BOSTON, August 23.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. sloop of war Lawrence, off Erie, August 8th.

"I have the honor to inform you that I have returned from Long Point without having seen the enemy. I propose sailing this evening in pursuit of him."

—0—

Extract of another letter, same date, but later in the day.

"I have the honor to inform you that I have this moment received a note from Lieut. Elliot, dated Cataragus, 60 miles below this, informing me that he has 89 men with him for this squadron (a hundred including officers.) I shall immediately despatch the Ariel for them, and shall wait their arrival before I sail."

—0—

INVASION OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

Extract of a letter from Chestertown, (Md.) to a gentleman in this city dated Aug. 12.

"The British entered our river last night, about 12 o'clock, with from 40 to 50 barges, and made an attack on Queenstown this morning about day break. They also marched about 600 troops from Kent Island at the same time the barges came up, and took complete possession of the town, and carried off the provisions and military stores, and returned to their shipping again about 9 o'clock—the troops from the Island also returned. The militia retreated in good order, without losing a man." [*Balt. pap.*

—0—

Defence of the Chesapeake.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—On Thursday and Friday last, there were dispatched from this city to Annapolis, to join the troops collected there for the defence of that place against an expected attack, 220 of the crew of the frigate Adams, headed by their gallant commander Morris, accompanied by Lieuts. Wadsworth, Dallas, and Parker; and also 100 of the Marines under the command of Adjutant Miller. The seamen are destined, we believe, to man the guns at that place pro tem. there being no artillerists there.

Annapolis is so well defended now, that there is no fear of the result of any attack; and there is this advantage also, under present arrangements—that the troops stationed there can be transferred at a moments notice, and with great facility, to any other point on the Bay which may be menaced.

—0—

Attack on Queenstown.

BALTIMORE, August 17.—We are informed that a letter has been received by a gentleman in this city from Centreville which states, that about four o'clock in the morning of Saturday last, the enemy made an attack on Queenstown, in Queen Ann county, both by land and water; about 600 troops were landed and marched up to the town, and twenty armed barges made the attack by water—the attack was so unexpected that but little resistance was made, a picket guard of our militia were fired on by the enemy, one of them was killed and two or three wounded—the militia retreated to Centreville and left the enemy in possession of the town. It was expected that an attack would be made on Centreville which is the county town, distant from Queenstown about seven miles; and the women had all precipitately left the town.

—0—

LATEST FROM THE ENEMY,

In anticipation of the Mail.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis to Gen. Smith, dated August 17.

"The main body of the enemy's fleet remain stationary; the 2 ships you mentioned came up yesterday, and two went down and appeared to have come too, opposite the mouth of Choptank; one sloop of war went down this morning, and a large frigate came up and anchored below the fleet. I think it probable that the enemy renewed their attack last night on St. Michæls, or some other place, from the number of barges that were seen below Kent Point yesterday afternoon, and firing heard subsequently thereto."

—0—

Report from North Point to Gen. Smith, dated Tuesday evening, August 17, *half past* 6 *o'Clock.*

"About noon perceived a frigate going from the Western side of the bay, towards Kent Island, and about 1 P. M. joined the fleet, same time observed one tender going from the fleet towards Annapolis.

"About 3 P. M. the haze cleared away about Kent Island; counted 11 ships, 2 brigs, 3 large and 3 small schooners along Kent Island, below Sandy Point, 2 ships and 1 small schooner at the upper end of Kent Island; and one brig off Chester River. I also observed a union Jack hoisted to a flag staff on the top of a brick house on Kent Island, apparently opposite to Sandy Point."

—0—

ALBANY, August 20.

Latest from the Frontiers.

The last mails bring us nothing of interest from the frontiers. The particulars in the last Argus relative to our squadron, were substantially correct. Commodore Chauncey sailed from the Harbour at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. The brig building at the Harbour is probably launched ere this. Her tonnage is nearly equal to that of the Madison, though she will carry but 20 guns.

Every moment seems to indicate an approaching crisis which is to decide the fortunes of the present campaign. The preparations on the Lakes; the concentration of force at different points; the requisition of militia, probably to occupy the frontier posts; and the visit of the Secretary of War to the frontiers, conspire to raise an expectation that some movements of magnitude are about to be made. Without pretending to know the plan of operations, our hopes presage that some efficient blow will be made ere a long time elapses—*Argus.*

—0—

UTICA, August 17.

FROM SACKET's HARBOR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sacket's Harbor, to a gentleman in this village, dated August 14.

"Com. Chauncey returned yesterday morning from a long cruise, in which he has, to say the least, been most unfortunate; having lost four schooners—20 guns, and upwards of 100 men. Two of the schooners, the Hamilton and Scourge, were upset in a gale, and with all hands, except sixteen who were saved, went to the bottom. The other two, the Julia and Growler, were captured, Sir James Yeo having succeeded in cutting them off from the fleet.

"The Commodore states, that the hostile fleets were within gun shot for 5 days—the enemy having the weather gage, he could not succeed in bringing him to action, on any thing like even terms. The Com. sailed from the Harbor last night, having only remained in port long enough to get his provisions on board, being determined to have the question settled, as soon as he can bring Sir James to action. We may, of course, expect to hear something of importance very soon."

The letter states that the Com. had a belief that the public mind would form opinions much to his prejudice, and that hard things would be said about him—but the writer adds, that "no man who knows Com. Chauncey, will accuse him of want of courage or conduct." *Albany Gaz.*

BOSTON, August 24.

The mails, for several days past, have been unusually barren. We are, however, anxiously expecting news from the North of Europe, and are in constant apprehension of tidings from our own armies. But, owing to the depressed condition of commerce, a foreign arrival has become a rarity; and some time may elapse before we shall have it in our power to gratify the curiosity of our readers as to the progress of negotiation which would probably grow out of the armistice, if confirmed, of the events of war which would be consequent upon its rupture. We are looking besides, with no little solicitude to Spain. The late signal successes of the allied arms, lead us to indulge the most flattering hopes that Lord Wellington will be able to effect an important diversion in favor of the Russians. At home—our prospect is dark. Disgrace and disaster have so long gone hand in hand with the Conquerors of Canada, that we never anticipate any thing else from that quarter. A reverse of fortune would not be less agreeable for being unexpected.

—0—

Extract of a letter from Centreville, E. Shore of Maryland, dated Aug. 16.

"The British advanced as far as Queen's-town on Friday morning, where they remained but a short time and returned back to Kent Island. It evidently appears from the force which they brought with them, that they were deceived as to the number of militia at Queenstown. They marched from the Island with from 1500 to 2000 men, and brought many others by water in 45 barges, so that we calculate their strength, at about 3000. Some deserters who came in yesterday, state this to be about the amount. The militia were 280 including infantry, cavalry and artillery, the whole under the command of Major Nicolson. Their object appears to have been to cut off our men, as they marched up a considerable force in front of the town, and sent another large force round in barges which landed on the Wakeford Shore, probably by mistake, as when there, they had a creek between them and the town—Had they landed on the opposite side of the creek, they might easily have got in the rear of the militia, by which means they must have been driven upon the party in front and a surrender of the whole must have been the consequence.

A guard of 18 men under the command of Capt. Mossey had been placed about two miles in advance, towards the Island—when they perceived the British advancing they got behind a fence, where they lay quietly until the leading column came within thirty yards, when they fired and retreated through a corn field—By taking a circuitous rout, and marching rapidly, they again placed themselves in front behind another fence, and fired a second time, and again retreated to the main body. This firing gave notice of the enemy's approach and the militia were quickly formed—When the numbers were ascertained, a retreat was considered absolutely necessary, and was accordingly ordered: nor was there ever a retreat better conducted; not a man attempted to move until they were ordered, nor was there a single instance of the line being broken, although the enemy were close upon their rear, and in their flank discharging artillery. We did not lose a man either killed or wounded or missing but all came into this place in the most orderly manner, where they now are. Our force is grown since to about 500, but it would be much stronger if we had arms for more. Plenty of men are to be had, who are both willing and able, but they cannot be armed—Several of the British have been found buried in the woods, and eleven deserters of the 98th and 102d regiments who have come in since, say that their commanding officer had his horse killed under him, and a number wounded who were taken off in waggon carts, so that on the whole they have nothing to boast of, although their strength was more than ten times greater than ours.

The Major, I believe, will make an official report of the affair, which will probably be more correct than mine, but I think the above is substantialy so, from all I have learned, as I was not with them."

HALIFAX, August 30.

Arrived, Tuesday, H. M. Brig Curlew, Capt. Head, from a cruise, with the American sch'r Paragon, Weston, from Savannah, bound to Boston, captured by H. M. S. Nymphe and her.

Wednesday, H. M. Brig Arachne, Capt. Watson, from St. Thomas, 25 days.

Thursday, schooner Industry, Nagle, 26 days.

Friday, brig Salerno, from Ferryland, N. F. 13 days; and schooner Bunker-Hill, from Jamaica.

Saturday, H. M. Brig Recruit, Capt. Pechell, from a cruise to the Westward.

—0—

Extract of a Letter from Pictou, Aug. 26.

"I have great hopes that Rodgers with his squadron is safe arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland;—From Manchester I heard on Saturday night, (August 21st) that a hand paper had been sent to Gen. Swaine, giving a detail of the capture as follows:—They attacked the convoy under Lord James Townshend, who engaged the President; immediately after the commencement of the action, the Culloden and a frigate hove in sight, and 'tis said that Com. Rodgers, &c. struck without firing another shot.—For the truth of this statement I cannot vouch; but the channel through which it passed, I think deserves some little attention."

—0—

The Master of the Portuguese ship from Fayal July 19, says that accounts of the glorious and important victory obtained by Lord WELLINGTON over the French army on the 21st of June, had reached that island; and further, that immediately after the battle, 12,000 of the enemy laid down their arms; and that the convoy detached for France on the 20th of June, with great quantities of plunder, &c. had been completely intercepted and taken by the Allies. *Chronicle.*

—0—

Extract of a letter from an Officer in H. M. S. Nymphe, dated August 18.

"We lately spoke a vessel which left Cadiz July 7; the Master reported that accounts had been received, officially, that Lord Wellington had completely driven the French armies out of Spain, with the loss of all their baggage; and that His Lordship was before Bayonne (France); which city had offered a considerable sum to prevent its destruction."

—0—

His Majesty's ships Saturn, *razee*, and Endymion frigate, were expected to sail from England with the next convoy for this place, about the 15th of July.

On the 26th ult. a dreadful hurricane took place in the Windward Islands, which did very serious damage to the shipping, &c. at Martinique, Dominique, Guadaloque, St. Kitt's, and several other island—Antigua is said to have escaped its ravages.

The brig Jane, Britain, from Bermuda, for Jamaica, was unfortunately taken, when running down the East End of the Island, by the American privateer Lovely Cordelia. Capt. B. returned here in the Bunker-Hill.

Printed Cambricks, White Cambricks, White Shirting Cottons, &c. &c.

BY the CALEDONIAN, to HALIFAX, and Brig ANN, to ST. JOHN, from GLASGOW,

ON CONSIGNMENT,

May be had of the SUBSCRIBER by the *Package* or *Smaller quantity*, at a *Credit* of *Three Months*, if applied for early:

10,192 Yards Printed Cambricks,
159 Dozen Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
3,568 Yards 6-4 Cambrick Muslins,
360 do. 4-4 do. do.
548 do. 7-8 do. do.
1,756 do. 9-8 Shirting Cottons,
457 do. 4-4 do. do.
1,280 do. 6-4 and 4-4 Lappet, Japan, Gauze,

Spot, Cluster, Seeded, Cut, Striped GAUZE; Twill'd, Victory Stripe, Velvet Japan, Book, Jaconet, and other Fancy MUSLINS; Fancy ROBES; Silk and Cotton SHAWLS, very large; SCARFS, &c. &c. &c.

HE HAS

About 1500 Yards coarse CLOTHS, chiefly BLUES; which may be had at a *low rate.*

ALSO,

PRIZE GOODS,

BRANDY, Silks, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Fans, Lace Veils, Silk Shawls, Writing Paper, &c. &c.

Public Sales on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

The Smallest favor will be greatfully acknowledged, and every possible accommodation granted by

JAMES C. F. BREMNER.

St. John, August 21, 1813.

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 Hogsheads Choice CLARET; Boxes of SOAP and CANDLES.

Saint John, 7th August, 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. 3*tb.*

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 reasonble terms, viz.*

LOAF SUGAR,
Hyson, Souchong and and Singlo Teas,
Pepper,
London Soap,
Superfine, Second and Coarse Cloths,
Double mill'd Cassimeres,
Common ditto,
Red, Yellow, and White Flannels,
Baizes and Serges,
Printed Calicos,
India Cottons,
British Shirting ditto,
Ditto Sheeting ditto,
Cambrick Muslins,
French Cambricks,
Irish Sheeting,
Ditto Dowlas,
India Silk Handkerchiefs,
Ribbons,
Cotton Suspenders,
Stationary,

and many other Articles suitable for the Season. *tfb.*

St. John, 19th June, 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.

Tuesday, August 10, 1813.

Militia Protections for Sale at this Office.