

ained at anchor, having made no movement since the preceding report—From an intelligent gentleman who came up in the evening, we learn, that the whole force (including the Plantagenet, Dotterell and the tender in co. with them) amounts to THIRTY-SIX SAIL, viz. five 74's, 11 frigates, two transports, 9 brigs and 10 schooners. The two Admirals lay below the rest of the squadron. Two frigates went to sea yesterday morning.

On Sunday last, six negro fellows belonging to different farmers in the vicinity of Cape Henry, went down to the beach and made signals to the Plantagenet and Dotterell, when a boat immediately put off and took them on board. A great many others have eloped in the same way, which induces us to believe, that the enemy holds a secret correspondence with the negroes on shore. This proceeding of the enemy suggested to some of the inhabitants a plan, which, if it had been managed with more circumspection, would have made him pay dearly for the negroes. A party of militia, (17 in number) stationed themselves behind the Sand hills, while two white men with their faces and hands blacked, went down upon the beach and waved their handkerchiefs to the ships, when a boat with six men immediately came ashore, followed, at some distance, by two others full of men. Just as the men from the first boat were preparing to land, one of those disguised in walking a few steps shewed his bare ankles which he omitted to blacken, when the enemy exclaimed—"White men in disguise by—! Let us push off"; which they did, and at the same moment the militia ran out and fired upon them until they were out of gun shot; they killed two out of the six. Had real negroes been made use of the deception would have been complete and effectual.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 3.

Copy of a letter from Captain John H. Dent, commanding naval officer at Charleston, S. C. dated August 28, 1813.

Sir—It is with regret I have to inform you, that the weather for some time past has indicated a gale, which came on yesterday about noon from the N. E. and by 9 P. M. increased to a hurricane, which blew with greater violence until 12, than I have ever recollected to have experienced. The city and wharves present this morning a most melancholy aspect; it is impossible as yet to give any idea of the damage, but it has been greater than that sustained in 1801. The Nonsuch, Carolina and hospital ship are the only vessels safe—the latter dismasted. Some of the barges, in seeking safety in the docks, were carried into the streets, with the general wreck, and are much damaged. The tide rose so high that ships are now on the wharves. The beautiful new bridge over Ashley river is entirely destroyed and washed away. The prison ship parted her cable, and is now on shore at Jame's Island. A wreck of a vessel on Fort Reef—not known whether the people on board were saved.

I had the honor to inform you in my letter of yesterday, that I should proceed to Port Royal, with the barges; the weather prevented it at the moment of departure, which I consider a fortunate escape. I shall be able to-morrow to give you a correct report of the damage sustained by the schooners and barges under my command.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. DENT.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec'y of the Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Editor of the United States' Gazette has been favoured with the perusal of a letter from an officer in the Navy, who accompanied commodore Chauncey in his late cruises upon Lake Ontario, from which the following is extracted. The letter is dated at Sackett's Harbour, Aug. 22, 1813.

***** The object of our cruise, was to take York and fall in with Sir James L. Yeo.—We proceeded to the head of the lake, and landed with the troops and sailors, a paltry force of three or four hundred men, our object being to draw the enemy's troops from York, at which place we anchored the 31st of July. On our landing we were met by a flag of truce, delivering up all the public property. We took, burnt, and destroyed every thing which we thought belonged to the government, and sailed on the second of August. We proceeded down the lake to Fort Niagara, where we anchored. Nothing material occurred until the 7th August, when, at daylight, we discovered the enemy's squadron of six sail, viz: The Wolf of 28 guns, Royal George of 24—two brigs of 18 each, and two schooners of 14 each. We immediately got under weigh and chased.—After some time they stood for us. When within long gun-shot

they hove in stays, and the wind favouring us, gave us the weather gage. We had now every advantage: our fleet consisting of 14 sail, viz. the Gen. Pike of 28 guns; Madison 24, Oneida 18 and eleven schooners carrying long 32's, some two and three, besides short guns. The enemy stood for the Canada shore and disappointed us of the hope of bringing him to an action that day. We continued manœuvring until the 10th, during which time we lost two of our finest schooners in a squall, nearly all on board, perishing. On the 10th at midnight we came within gun-shot, every one in high spirits. The schooners commenced the action with their long guns, which did great execution. At half past 12 the Commodore fired his first broadside, and gave three cheers, which was returned from the other ships. The enemy closing fast, we lay by for our opponent the ***** orders having been given not to fire until she came within pistol shot, though the enemy kept up a constant fire. Every gun was pointed—every match ready in hand—and the red British ensigns plainly to be descried by the light of the moon—when to our utter astonishment, the Commodore wore and stood S. E. leaving Sir James L. Yeo, to exult in the capture of two schooners and in our retreat, which was certainly a very fortunate one for him.

We proceeded directly to Sacket's Harbour, where we victualled and put to sea the next day after our arrival, August, the 14th.—On the 16th we discovered the enemy again.—Again we hurried to quarters.—Again got clear of the enemy by dint of carrying sail, and returned for Sacket's Harbour.—On the 18th we again fell in with the enemy steering for Kingston—and reached the harbour on the 19th.

This is the result of two cruises; the first of which, by proper guidance, might have decided in our favour the superiority on the lakes, and consequently in Canada. People here do not scruple to speak their minds; especially gentlemen of the army.—We meditate an attack on Kingston; but it will come to nothing like every thing else.***

From the Salem Gazette.

We hear that the crew of an English merchantman, bound from the W. Indies for St. Johns, N. S. have risen upon the vessel and carried her into Wiscasset. Our democrats are mightily delighted by this deed; what our government will do respecting it, we know not: in former similar instances, Frenchmen have put the pirates in irons, and delivered them up to meet their fate.

HALIFAX, SEPTEMBER 13.

ARRIVED:

Thursday, ship Jerusalem, under Grecian colours—28 days from Havana for Boston, with sugar, coffee, hides, specie, &c. 16 long 12 pounders, 43 men, detained by H. M. S. Majestic. Brig Diamond, cargo molasses, from St. Barts, for Portland, and sloop Dolphin, with lumber, &c. taken by privateer Fly. Barque Divina Pastora, with sugar, hides, specie, &c. from Havana for New-York, detained by His Majesty's ship Statira; brigs Sir John Sherbrooke, 1 day, from Liverpool; Dove, Roberts 50 days from Madeira.

This morning, His Majesty's Brigs, Borer and Recruit, from a cruise, and brig Mary & Eliza, Austen, from Martinique, 19 days.

We were this morning, favored, for a short time, with the loan of a Boston Paper (the Palladium) of the 7th inst. from which the following paragraphs were extracted:—

LATEST FROM BAYONNE.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Palladium, dated Newport, Sept. 5.

"Arrived here this afternoon, brig Sphynx, Capt. Richards, of New-York, 36 days from Bayonne.

"I have not seen any papers brought by this arrival, but Capt. R. informs verbally, that Marshal Soult had been sent by the Emperor to take command of the forces which had fled from Spain—had collected an army of 45,000 men, with which he had entered Spain by the pass of St. Jean-Pied de Port; that in consequence of this the combined army had raised the siege of Pamplona and St. Sebastians, before the former of which they had 22,000, and before the latter (on which several ineffectual assaults had been made) 12,000 men, and were concentrating their forces; that two days before Captain Richards sailed, information was received from Soult, that his head-quarters were established at Pamplona.—In regaining possession of the passes the French had lost about 3000 men—the loss of the Allied Army not known—but 2 or 3000 English prisoners had been sent into Bayonne. King Joseph left Bayonne, for some part of France, a few days previous to Capt. R.'s sailing—he had previously dismissed the principal part of his suite."

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1813.

Arrived, Thursday, H. M. S. Rattler, Capt. Gordon, from a cruise; and His Majesty's schooner Shelburne, Lieut. Hope, from Halifax.

Friday, Ship Herald, Captain Simonds; and brig Margaret, Capt. D. Leavitt, from Halifax; also,

Privateer Star, Capt. C. Seely, from a cruise of 22 days, having captured 5 Am. vessels, 4 of which have arrived here, and one at Yarmouth, N. S.

MARRIED] On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. VEITS, Mr. JAMES CUDLIP, R. N. to Miss REBECCA WATERBURY, daughter of Mr. John Waterbury, of this City.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subscribers have received full powers from Messrs. ROBERT SHIVES, & Co. to receive all debts due to them, and give sufficient discharges therefore: They hereby request all persons indebted to the said Messrs. ROBERT SHIVES, & Co. to call and settle their Accounts immediately, otherwise they will be put in suit without discrimination.

EDMOND & BEDELL.

St. John, 18th Sept. 1813. 47

ADVANTAGEOUS OFFER.

ANY Person or Persons wishing to engage in a WIND-MILL, may be put in possession of one for ten years, without any rent or other charges, except the repairs of the said Mill—for further particulars apply to the Subscriber at St. John.

SARAH BRANNAN.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1813.

Good Stabling for Horses.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING fitted up a commodious Stable at the Brewery, for the accommodation of Horses, &c. takes this method of informing the inhabitants living on the River St. John, and others, that he will, in future, be able to accommodate them with the best of Stabling. The convenience of the situation he flatters himself will give general satisfaction. No pains will be spared to provide always the best of Hay, and the strictest attendance will be given to those entrusted to his care.

ELISHA BROAD.

St. John, 17th Sept. 1813.

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately. TWO Front Rooms, a Bed Room and a Kitchen, and the use of a Cellar and a good yard, fronting the Market-square—Further particulars inquire at this Office. SEPTEMBER 21, 1813.

FOR SALE,

THREE Hundred and Fifty TONS of TIMBER (including about Eighty Tons of Birch and red Pine).—Payment may be made for the same in good Bills of Exchange, at sixty days sight, at Par.—Offers for the above will be received at this Office, (addressed to the Subscribers, until the 29th day of this instant September, when the highest offer if approved, will be accepted;—if not disposed of by that time, will on the 1st of October, be sold at Public Sale to the highest bidder.

JAMES D. BERTON.

M. NEEDHAM.

14th September, 1813.

EDMOND and BEDELL, HAVE on hand an assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,—Also Swedish and double and single refined English Iron; Souchong Tea; Coffee; Rum; Brandy; Gin; Tobacco,—Likewise a quantity of RYE FLOUR, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or good Bills of Exchange. ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 7, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of CHARITY FRENCH, late of Dipper Harbour, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

NATHAN SMITH, } Execu.

JOHN CHALONER, } tors.

St. John, 14th September, 1813.

For Sale at this Office.

MATES' & CARPENTERS' PROTECTIONS.

JOHN ROBINSON,

Has Received by the PEGGY from LONDON, and AUGUSTUS and PALLAS from LIVERPOOL, a general assortment of GOODS, which are now opening for Sale on reasonable terms, viz.

LOAF SUGAR, Printed Calicos, Hyson, Souchong and India Cottons, and Single Teas, British Shirting ditto, Pepper, Ditto Sheeting ditto, London Soap, Cambric Muslins, Superfine, Second and French Cambricks, Coarse Cloths, Irish Sheeting, Double mill'd Cassi. Ditto Dowlas, meres, India Silk Handkerchiefs, Common ditto, Red, Yellow, and Ribbons, White Flannels, Cotton Suspenders, Baizes and Serges, Stationary, and many other Articles suitable for the Season. 15b.

St. John, 19th June, 1813.

RICHARD SANDS,

Has Received by the PEGGY and TRITON, from LONDON, AUGUSTUS and ORBIT, from LIVERPOOL,

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Which are now opening for Sale on Reasonable terms for CASH. ST. JOHN, JULY 13, 1813.

By the ORBIT and AUGUSTUS from Liverpool; TRITON and PEGGY from London.

DONALDSON and HAY

Have Received an extensive Assortment of Fashionable MERCHANDIZE, comprising SUPERFINE Broad Cloth and Kerseymeres; Ladies Pelise Cloths, and flannels; Stocking Webbs; Ladies, Gentlemen, and Childrens Beaver Hats; Ladies fine Straw Hats and Bonnets; Ladies and Childrens Morocco and Kid Shoes and Boots; Printed Calicos; Ladies Fancy Muslin dresses; Black and Coloured Bombazetts; Black Bombazeens; Wildbore, Ladies and Gentlemens Black, White, and Coloured Silk Hose and Gloves; Cotton and Worsted do. do.; Plain and Sewing Silk; Black Mode and Florentine; Black and Fancy Ribbons; Laces; Fashionable Hearth Rugs; Printed Table Covers; Sewing Cottons, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—India Cottons; Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs; Hyson & Souchong Teas; Pepper; Indigo; Starch; Vinegar; Copperas; Mustard; Olives; Sallad Oil; a few boxes London Hard Soap; Mould and Dipt Candles; London Porter in Bottles; Hardware of various descriptions; Round, Flat, and Square Iron; Steel; Grates; Pots; Ovens; Teakettles, &c. Slops of all kinds; Loaf Sugar; Window Glass, &c. &c. which they offer for Sale on reasonable terms for Cash. St. John, 21st June, 1813.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Has Just Received per Ship TRITON, from LONDON, and Brig PACIFIC from LIVERPOOL.

A VERY EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he now offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms for CASH or short Credit. MAUGERVILLE, N. B. June 24, 1813. 35b.

JAMES POTTER,

Has Imported in the Ships TRITON, from LONDON; and CERBERUS, from GREENOCK,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, GLASS, STATIONARY, &c.

Which he now offers for Sale at his Shop, in Prince William Street, opposite the Post-Office.

HE HAS LIKEWISE ON HAND, A few Hogsheds Choice CLARET; Boxes of SOAP and CANDLES. Saint John, 7th August, 1813.

SAINT JOHN, 27th JULY, 1813.

Public Notice is hereby given

THAT a PACKET is established between Digby and St. John, New-Brunswick,—She will leave Digby every Thursday evening, and St. John every Saturday morning, wind and weather permitting.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Master.

MERRY ANDREW and HENRY the VIIIth Playing CARDS of a good quality, for Sale at J. S. MOTT's Office, by the dozen or single pack.