

City Gazette Office, Sept. 26.  
Every Person that stands indebted for Newspapers, Advertising, &c. will, it is presumed, have the goodness to call and settle the same, in order to save a great deal of unnecessary trouble.

William Durant, & Co.

### FOR SALE

By the Subscriber, on the most moderate terms.

**150 TONS English Iron**—30 ditto Blister'd Steel—20 ditto Nail Rods—20 ditto Iron Hoops—2 ditto Spelter—3 ditto White Lead—200 Boxes Tin Plates—2000 Stone Card Wire, No. 28 to 38—16 Boxes Cutlery, assorted—6 Boxes Pins—10 Bales low priced Woollens—A few Trunks Printed Callicoes, Cambric Mullins, and Cotton Shirtings.

ALSO,

50 Puncheons Jamaica Spirits,  
Acid 20 do. Molasses.

CHRISTOPHER SCOTT.

Saint Andrews, 7th October, 1814.

**SUPERFINE FLOUR,**  
Fine and Common BREAD,  
BEEF—PORK—TAR—

For Sale by  
CURRIE & HANFORD.  
8th October, 1814. 3w.

### Public Auction.

ON TUESDAY the 18th Inst. at 12 o'clock, will be Sold at the Subscribers' Auction Room,

THAT Commodious House in Prince William Street, formerly owned by JOHN RYAN, Esq. and now in the possession of H. HALSALL, Esq. Payments made easy.

ALSO,

To be Leased for the Term of THREE YEARS, Two STORES upon CHARLES I. PETERS, Esq.'s wharf by PETERS & WIGGINS.  
St. John, 10th October, 1814.

### TO BE LET,

A Two Story HOUSE in Church Street, at present occupied by Mr. JEREMIAH BRUNDAGE. Enquire of PETERS & WIGGINS.  
17th Sept. 1814.

### JAMES O. BETTS,

GRATEFUL for the favors bestowed upon him since his commencement of Business in this City, returns his unfeigned Thanks to a Generous Public for their support, and respectfully informs them, and particularly his Country Friends, that he intends removing on the First of November to the House at present occupied by Mr. FYLE DIBBLEE, where he purposes keeping Entertainment for them and all others who may please to favor him with their custom.

Having lately erected very commodious Stabling, he assures his friends that every attendance will be given to their Horses, &c. during the Winter Season.

He likewise informs his friends, that no relaxation of his Business at his present residence will take place, but on the contrary every attention will be paid, in order to ensure a participation of their favors, which he has ever been desirous of obtaining.  
St. John, October 10, 1814.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

RETURNS his very grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto met with from them as an INSURANCE BROKER, and acquaints them that he has been induced to recommence that business at his Office in the House owned by Mr. WILLIS in Hollis Street, four doors North from JOHN SLAYTOR, Esq. and opposite Dr. KEGAN's, where he flatters himself by assiduity and attention, to merit a share of Employment in that line.

Applications will be duly attended to, and orders for Insurance, thankfully received.

The usual term of credit given for premiums and losses paid in sixty days after proof without deduction.

JOHN BONNET.

HALIFAX, JULY 16.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of HUGH SCOTT,

late of the County of York, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts duly attested, within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof; and all those indebted the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to ALEXR. SCOTT, Administrator  
St. Mary's, County York, March 17, 1814.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 26.

FROM THE UTICA GAZETTE.

### Another Brilliant Victory.

We have been politely favored with a letter, of which the following is a copy, just received by express from Buffalo.

Buffalo, Sept. 18, 1814.

"Dear Sir—Our gallant little army on this frontier has again signalized itself by gaining a brilliant victory over a part of the enemy's forces near Fort Erie. Two of the enemy's batteries were carried, the guns spiked, trunions broken off and their magazines blown up. The action lasted more than two hours. We took near four hundred prisoners; among whom were 12 officers. Our loss except in officers, was small. The enemy's loss could not have been less than 800 men, killed, wounded and taken. We have to lament the loss of Col. Gibson, Lt. Col. Wood, and 3 or 4 subaltern officers killed.

"Gen. Ripley, Col. Aspinwall, Major Trimble and a few subaltern officers wounded. Gen. Davis, of the militia, was killed, Gen. Porter, slightly wounded, besides some other officers, names not known.

"Upon the whole it was one of the most brilliant forties ever made, and succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations.

"I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. B. VARNUM."  
M. Hitchcock, Esq.

### LETTER FROM GEN. BROWN.

Extract of a letter from General Brown to General Gaines, dated

"Head-Quarters, Fort Erie, }  
September 18, 1814. }

"My Dear General,

"The fortie which had been meditated was ordered yesterday. It succeeded. We carried the enemy's batteries; destroyed his battering cannon; and blew up a strong new work, which he had erected, with a view of demolishing Fort Erie. He resisted manfully, but was promptly overpowered. We have about four hundred prisoners. The enemy's loss cannot be less than eight hundred men.

"Again we have to lament the loss of many gallant officers. Our loss is not very numerous, and our strength is but little impaired. Gen. Ripley is badly wounded. Col. Gibson and Col. Wood are killed; Col. Aspinwall has lost an arm."

Another letter states the capture of a number of British Officers, and that 30 deserters from the enemy came in on the night of the 17th inst.

From SALEM, Sept. 24.

### IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.

Arrived this forenoon British Ship Stranger, prize to the privateer Fox, of Portsmouth, with a valuable cargo of Ordnance Stores.

She left England 90 days since, and has several ladies and children, on board, who have been brought in; the Stranger is between 3 and 400 tons, and mounts 6 guns.

A passenger in the Stranger states that she was one of four ships laden with ordnance stores, which sailed from England, under convoy of a frigate; that on the Banks of Newfoundland they were separated in a gale, and 2 of them foundered, and the crews were taken off by the Stranger and the other Ship,—they afterwards separated; that the Stranger has on board sixty-six 24-pounder, with carriages, and apparatus complete, expressly intended for Sir James Yeo's new ship building at Kingston; and a great quantity of blankets, soldiers' clothing, shot, shells, congreve rockets, blue lights, muskets, and a variety of other articles, for the use of the army in Canada.

The Stranger commenced unloading yesterday, and no doubt by this time every article of her important cargo is safely deposited in a place of security.

Six hundred Spanish troops are said to be at Peplacola, with a British naval captain and many Indians. It was said the Americans were marching against it.

HALIFAX, SEPT. 23.

Extract of a letter from Castine, Penobscot, September 9.

"I shall not trouble you with an account of our voyage. Our Flank Companies have just returned from Hampden, a small town about 30 miles from this; at which place the Enemy's ship the Adams, and several valuable merchant vessels lay secure, as they thought. Hearing of our advance, they blew up the Adams, after taking out all her guns; with which they erected a very strong battery on a wharf, commanding the river, and another battery on the hill directly above it;—in both, there were upwards of 30 pieces of cannon and more than 2000 men pouring grape and canister shot upon our brave fellows, who only waited to give them a few volleys, then charged—and the Yankees ran in every direction.—Our loss is but small—1 soldier and 1 sailor killed; 1 Captain and 5 or 6 soldiers wounded.

"The Battalion Companies of the 29th Regt. have gone under Colonel PILKINGTON, to Machias.

"Among the prisoners we took a General BLAKE, who commanded the fort on the hill at Hampden; Capt. Morris of the Adams made his escape.

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 22.

Letters have been received in town, which state that General Macomb's General Order to his Army, after the late naval action off Plattsburg, had reached Montreal. He states the British loss in killed and wounded at 180, and the American loss at 110; and boasts of his having defeated the Governor General of Canada, at the head of 14,000 choice troops, and commanded by Officers who had distinguished themselves in different parts of the world, with 5000 men!

As is usual on such occasions, it is extremely difficult to obtain a knowledge of the facts which are the sole grounds upon which any correct judgment may be formed. We however know enough to say, that the British army at Plattsburg did not amount to 8000 effective men, and that if it was defeated at all, it was not defeated by Gen. Macomb, but by Commodore McDonough. The truth is, that there was no fighting at Plattsburg, whether there ought to have been fighting or not, has, we find, been made a question amongst ourselves. Military men, who are acquainted with all the facts, and who have studied their profession as it regards the duties of the general, are alone competent to decide. As to those who, in the plenitude of their ignorance and self-conceit, are ever ready to pronounce on such occasions, their opinions are altogether contemptible. Those who pervert the truth, for the purpose of establishing malicious inferences, ought to be marked as the vilest enemies of society, ever ready to sacrifice the public good, for the gratification of factious feelings or selfish passions.

From the MONTREAL Herald.

MR. GRAY,  
The Expedition to Plattsburgh, which commenced with such fair promise, and the Military part of it so ample in means, has ended in such disastrous disappointment, as to excite a degree of astonishment and sensibility, that surpasses all past experience here. The public Mind is in so complete a state, of ulceration, since the receipt of the fatal news, that no other subject seems to have engaged attention; and the public Voice is so loudly expressed upon the subject, that it appears fair and candid, that what is said, should reach the ears of the person blamed for the failure of all our expectations; as it probably may be, that those about him may not hear, or if they hear, may not communicate what is publicly alleged on the occasion.

It is said, and believed, that the fleet has been sacrificed, and the Army disgraced.

The contrary I have maintained, but have been knocked down in argu-

ment, by what they call plain matters of fact; and which if really so, precludes all reasoning thereon.

It is asserted, that the Naval Commander was goaded by the Military Commander, to come into Action prematurely, before the new and principal Ship, was ready, under a positive assurance of joint co-operation, by a previous, or at least, a simultaneous attack upon the works of the enemy by land, when our fleet should appear for the attack of theirs by water.—That a Signal was preconcerted, when the Army was to move, and when such signal was made by Capt. Downie, and heard by the army,—instead of an order to advance, one was given for the army to cook.

That when our fleet did appear, and did attack, no movement was made by land for a long time afterwards, and when at length ordered, the Troops were called back before they could act, under the pretext of saving lives, after it was seen that our fleet had struck; as if it had not become, from that disastrous event, of increased importance, to do every thing possible to retrieve the loss—or if impracticable to save the fleet; as if the spotless honor and high minded character of our Army were of no value, and did not imperiously require an exertion at every risk, to destroy or capture that of the enemy, and thereby furnish a set-off against the mischievous moral effect, which the loss of our fleet, would otherwise necessarily produce in the States, and amongst ourselves. That our fleet would have gone into action with more precaution, and have taken a very different position, if Captain Downie had not been led into a confident belief of co-operation by land.—That instead of storming the enemy's works, in fulfilment of the promise made, which a single brigade would have felt honored to have been permitted to do, (and if so, would have succeeded) a retreat of the whole was ordered, and executed with such precipitancy, as to have the appearance accompanied by every attribute, of a flight; such as abandonment of sick and wounded, destruction of Provisions, Stores, and Rum, to a large amount.

That this retreat, or apparent flight of an Army, partly composed of Troops habituated to Conquer, the best Legions of France, was made before a third or a fourth part of their number, of raw American levies, chiefly Militia, who could scarcely be brought to credit our retreat; whilst it was submitted to by our Peninsular heroes, from the force of Discipline; but with their breast ready to burst with Indignation and Shame at the dishonor to which they were thereby subjected.

That our loss by this unaccountable procedure, was twofold greater by desertions, and other casualties growing out of such a retreat, and excited by the despair and humiliation it created, than could have arisen from the most desperate attack. That it cast a stain upon our acknowledged and well learned military renown, and soiled the whole objects of the campaign there and elsewhere; although prepared for at such an enormous expence, and so lavish a supply of men and means furnished by Government.

And finally, it is asserted, that their failure may occasion the War to last a year beyond what it otherwise might have done, and with an additional expence of many Millions sterling, and of Fifty Thousand lives.

Confound'd, if not convinced, by these confident assertions, I cut the matter short by saying, that if a tenth part of what is alleged had any foundation, there must be a solemn national investigation upon the subject; when the truth would be ascertained and acquitted with honor, or conviction, with adequate punishment follow.

In the mean time, however, to hear such serious accusations maintained with a color of truth, is humiliating to every one who bears the name of

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Montreal, 23d September, 1814.

A Number of Empty Flour Barrels and Butter Firkins for Sale—Enquire at this Office.