is a party in France disposed to go to war to recover the left bank of the Rhine; but the French Monarch is too just and too moderate not to disappoint such criminal projects.

HAARLEM, Oct. 11.

It is known that a Russian army of above 30,000 men, under Gen. Bennigsen, is still in and about Hamburgh. We learn from good authority, that in case France should unexpectedly shew a disposition to oppose the arrangements which the Allied monarchs intend to make for the repose of Europe, this Russian army is destined to be placed on our frontiers. These energetic measures, added to those which are taken here in our country, are calculated to tranquilize the most desponding, who might still fear the ambition of the French army. On the least appearance of danger, Belgium would be covered by 150,000 chosen troops.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 30.

There is nothing new from Norway, except that they expect with impatience the assembly of the Diet, which will meet about the 9th of October.—An English frigate and a Danish brig are lying off the Norwegian coast to convoy Prince Christian to Denmark as soon as he expresses a wish to leave the country.

HAMBURGH, Oct. 2.

England has been sending for some time past a great deal of specie to the Continent, both to discharge the arrears of her subsidies to Prussia, and to pay the English and Hanoverian troops in Belgium. It is to this exportation of money that we attribute the fall of the Exchange with England, which has taken place during the last month.

While the English journalists pretend that St. Domingo will never return to the dominion of the mother country, here, placing more confidence in the power of France, and the wisdom of her monarch, we trust that this important colony will again become French.

Journal de Paris.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.

Mr. Connel, the bearer of Despatches from our Commissioners at Ghent, reached Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, on his way to Washington, and politely favored the Editor of the Freeman's Journal with a file of Ghent papers to the 25th Oct. inclusive, from which we have made some interesting extracts.

Mr. Connell (by whom the Editor was furnished with a file of Ghent papers) left Ghent on the 26th of Oct. and repaired to Ostend, where he was instructed to detain the Chauncey three days. On the 30th, the British commissioners handed in a note to the American commissioners. Mr. Ted,