

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, September 2.

Arrived, ship Sally, Lewis, Liverpool, 42, dry goods. Sailed in company with the Sally, July 19, Sally, of Bath, for Boston; Ceres, for do.; Oliver, Elsworth, N. Y. Palmaras, do.; Hope, N. Orleans; Bellisarius, Wiscasset; parted company with the Oliver Elworth lat. 12, long. 48. Left at Liverpool, President Adams, Wood, to sail 5th August; Ceres, Webber, 26th July; Sally Ann, Glover, do.; George Augustus, Jackson, 23d; Tyconic, 26th; New Packet, Trott, 20th Aug.; John Adams, Callender, 15th; all for Boston; Diana, of Baltimore; Aleona, do.; Canton, do.; Hercules, Duxbury; Juno, Peppersboro; Jupiter, do.; Proctress, Norfolk; Charleston and Liverpool Packet, Boston; Thomas Jefferson, N. Orleans; Julius Caesar, Duxbury; Bedford, N. Bedford; Rhoda and Betsy, do.; Mississippi, Charleston; Liverpool, Philadelphia; Halcyon, do.; Philadelphia, do.; Manchester, do.; Annawan, do.; Cincinnati, of N. York; Manchester Packet, do.; Robert Burns, do.; Mats, do.; Alexander, do.; Chatham, do.; Caledonia, do.; Liberty, do.; Ocean, do.; Liverpool Packet, do.; Missouri, do.; Phocion, do.; Moses, Brown, Newburyport; Wm. and John, Alexandria; Perseverance, Boston; Nabby, Wiscasset; John and Alice, Philadelphia; Zulama, do.; Alexander, Baltimore; William, Savannah; Alexander Hamilton, do.; Xenophon, Duxbury; Mary and Eliza, Providence; Hercules, Charleston; Prosperity, Philadelphia; Ganges, do.; Hercules, do.; John and Charles; America, Savannah; Pallas, New York; U. States, Boston; Henry, Portland; Robert, Castine; Ana Williams, New-York; Eliza, do.; Eliza, Savannah; Magnet, New York; Piscataqua, Philadelphia; Caroline Ann, Charleston; Minerva, Stevens. From the great number of American vessels lying in the different docks, it is probable there were about 60 sail not included in this list. The ship Winchester, Tucker, of Portland, and Henry, of Topsham, had just arrived. Spike, Aug. 1, lat. 50, long. 27; ship Swift, 18 days from New York for Liverpool, Aug. 18, lat. 40, long. 43; snow Ida, 20 days from R. Island for Lisbon, 20th, lat. 42, long. 83; brig Anne, 45 days from Liverpool for Portland.

Also, brig Calisto, Stinson, Martinico, 25; sugar and molasses; sch'r Regulator, Hobbs, Windsor, 10; Agenoria, Crowell, do.; Industry, Crayton, Demerara, 30, coffee and sugar. Cleared, ships Perseverance, Williams, S. America; Pegasus, Carey, Matanzas; brig Sally, Ransom, Barbadoes; sch'r Seaflower, Crosby, Yarm. arr.

Arrived at Liverpool, July 15-18, Union, of New York; Otis, do.; Industry, do.; Sachem, Portland; George, Kennebunk; Huron, N. York; Mary, Portland; Wm. and Henry, Newport; Penelope, N. Orleans; Leonidas, N. York; Draper, do.; Ann, do.; Jane, Norfolk; John, Charleston; Western Trade, Philadelphia; Huntress, Wiscasset; Fame, do.; Gen. Knox, Portland; Harrier, do.; Liberty, N. Orleans; Mary, Topsham; Montezuma, Hallowell; Henrietta, Cushing; Huron, N. Bedford; Lydia, Boston; New-Jersey, Philadelphia; Joseph, New-York; Reserve, Bath; a barque from Bangor; Huntress, Newburyport; Raver, Damorisotta; Indian Chief, Baltimore; Reunion, Bath; Rainbow, Portland; William, Bath.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship Sally, captain Lewis, 42 days from Liverpool, we have received our London files complete to the 17th July. They furnish much highly interesting news—and we have endeavored to give under our foreign head, a general sketch.

The French Bulletins are received to No. 83; we had previously published the 79th. They are given in the same manner as in the English papers. Respecting the battle of Friedland, &c. we have added two other accounts, one from a French, & one from a Russian Officer; the latter account, as said in the French papers, to have been taken from an intercepted letter. No official Russian accounts of the late battles had been received in England.

An Armistice was agreed upon between the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander, at Tilsit, the 21st June; and Treaties of Peace are said to have been signed between Russia, Prussia, and France, the 29th of the same month. The negotiation had been conducted with the same speed as the march of the armies; of those powers. The particulars of the negotiation, and the terms of the treaties, have not yet transpired; except indeed, the reports mentioned in the Rotterdam articles.

The emperors of France and Russia, and the king of Prussia, had several interviews, and dined together.

REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

The particulars of the revolution in Constantinople are published. The Sultan died of poison; the Grand Vizier was strangled; Mustapha, son of Achmet, ascended the throne. The British were apprehensive that Denmark would be compelled by France to shut up the Sound; and were about sending a strong fleet into the Baltic, to show both Denmark and France that neither of them have the right nor the power to exclude her.

The expeditions which had sailed from

England, for Stralsund, had not been recalled. Mr. Parvance reached London the 15th July. We see no particular observation, either in the British Parliament, or of the London Editors, which tend to show otherwise than that the negotiation of our ministers was in amicable train.

BULLETIN No. 81, dated

TILSIT, June 21. At the affair of Heildsburg, the Grand Duke of Berg passed along the line of the 3d division of cuirassiers, at the moment the 6th regiment had just made a charge, col. D'Avary, commander of the regiment, his sabre dyed in blood, said, "Prince, review my regiment, and you will find that there is not a soldier whose sword is not like mine." Col. Bourde Sault was wounded; Guibene, aide-de-camp to Marshal Lasnes, was wounded.

[Here follow the names of some officers who signalized themselves.] The sons of the senators Perignon, Clement de Ris, and Garraun Coulon, died with honor in the field of battle.

Marshal Ney proceeding to Gumbinnen, secured some of the enemy's parks of artillery, many wounded Russians, and took a great number of prisoners.

No. 82, dated

TILSIT, June 22. An Armistice has been concluded, upon the proposition of the Russian general. The following is the armistice: Armistice between France and Russia.

As his majesty the emperor of the French, and his majesty the emperor of Russia, are anxious to put an end to the war which has so long divided the two nations, they have in the mean time resolved to conclude an armistice. Their majesties have named and empowered the following Plenipotentiaries, viz. on one part the prince of Neuchatel, marshal of the empire, major-general in the grand arm; and on the other part, lieutenant general Labanoff von Rostrow, Knight of the Order of St. Anne, Grand Cross; who have agreed upon the following preliminaries:—

Art. 1. An armistice shall take place between the French and Russian armies, in order that, in the mean time, a peace may be negotiated, concluded and signed, to put an end to that bloodshed which is so contrary to humanity.

Art. 2. If either of the two contracting parties shall incline to break this armistice, which God forbid! the party so inclined shall be bound to signify this at the headquarters of the other army, and hostilities shall not again commence until one month after the above notification.

Art. 3. The French and Prussian armies shall conclude a separate armistice, and officers shall be appointed for that purpose. During the four or five days requisite for the conclusion of this armistice, the French army shall undertake no hostilities against the Prussians.

Art. 4. The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the armistice, shall be from the Churchen Hall, the Thalweg of the Niemen and up the left bank of that river to the mouth of the Arama at Siaklun, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Bobra, following this rivulet through Roxano, Lipsk, Hahn, Doliawo, Gomadz, and Wyna, up to the mouth of the Bobra in the Narew, and from thence ascending the left bank of the Narew by Tyloozym, Surats, Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. On the Curisen Achrung the limit shall be at Nidden.

Art. 5. His majesty the emperor of the French, and his majesty the emperor of Russia, shall name Plenipotentiaries within the shortest time possible, who are to be provided with necessary powers for negotiating, concluding and signing a definitive peace between these two great and powerful nations.

Art. 6. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, in order to proceed immediately to the exchange of prisoners, which exchange shall take place by rank for rank, and man for man.

Art. 7. The exchange of the ratifications of the present armistice, shall take place within 48 hours, or sooner, if possible, at the headquarters of the Russian army.—done at Tilsit, this 21st of June, 1807.

(Signed) The Prince of Neuchatel, Marshal ALEX. BERTHIER, Prince of Neuchatel, Approved of, TILSIT, 22d June, 1807. (Signed) NAPOLEON, (Undersigned) By the EMPEROR, The Minister and Secretary of State, H. B. MARAT.

"I hereby ratify the whole contents of the armistice concluded between the Marshal Prince of Neuchatel, and lieutenant gen. prince Labanoff von Rostrow.

"ALEXANDER, 11-23 June, 1807. "In testimony of his approbation." (Undersigned) The Maj. Gen. Marshal ALEX. BERTHIER, Prince of Neuchatel.

The French army occupies all the Thaleweg of the Niemen, so that there only remains to the king of Prussia, the town and territories of Memel.

PROCLAMATION of the Emperor and King to the Grand Army.

Soldiers, on the 5th June we were attacked in our Campments by the Russian army. The enemy mistook the causes of our inactivity. He found too late that our repose was that of the Lion—he regrets having disturbed it.

In the affairs of Guttstadt, Heildsburg, and the ever-memorable one of Friedland, in a

ten days campaign, in short, we took 120 pieces cannon, 7 standards, killed, wounded, or took 60,000 Russians, carried off all the enemy's magazines and hospitals. Koopigsberg, the 300 vessels that were there laden with all sorts of ammunition, 160,000 fusils sent by England to arm our enemies.

From the Banks of the Vistula, we have reached the borders of the Niemen with the rapidity of the eagle. You celebrated at Austerlitz the anniversary of the coronation—you celebrated this year in an appropriate manner, the battle of Marengo, which put a period to the second coalition.

Frenchmen, you have been worthy of yourselves and me. You will return to France covered with laurels, and after having obtained a glorious peace, which carries with it the guarantee of its duration. It is time that our country should live at rest, secure from the malignant influence of England. My benefits shall prove to you my gratitude, and the full extent of the love I bear you.

At the Imperial camp at Tilsit, June 23.

No. 83, dated

TILSIT, June 23. Annexed is the capitulation of Neisse.

The garrison 6000 strong in infantry and 300 cavalry, defiled on the 16th before prince Jerome. We found in the place 200,000 pounds of powder, and 200 pieces of cannon.

[LONDON, July 22.

Preliminaries of peace have not only been signed between Russia and France, but according to the following letter from Rotterdam, dated at eleven o'clock at night, on the 17th, between Prussia and France.—They were signed on the 26th of last month at Tilsit.

A letter from the Banks of the Elbe, states, that after the armistice was agreed upon between the emperors Bonaparte and Alexander, the latter wrote a letter to the king of Sweden, inviting him to become a party to the armistice. A report was current that the English had been banished from Russia.

It is stated in a letter from Delyt, of July 11, that after the preliminaries of peace were signed, 29th June, between Bonaparte and the emperor Alexander, the two emperors had a meeting, and mutually embraced each other, rejoicing over this event.

At the first meeting, which took place on the 25th, only the emperor Alexander and Bonaparte were present. A second interview, at which the king of Prussia was present, took place the following day; at half past twelve, in a pavilion constructed on a little island in the Niemen. A third interview took place on the 28th, which was followed by a dinner. His Prussian majesty was also present on this occasion.

ROTTERDAM, July 11, night.

"We have but time to inform you, that an express from the French headquarters brought the intelligence, that on the 29th of June, the preliminaries of peace were signed between France, Russia and Prussia. The particulars are not yet known."

As soon as the preliminaries were signed, the intelligence was announced to the army and celebrated by discharge of cannon and illuminations. Bonaparte published a proclamation to his army, in which we understand he declared, that now the peace of the continent was insured, he would lead them back to Paris to receive the rewards they had so well merited. Of the conditions of the treaties of peace we are not yet accurately informed; but the following are said to be amongst the principal ones:

"That Poland shall be possessed as before by Prussia and Russia: That all the Prussian territories are to be restored, except Silesia and Westphalia; that the fortress of Magdeburg shall be garrisoned by the French, until peace between Great-Britain and France shall take place; and that all the ports and places on this side of the Elbe shall henceforward be under the dominion and control of France. It is conjectured that Bremen, Embden and the whole of East Frisia, are to be united to Holland; and that Silesia is to be erected into a separate principality."

The above conditions, as our readers will see, apply almost wholly to Prussia. Indeed it is not to be supposed that any cession of territory upon the continent would be demanded from Russia. There are, however, we have no doubt, some stipulations with respect to the Seven Islands and to Turkey. France would stipulate that the war between Turkey and Russia shall cease, and the status ante bellum be established between the two powers. We are anxious to ascertain whether in the negotiation any mention was made of this country.

OF DENMARK.

A mail from Tonnigen arrived this morning. It has not brought later intelligence from Tilsit than we received yesterday—but it has enabled us to contradict the account of Denmark having shut the Sound. On the 2d about 50 ships belonging to the expedition passed the Sound, and sailed by Copenhagen without the least molestation. A part of the expedition went through the Great Belt.—But though no attempt has yet been made to shut the Sound, ministers have reason to believe that Bonaparte will immediately after he has made peace with Russia and Prussia endeavor to make Denmark depart from her system of neutrality and therefore they have resolved to send a strong fleet in the Baltic without loss of time. Denmark may then reply to any demand to depart from our neutrality, that such a measure would be of no avail. G. Britain having so powerful a fleet in the Baltic.

The fleet which is to be sent to the Baltic will consist of 25 sail of the line, besides frigates, sloops and brigs, amounting in all to about 40 sail. An order (as we stated yesterday) was sent to Portsmouth, on Wednesday, for all the frigates and brigs to sail from thence, and take flat-bottomed boats.—These frigates and brigs are to go with the fleet, which is to sail immediately. The following we believe, are the officers that will command the fleet: Admiral Gambier, commander in chief—under him, sir Samuel Hood, admiral Bessington, sir Home Popham, and commodore Kease.

As the London papers furnish a great many lengthy articles of interest, which we cannot now find room to detail the following abstract is made.

BATTLE OF FRIEDLAND, &c.

The French bulletins do not give the particulars of the battle of Friedland:—the following is the account of the French general Kosciuski:

"The enemy was compelled to accept battle on the 14th. The columns under the grand duke of Berg, marshal Soult and Davoust had marched towards Konigsberg. At two o'clock in the morning of the 14th, Marshal Lannes attacked the enemy—who were at least eight times stronger than his columns. The marshal maintained the battle until four o'clock, when marshal Mortier, with his corps of the 3d Polish regiment came to his assistance: these two corps, which did not exceed 32,000 men, sustained for a whole day the furious attacks of the enemy, whose army was four times stronger than ours, and possessed several local advantages. At noon the emperor arrived upon the field of battle with his guard. At four o'clock all our columns were united, and the emperor took the command in order to put an end to the battle by his manoeuvres. At six o'clock, marshal Ney attacked the enemy's left wing, and in a moment the horizon was quite overcast with smoke and dust. The enemy had but one bridge to effect his retreat over the Alle, and a great quantity of artillery, carriage baggage, &c. went into the Alle, together with a small number of men and horse—between Friedland and Planstendarr, only half a league distant from each other, several islands appeared to have been formed of the materials scattered by the Russians in the fight. In order to cover their retreat, the Russians set fire to that part of Friedland beyond the bridge. At ten at night the battle and the cannonade, which had lasted the whole day ceased, and the cries and the groans of the wounded were alone heard. Even now, four days after the battle, we have not finished bringing in the enemy's wounded. General Dumbrowski is wounded in the same leg which was hurt before in the battle of Dirschau. A Russian officer writes thus:

"From Hiersburg we went to Friedland skirmishing all the way continually. There the French annihilated us. This affair is disgraceful to us. In the morning we were victorious. One single fault was the cause of the misfortune that happened to us in the evening and also of our total defeat, that of not having sufficiently fortified ourselves on the left wing. All those who could not get over the bridge were obliged to throw themselves into the Alle. I was taken prisoner. Our left wing was to drive the enemy out of the woods. We kept up a brisk fire all day without being able to effect it, till a regiment of chasseurs ran up to the enemy with a frightful bouas and drove them from the wood, but this regiment at length found itself within reach of the fire of a musket battery, which overwhelmed it with bullets and chase shot.

[The Russian officer then relates the manner in which he was made prisoner, and by what means he escaped in, passing the river before a picket of Cossacks.] "There I found the army in full rout, retiring in disorder to the frontiers of Russia. God knows what will be the result of all this. We wish for peace and we hope we shall not long be without it."

The following letter has been sent from the emperor Bonaparte, to the archbishops and bishops, &c. in Paris Letter from the Emperor and King to the Archbishops and Bishops. MONSIEUR, The splendid victory obtained by our arms at Friedland, which has confounded the enemies of our people and put the important city of Konigsburg in our power, with the large magazines which it contained, ought to be a new motive with our subjects for thanksgiving to the God of Armies. This memorable victory has signalized the anniversary of the battle of Marengo; that day, when still covered with the dust of the field of battle, our first concern was for the re-establishment of peace and order in the church of France. Our will is, that on the receipt of the present you shall take the proper means of assembling our subjects of your respective dioceses in your cathedral and parish churches, there to sing a Te Deum, and offer up such other prayers to Heaven as you shall think convenient to order under such circumstances. This letter having no other object, Mr. L'Eveque, I pray God to have you in his safe and holy keeping. Written in our Imperial camp at Friedland, June 15, 1807. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

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He also sent other letters to the French bishops, ordering Te Deum to be sung.

VIENNA, June 20.

Respecting the revolution of Constantinople, we learn, that the Mufti, at the head of 300 Janissaries, repaired to the Sultan Selim, reproached him with having rendered himself unworthy of the throne by his transgression against the laws of the empire, (other accounts say, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, and the introduction of European exercise and discipline) and demanded the heads of fourteen members of the government. Among the number were those of the grand admiral & of the grand viziers who were absent. Twelve of the heads were immediately placed on pikes, and presented to the people. Selim is dead; being poisoned by Mustapha, the new Turkish emperor.

The Grand Vizier had gained some successes before he died. He passed the Danube at Ismail, and forced Gen. Michaelson to retire from Wallachia to Foksany and Rimnick.

The new government is devoted to the Janissaries. Mustapha IV, the new emperor is about 28 years of age, and was cousin to the late Selim. This revolution is expected to be the work of Sebastiani.

VIENNA, June 22.

Admiral Sinavin has been reinforced with 90 sail of Russian transports, near Tenedos.

ALTONA, July 8.

It is reported that the French minister has presented a note to the Danish government, announcing that Bonaparte would consider the conduct of Denmark in allowing a British force to pass the Sound as a declaration of war, and would immediately march an army into Holstein and Sleswig.

HAGUE, July 14.

Their majesties the king and queen of Holland, arrived at the Pyrennes, about the middle of last month. His health is so far reinstated that he has issued orders to return home.

NAPLES, June 9.

The prince of Hesse Philipstall, has been defeated in Calabria, and nearly all the enemy's troops are taken. The prince attended by about fifty horsemen and some servants, escaped to Reggio; and immediately embarked for Italy. Scarcely had he left Reggio, when the French general Abbe arrived there.

HAMBURG, July 6.

Our Dutch garrisons are soon to be replaced by Spanish troops; the advanced corps have arrived. A Spanish division of 14 000 is now passing Mentz, to join general Brune, another of like force is marching into Hanover. The magistrates of Hanover have regulated in that country, the currency of the Spanish money.

CANANDAIGUA, August 25.

Indian Depredations.—A letter from a gentleman of Respectability in Lewiston, on the Niagara river, to his brother in this town, dated the 19th inst. contains the following intelligence:

That captain Connelly, of the schooner Wilkinson, arrived there from Detroit, who informs, that when he left there the town was in a state of the utmost alarm in consequence of the hostile conduct of the Indians, about 500 of which had encamped on Detroit river, opposite the town, dressed and painted in a manner that indicated war—that a few of them had attacked a white family, and wounded the man, but on the alarm being given they were dispersed—that the inhabitants of Detroit were engaged in fortifying the town, and had already enclosed it with pickets and erected a block-house in the center. In addition to this, the letter states that an express arrived at Chipawa on the 19th, with information that the Indians had killed several families; and in consequence of this news, a person of influence with the Indians was dispatched from Chipawa to Detroit. The inhabitants of Canada were as greatly alarmed as those of the United States. The object of the Indians was supposed to be plunder.

NEW-YORK, September 4—5.

ARRIVED. U. S. Bomb-Ketch Etna, Bainbridge, Washington city. British frigate Jason, Cochrane, Halifax. Ship Frances, Miller, Greenock. The captain (Braine) died on the passage. Ship Sally, Williams, of Boston, Galway, passengers.

Brig Georgia, Jocelin, Savanna. Brig Jane, Belden, Turks Island. Schr. Dispatch, Stoddard, Alexandria. Schr. Richard, Hafton, Suffolk, (Va.) Schr. Two-brothers, Burrows, Washington, (N. C.) Schr. —, Pugh, do. do. Schr. New City, Meekins, Windsor, N. C. Schr. Unity, Mersecreau, Carrick. Schr. Hiram, Bicher, Port Antonio, (J.) Sloop Lady-ann, Bradford, Duck Creek. Sloop Louisiana, —, Milford. Sloop Eagle, Flack, Suffolk. Sloop Catharine-ann, Cole, do.

CLEARED. Ship Cheesman, Burger, Dublin; brigs George, Wildridge, Limerick; Traveller, Hogan, West-Indies; schrs. Sally, Emet, Lunenburg (N. S.); Hope, Jones, Nantz; Mary, Edwards, Boston; Pavia, Magray, Newfoundland.

The frigate which has been so much the subject of conjecture lately is now at anchor within the Hook. It seems, being unable to obtain a pilot, some time during the night