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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Continuation of Latest Foreign News, from Papers received at this office by the Chauncey.

Since our last Paper was issued, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, have received from an esteemed friend, London Papers (The Times) to the 27th of Oct. inclusive, & Ghent Papers of the 25th of the same month From the former we have extracted as much as the limits of our paper will admit. We understand a London Paper of the 28th Oct. was brought by the Chauncey, and is now in this city. Its contents have not transpired.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The following was posted at Loyd's this morning :—

"*Paris, Sept.* 25. The True blooded Yankee, American privateer, has been completely refitted for sea, manned with a crew of 200 men, and sailed from Brest the 21st instant, supposed for the purpose of cruizing in the British Channel. Her orders are to sink, burn, and destroy, and not to capture with the intention of carrying into port."

LONDON, Oct. 21.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—My last letter to you was of a date the 14th instant, I think, when I had the mortification to inform you of our fleet on Lake Champlain being entirely defeated and taken by the enemy at Plattsburg about 70 miles from this place, and when we had an army of 14 to 15,000 regular and brave troops, who only wished to be allowed to storm the enemy's fort, and which every body says would easily have been accomplished, had any other person had the command than Sir G. Prevost; we have suffered more disgrace from the incapacity of this man than we will retrieve for months to come, let our exertions be ever so great. There were six of our officers killed on board of our vessels and 20 are made prisoners; and besides, we must have lost near 1,000 brave men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It will not surprize me if the expedition has cost about 500,000*l.* Report now says that Sir George Prevost is going up to Kingston to attack Sackets harbour, but I am sure that he will not be a welcome visitor in the Upper Province. The Jesse and Flora will probably carry to Britain the first account of our great misfortune at Plattsburgh. The army retreated most precipitately, and are in general at the posts they occupied before the expedition took place, with the loss of about 150 deserters on the retreat taking place, besides a vast loss in provisions and munitions of war. The Wellington soldiers say that the hunters and the hounds are capital, but that the hunters and the whipper-in are two —— fools—meaning, I consider, Sir G. Prevost and his Adjutant General, Major E. Baynes.

Oct. 27.—French papers to the 23d inst. have come to hand. The State paper published at Vienna in the name of the principal powers, and which we gave in our paper of yesterday, is inserted in the Moniteur with some comments which of course are to be considered as official. The tone of these comments is at once manly aud moderate, and shews, when compared with the official documents of 1811 and 1812, a most happy change in the spirit by which France is ruled. If that nation is firmly resolved to lend an ear to no insinuation recommending the adoption of mere expediency; if, possessing within herself all the elements of strength and prosperity, she is resolved not to seek them beyond her own limits; if she wishes only to concur in re-establishing the ancient and just principles of public law, and that balance of power which under more disastrous auspices she did so much to destroy, then we say without hesitation, that she should be met on the part of G. Britain with the most frank and liberal cordiality. It is our interest, as it is the interest of the civilized world that France should possess weight, and influence, and respectability in Europe, so long as she directs her views towards the objects here designated Let us only take care to maintain an honorable rivalship with her in the just and elevating pursuits. The concurrence of two such nations in the support of an enlightened system of public policy would be an equal benefit to themselves and a blessing to mankind. It remains to be seen what application may be made of principles thus avowed to the actual situation of the world. The restoration of Poland, for instance, is an event, in which France and England may be expected to entertain similar sentiments, and to concur with equal zeal; since nothing but their mutual jealousy of each other in 1792 prevented their uniting in measures to defeat the partition at that time perpetrated. On this subject, however, the reports are very various. Whilst one of the latest French journals assures us that the difficulties which presented themselves against the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland have been done away, and that Austria has at length consented to cede Cracow; an evening paper of yesterday states with equal confidence, that G Britain, Austria and France, delivered in a joint note against the re establishment of the kingdom of Poland under a Russian prince, and that the emperor of Russia, whose project, it seems, this was, after a short delay, acquiesced in abandoning it. Again, a Vienna article in the Brussels paper makes a representation not at all consistent with the last mentioned statement; for it asserts Talleyrand to have given in a note, demanding, *as a basis of the negociation*, that all the allied sovereigns should agree to return, as France has done, within the limits of 1792, which of course would imply that the second partition of Poland must be rescinded. We own, that we cannot readily credit the statement of such a proposal on the part of France singly. As little do we believe another report, merely, that the Austrian government have claimed the Ionian Islands, on the frivolous pretences that they heretofore formed a part of the Venetian states, which latter, be it observed, were not conquered as an independent sovereignty by Austria. Upon the whole we apprehend the truth is pretty exactly stated by a writer, who says, that although the ministers of Russia, Prussia, Austria and England continue to have frequent private conferences together, their results are veiled in the most profound secrecy If France and England have really united in opposing the Russian project with respect to Poland, it cannot be from disinclination to the re-establishment of that kingdom; but because the proposed measures may have appeared likely to confer on it only a nominal independence. We trust this difficulty will be got over; and that means will be taken to blot out of the records of Europe all memory of that infamous act of partition, which first shook the foundations of international law, and formed a precedent to the gigantic usurpations we have since witnessed.—*Times.*

Translated for the N. York Evening Post.

Vienna, Oct. 14.—There is much conversation about the memorial that the prince of Talleyrand delivered on the 4th of this month, to the ministers plenipotentiary of the other great powers. It is asserted that the minister, in that memorial, formally objects to all the aggrandizements which it is at present the intention of several powers of the 1st and 2d rank to demand. It is said to state, in substance, that for the purpose of not opposing an obsticle to the conclusion of the peace so much desired by all nations, France consented that her frontiers should be contracted to nearly the same limits that she had in 1792; that it appears just, consequently, that the powers should adopt the same basis, and not exceed the limits they had in 1792, for otherwise France would be in contact with 2 powerful neighbors, which would destroy the balance of power and occasion uneasiness. The minister adds, however, that if, notwithstanding the wisdom of these observations, the powers persist in their system of aggrandizement, and should wish to extend their frontiers beyond those of 1792. France will not make any active opposition, and will take no step to disturb the peace so happily re-established among the princes of Europe; but that she will be under the necessity of not recognizing those changes, and of declaring that the state of possessions in 1792 alone will be considered by her as correct. It is said, lately, that the prince of Talleyrand desires that there may be no verbal discussing of that nature, but that the communications be made in writing. It is asserted that this note which was written with much ability, produced a lively sensation, and that several very enlightened diplomatists agree that the principles that are laid down, and developed in it are conformable to justice, and to the spirit that ought at this time to actuate the sovereigns.

Augsburg, Oct. 15. One of our Gazettes publishes the following article :—

VIENNA, Oct. 16.

"The news this day reported that the congress is prorogued to the 1st Nov. has furnished ample matter for the conjectures and and remarks of people who are ever on the watch for something new. What is true in the report in question is, that the conferences properly so called between the representatives of the 8 powers who compose the congress, will not commence until the 15th Nov. but between this and that time there are every day particular conferences between the members of each deputation, preparatory to the general deliberations. They are employed in the same manner about the preliminaries concerning the affairs of Germany, so that nothing will retard their progress. The known dispositions of the august sovereigns leave no room to doubt but that its results will be happy and conformably to the wishes of the nations of Germany, those monarchs being persuaded that that empire ought to have a constitution which may unite all its parts with one great body, and combine all its force against every enemy, as well internal as foreign.

Frankfort, Oct. 18. We have just received the following declaration, which has appeared at Vienna.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the courts who signed the treaty of peace at Paris on the 30th May, 1814, has taken into consideration the 32d art. of that treaty which stipulate that the powers who were implicated in the last war, on either side, are to send plenipotentiaries to Vienna, to regulate in a general congress, the arrangements necessary for the completion of that treaty, and after having maturely reflected upon the relations and upon the duties arising from it, have perceived that their first care should be to establish between the plenipotentiaries of all the courts free and confidential communications.—But at the same time they have acquired the conviction that it will be for the common benefit of all parties interested, to defer the meeting of their plenipotentiaries until the moment when the questions to be determined shall have acquired the degree of maturity without which it might be impossible to attain a result conformable to the principles of public law, to the stipulations of the treaty of peace at Paris, and to the first expectations of contemporaries. In consequence the formal opening of congress has been postponed to the 1st Nov. and the above mentioned ministers entertain a hope that their preparatory labors will essentially contribute to rectify their ideas, to enlighten their views, and to advance the great work which is the object of the common mission.—Vienna, Oct 8, 1814.

[The following remarks are taken from the Paris Moniteur, of Oct. 21.]

"The above declaration, by explaining the motives which have occasioned the postponement of the opening of the Congress of Vienna, is the first pledge of the spirit of wisdom which will guide the labors of the assembled plenipotentiaries. It is indeed, by the maturity of council; it is amidst the calm of the passion that the greater authority of the principles of public law, invoked and recognised in the late treaty of Paris, ought to be re-established.

"Thus the just expectations of contemporaries will be fulfilled, and in the approaching negociations a result will be obtained conformable to what the law of nations and the universal law of justice prescribe to nations in their concerns with each other.

"At the epoch when the great powers are leagued to introduce into the mutual relations of States, the respect of property and the security of thrones, no political transactions, except such as are invested with that equitable character, said to be expected.

"Europe already accepts this happy augury, and France, who is not jealous of any advantages which other states may reasonably hope for, aspires to nothing more than a just equilibrium. Possessing within herself all the elements of strength and prosperity, she seeks not for them beyond her limits; she does not listen to any insinuations tending to establish systems of mere convenience; but resuming the character to which the esteem and the gratitude of nations heretofore entitled her, she is anxious of no other glory than that of which the guarantees rest on the alliance of power with moderation and justice. It is her wish to become the prop of the weak, and the defender of the oppressed.

"With this disposition, France will concur in arrangements proper to consolidate a general peace; and the sovereigns who have so nobly proclaimed the same principles, will consecrate with her that lasting compact that is to serve the repose of the world."

SUMMARY BY THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

From the London Times, Oct. 27.

Portsmouth, Oct. 25.—The Statira, 36, is ordered to take a convoy to N. America, with a reinforcement of royal marines to the several battalions, with some officers for the fleet. The Iphigenia, 36, will proceed with convoy to Halifax, and the Leonidas, 36, with convoy to Bermuda.

The Paris Moniteur of the 22d, after giving the declaration of the plenipotentiaries at Vienna on the 8th, explaining their motives, observes, "France will concur in the arrangements tending to consolidate a general peace, which is to insure the repose of the world."

Two columns of Prussian troops under general Thuman, about 18,000 men, have been ordered to break up from the left bank of the Rhine, and return to the interior.

Sir E. Pakenham takes his departure immediately in the Statira, for America, in the room of Gen. Ross.

Last night dispatches for N. America were sent from the secretary of state's office, to be forwarded immediately.

A French paper states, that the English troops are to occupy the Floridas and Louisiana, with the consent of the Spanish government, and that 9,000 troops under Gen. Murillo, were preparing at Cadiz to sail for America, and that they had obtained permission to land in the territory of the Brazils for future operations against Buenos Ayres—that England had given the Spanish government 500,000 dollars by way of subsidy.

A letter from Paris, of Oct. 22, says, "the American privateer ADAMS, of Baltimore, has arrived at L'Orient."

The speculators in American produce (says the Times) begin to find their pacific rumors from GHENT no longer effectual, and they now fairly admit, that the prospect in that quarter is far from favorable. The next card they have to play is the *President's Message*; which can contain nothing but false and insidious invective against this country—and yet there are people who would build *hopes* on the pacific tenor which they say is likely to be characterised. The hostile mind of the Jefferson faction is become more malignant than ever. [This article goes on to abuse Mr. Madison for his want of humanity in using torpedoes, mangling buck shot, &c. Such, says the editor, is the humanity of those cold-blooded philosophists, who for the punishment of the U. States, are permitted by Providence to rule that country.]

The same paper adds, that the Duke of Wellington should have been sent out to command instead of Sir George Prevost, and asks, "Does it not degrade the British nation to see its armies retreating before IZARD and MACOMB?

On the 4th of October, 12 ships foundered in Dantzic Roads, during a gale of wind and were totally lost. They were all bound to London.

October 24.—Major-Gen. PAKENHAM, who, it is said, is to succeed the late General Ross, is brother in law to Lord Wellington, brother of the Earl of Longford, and was adjutant general in the late war in the Peninsula.

Several millions of buck shot are shipping at Portsmouth in the Leonidas frigate, for America; the same kind the Americans have used so dexterously, from their being accustomed to wild fowl shooting. By rifles in such hands, England has to mourn the loss of a Ross.

A French paper asserts, that there are now at Antwerp, a great number of Hessian and Hanovarian troops in English pay.

Arrived at Portsmouth, the Vesta, with despatches from America.

French Emigrants—By the sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 17th October, M. Bedoc proposed, that the civil death incurred by the laws on the emigration be valid—that marriages in foreign countries be abolished—that acts passed, and rights acquired previous to the constitutional charter, relative to the laws on emigration be maintained—and that all emigrant's property, not sold or incorporated with the property of the state, be restored.

The daily expense of the table of the Allied Sovereigns at Vienna, is 45,000 florins, or £4,500.

The editor of the Times regrets that our new frigate JAVA at Baltimore, was hauled so far up the head of the harbor, as to prevent sir Thomas Hardy from destroying her. He consoles himself with having, during the attack on Baltimore, seen her mast-heads.

The accounts of the negotiations at Vienna, which appear in all the foreign journals are vague and contradictory—nothing to satisfy curiosity. The negotiations appear to be conducted under a veil of impenetrable secrecy. It is certain, that there were almost daily conferences between the ministers of the four allied powers, which were frequently attended by other ministers. By Talleyrand's memorial, it appears that France is opposed to the addition of territory which several other powers wished to make, but to have the boundaries fixed as they were in 1792, to prevent danger from powerful neighbors.

A private letter from Montreal, published in the *London Packet* of Oct. 24, speaking of the defeat of the British fleet on lake Champlain and of their army, observes, that they had a regular army of 14 or 15,000 troops, who would have succeeded under any other commander than Sir George Prevost. This letter says their loss was nearly 1000 brave men, besides, it must have cost government for this expedition at leat five hundred thousand sterling. This letter concludes thus: "The Wellingtonian soldiers say that the hunters and the hounds are capital, but that the huntsmen and the whipper-in are two — fools, meaning sir George Prevost and his adjutant general Baynes."

The British official account of their defeat at Plattsburgh, and on lake Champlain, are those of adj. gen. Baynes, already published here.

*London, Oct.*20.

They are making at Lisbon great preparations to give a splendid reception to the Prince Regent of Portugal, on his return to the capital of his European dominions.

Our embassy at the Court of Lisbon, will, is said, be on a magnificent footing; in addition to the ordinary allowance of £8000 sterling per annum, the new Ambassador, Mr. Canning, will enjoy an extraordinary allowance of £6000, a sum which will enable his excellency to represent his country with dignity.

October 21.—The subscription of the ladies of Great Britain and Ireland for the erection of a monument to Lord Wellington, amounts already to upwards of three thousand pounds sterling.

October 15.—A most dreadful and hitherto unexampled accident occurred yesterday, at 6 o'clock in the evening in St. Giles. A vat in the brewery of Mr. Henry Maux, which was supposed to contain upwards of six thousand barrels, suddenly burst with a horrible crash, and inundated and destroyed several houses in the vicinity. Several of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. The number of them is not exactly known, but is supposed to be fifteen. Many people are of opinion that the number is greater.

October 19.—It is not very proper conduct on the part of the ministers to conceal from the public the news that they have received from the seat of war, because it is contrary to their wishes. England has a right to know the truth in that respect; for it is for her to determine in an equitable manner upon the character of this war, and whether it is prudent to continue it for the reason stated in the treasury prints. The government received on Monday afternoon the American newspapers that we mentioned yesterday. As yet not a word concerning the disasters upon Lake Champlain and at Plattsburgh has transpired in any paper except the Morning Chronicle. The Courier has however acknowledged that the American papers contained the facts that we announced. The disaster will be considered terrible by every experienced observer, for the letters from Canada had make known in what a condition the admiralty had left the English flotilla.—The want of seamen to complete the crews had caused all the officers to apprehend the defeat that we have just experienced.—We have heard it said that an English captain had given a part of his crew when he was about returning to England, to reinforce the too weak and too unequalled flotilla opposed to the enemy. Thus while on our own coasts we are suffering ignominious losses from the inferiority of our vessels, we see the same system of negligence and want of foresight in the conduct of our maritime affairs beyond the Atlantic. If the disastrous news is confirmed to the extent stated in the American prints, it cannot fail, combined with the result of our attack on Baltimore, to reanimate the vigor of the enemy, and to arm the whole population of the United States against us. It is in vain that we complain that their army at Baltimore was not brave enough to quit their entrenchments and offer us battle; could any one believe that their leaders were so stupid as to expose raw and undisciplined troops to experience the courage and audacity of our veterans? No; their business was to avoid pitched battles and to practise the tactics that proved successful in their revolution, and which are perfectly suitable for a country covered with woods. We have always maintained, that if we could not terminate the war in one vigorous campaign by prompt and vigorous operations, the game was lost.

Morning Chronicle.

A private letter from Paris, dated on the 12th informs us that the Earl of Harrowby, what has been several days in that capital, has had a private audience of his Majesty Louis 18.

An enumeration has been made, by order of the police, of all the English now at Paris. The number is 10,000. The Princess of Wales arrived at Milan on the 8th of October, and was expected to remain there for some time.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.

A public print this day contains the following article under the head of Geneva.

Joseph Bonaparte has just ran away.

For several months past he was employed in causing a wall to be built of four leagues in circumferance on his estate of Prangin, when one fine morning last week he disappeared. Is is believed that a correspondence rather suspicious that was addressed to him, having been seized by the French custom house officers, he found it prudent to remove and leave his wall unfinished.

BASLE, Oct. 12.

M. Joseph Bonaparte arrived on the 8th at Fribourg, he went in the afternoon to the hermitage de la Madelaine.

BRUSSELS, Oct 26.

A Dutch print informs us that England is about to augment her forces in Belgium to 12,000 men, all of whom had belonged to the army in Spain.

PALERMO, Sept. 29.

The news of the unexpected death of her Majesty the Queen our august Sovereign, has plunged the court and the city into consternation and grief. The King has just ordered a mourning for six months, strict during the two second months, and less so during the two last months. The Courts of Justice will be shut three days, the theatres one month, and all public spectacles suspended.

ROME, Oct. 5.

The Count de Saint Leu. ci devant King of Holland, has determined to fix his residence in this capital.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

A remonstrance of sundry Distillers in Lancaster county, was presented, against the increase of the duties on distillation; which remonstrance was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Yancey, the committee of Claims were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the President and Directors of the Eastern Branch Bridge, and it was referred to the Secretary of the Navy.

NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Lowndes of S. C. from the select committee to whom was committed the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America, reported that the committee had had said bill under consideration, but not having been able to discover any means of uniting the conflicting opinions on the subject, had therefore directed him to report the bill without amendment. Mr. L. also laid before the house a letter obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury by the committee, on the subject of the amendments made to the bank bill.

[This letter was read. It is written with remarkable frankness, and expresses a decided disapprobation of the issue of Treasury Notes, proposed by the amendments made to the bill. The house not having ordered it to be printed we are not able to obtain a copy of it.]

A motion was made by Mr. Hanson to print the letter; which motion being objected to, was declared not to be in order at this time.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

The question depending when the bill was referred to a select committee, now recurred. It was on a motion of Mr. Gaston to strike out fifty millions (the proposed capital of the bank) and insert twenty.

This motion was immediately decided, without debate, by the following vote :

For the motion,	54
Against it	85

Mr. Lowndes then moved to amend the bill by striking out fifty and inserting thirty millions, which question was decided, without debate, by the following vote :

For the motion,	76
Against it	67

So the house determined to reduce the capital of the bank to thirty millions.

Mr. Lowndes then suggested several amendments, to make other parts of the bill correspondent with the amendment just made; which were agreed to.

Mr. Easton then moved an amendment to the bill, and spoke some time in support of it, the object of which was to require the Directors of the Bank, at any time when 100,000 dollars should be subscribed and paid in, or held, by citizens of Missouri territory, and when the same shall be required by three fourths of such stockholders, to establish an Office of Discount and Deposit at St. Louis, in the Missouri territory.

This motion was supported also in a cogent manner, by Mr. M'Kee of Kentucky.

It was, however, negatived, 27 only rising in favor of it.

Mr. Hanson of Md. then moved to strike out the first section of the bill; which he supported by a speech of considerable length and vehemence. He was opposed to the bill as it now stood, as an inefficient and impracticable measure, not suited to the exigency of the times.

Mr. Calhoun, of S. C. followed in reply to some points of Mr. Hanson's speech, and in energetic defence of the bill.

[During the speeches of these gentlemen, both of them were called to order more than once by the Speaker, who earnestly endeavored to prevent the introduction of personal matter into the debate.]

Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. next took the floor, and made an animated speech in his happiest manner against the bill as it now stood, and giving the preference to the bill originally reported by the committee of Ways and Means.

When Mr. Grosvenor concluded—

Mr. Johnson of Ky. assigning as a reason therefor, his anxiety to expedite the public business, and proceed to the adoption of those measures which the times imperiously demand, required the previous question.

The call was sanctioned by a vote of 73 to 71; but some misapprehension of the question having taken place, a second count took place, after a little confusion, and there appeared to be 62 for the previous question, and 70 against it. So the call was not duly sanctioned.

After a few remarks from Mr. Macon and others, as to the effect of striking out the first section of the bill—which some appeared to think would have the effect to destroy the bill—

Mr. Hanson, to save difficulty in that respect, withdrew his motion to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Johnson then renewed his demand of the previous question (which precludes all further amendment as well as debate)—which demand was seconded by a vote of 62 to 59.

The previous question was then put in the following form, viz. "Shall the main question now be put?" and decided by yeas and nays as follows :

For the previous question,	75
Against it,	67

The requisite number having required the main question to be put, it was put on the engrossing the bill for a third reading; and was decided as follows :

For the motion	45
Against it	107

[Owing to the lateness of the adjournment, we were not able to procure a copy of the yeas and nays.]

So the house decided that the bill should not be read a third time—in other words, that it should be rejected.

Mr. Forsyth of Geo. then rose and said he had voted in the majority against the bill; and was therefore at liberty to move a reconsideration of the vote just taken. This motion he did make, with a view to retain the bill still in possession of the house, in order to recommit it—that the house might not be deprived of an opportunity of passing a bank bill during the present session.

This motion gave rise to considerable sensation in the house, as indeed had all the proceedings of this day.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Miller of N. Y. and Mr. Fisk of Vt. and advocated by Mr. Fisk of N. Y. and Mr. Farrow of S. C. &c.

At length, Mr. Forsyth withdrew his motion for the present, intimating that he might renew it to-morrow.

Mr. Calhoun moved to print the Secretary of the Treasury's letter read this morning; when

An adjournment was called for and took place a little before sun-down.

PORTLAND, Nov. 24.

We publish the following extract of a letter from Kennebec, to a gentleman in this place, as we believe it to be deserving in many respects the most particular consideration.

"SIR—The specie of this District will all soon leave the country.—Strange as it may appear, Boston Bills are now sold on the Kennebeck from three to five per cent. discount, and on the Penobscot they are from seven to ten per cent. discount for any of the Eastern money. The man who can get thirty dollars in specie sets off for Castine with his saddle bags; and he who can obtain a hundred, goes with his waggon : while those who send their goods to Boston and New-York, have about one tenth of their goods from a neutral, and the duties secured, which gives them the possession of cirtificates, to take the whole on very securely to the place of destination.

"Why is this permited? is the question asked by every one. The answer is, because a Custom House Officer cannot reside near the lines any longer than he either directly or indirectly aids this smuggling business—should he oppose it he instantly would be sent to Castine.—*East. Argus.*

BOSTON, Nov. 23.

We have advices from the West Indies, that a French expedition had arrived at Martinico, to take possession of the Islands restored to France by Great Britain, by the treaty of Paris.

By the prize arrival yesterday from Halifax, we also learn, that a fleet of transports, convoyed by a sloop of War and a store ship, was to sail from that port on Monday last for