FEDERAL GAZETTE,
AND
BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1814.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
In St. Paul's Lane, near the Post-Office,
BALTIMORE,
By William Gwynn.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The city of Philadelphia has voted 500,000 dollars to be placed in the hands of the committee of defence.

Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania, in General Orders of Aug. 26 and 27, commands the organization of 5000 men, under major general Watson and brigadier generals Foster and Adams, to rendezvous in York, 48 miles, north, from Baltimore, on or before the 5th September. The major general and officers and men under him to obey the commands of gen. Wm. Winder, to march and act wherever he shall direct within the 10th military district. The 24 order is a general levy of the militia of 13 counties, to march to Philadelphia.

A British sloop of war chased two letters-of-marque as high up the Delaware as Reedy Island.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE FED. GAZETTE.]

BATTLE OF BLADENSBURGH.

Some particulars with regard to the 5th regt. and the battle at Bladensburg, is by one who was in the action and made prisoner.

On Tuesday afternoon last we reached Bladensburgh and encamped. We had marched that day from what I am told is called the half way house. It was late in afternoon and by the time we had set up our tents and taken some refreshment it must have been between 9 and 10 o'clock. Three or four hours had not elapsed before the alarm was given that the enemy was approaching. The line of the regiment was formed in a few minutes and we were marched out into the road. It was soon found to be groundless and we were dismissed. We had not been in our tents 5 minutes before the alarm was repeated: we were again dismissed, and in about the same space of time were ordered to strike our tents and march for Washington. This accordingly was done, but we did not proceed more than a mile upon the road before we received orders to halt. Here we remained until the morning under arms. In the course of this short march from Bladensburgh we received frequently orders to halt and again to march on. As soon as we were halted, the men pressed down by fatigue, would quit their ranks and sitting down, line the whole road side with sleeping men. Some absolutely slept whilst standing in the road, and would have fallen had not their comrades supported them. I saw one man, myself, in the act of marching with his mouth open and his eyes closed in sleep. Such was the 11th regt. until Wednesday morning. At sunrise the march was continued a short distance further to an old field by the road side into which we were led by col. Sterett, ordered to stack arms and disunitedly. Here we remained for several hours and many of the men threw themselves on the ground to rest. We again commenced the march for Washington, but had not proceeded far before we were faced to the right about & marched back to an orchard on the left of the Washington road just at Bladensburgh.—The enemy had been seen several times that morning. Here the men took some refreshment and some endeavored again to sleep. But their sleep was short, for in a few moments the enemy were descried upon the opposite hill advancing along the skirt of the woods. We were immediately formed into line and presently marched up to an elevated piece of ground a few hundred yards to the left of Bladensburgh and the Washington road. Directly opposite the 5th regt. and in the town a brigade had been thrown up round a brick warehouse. A little to right of this warehouse was the stream of water and the bridge leading into the Washington road. In front of the warehouse at the street leading on to what, I am told is called Lowdale's hill. And down this road and hill and across the bridge the enemy were to advance upon us. The artillery were placed at the redoubt at the brick warehouse, which had completely command of Lowdale's hill and the bridge. The riflemen were posted in the orchard just back of the warehouse and the cavalry were formed in the plain below the line of infantry and considerably to the left. Commodore Barney came up just as the action commenced and as I am told fought his pieces from a hill upon the Washington road. I have stated the particulars respecting the 5th Regt. minutely in order that a correct idea may be circulated of the state of that body of men when they drawn up without any kind of breastwork or cover to receive regulars who have been fighting the battles of Europe for 8 or 9 years.—We were thus formed for the battle. The whole line of the enemy were now in view, occupying a long extent of ground upon the opposite hill at the edge of the woods. As soon as they made their appearance in the road upon the top of Lowdale's hill, the artillery commenced firing. The cavalry rushed down the road as I was told, with visible bodies stooping and without halting a moment. The artillery were driven before them, the bridge was crossed, and the riflemen retreated. The line of infantry now advanced and commenced firing. After the first fire, the men fired and retreated alternately. They fought bravely, but without order or regularity. In a short time the whole line was put to flight, and the writer of this was taken prisoner with several others, and carried to Bladensburg. The prisoners were very reproachfully assailed by foul language as they passed along, particularly from the Irish troops. We were placed under guard in a good frame house, to which prisoners to the number of between 50 and 60 shortly arrived. An officer who the guard told me was the commissary General, rode up to the house that afternoon and told us we would probably be neglected in the hurry and bustle of war, but provision would as soon as possible be made for the prisoners. Thursday morning we obtained some refreshment from a citizen in the village and some time afterwards the provost marshal sent us a barrel of flour and 2 pieces of beef. The guard of soldiers were very attentive to us and treated us humanely. A field officer gave orders in our hearing that all who disturbed private property should be punished in an exemplary manner. Two soldiers were severely whipped in our presence for stealing. On Wednesday evening almost immediately after we had been taken the provost ordered us under guard to Washington. There were then but 3 or 4 prisoners. The house we had been placed in was on road of Lowndle's hill and as we passed along I did not see one dead man on the street through which our artillery fired. When we crossed the bridge I saw several though not many, and we went up the Washington road I suppose about 3 or 4 hundred yards. We met the enemy coming back in droves without their arms. They had attacked them some distance up the road, and were returning for their knapsack which they had thrown off in the pursuit, and which were lying in hears by the road side. We were carried back to our house again in Bladensburg. The British officers passed by us without any escort; and Thursday evening, when we were paroled by Gen. Ross, into whose quarters at Bladensburg I went with the officers who were prisoners, that general was in his shirt sleeves, having just changed his clothes after passing through a pelting shower from Washington, and I believe without escort. The officers treated us in a gentlemanly manner. Upon obtaining permission to see Commodore Barney, the guard carried us by mistake into the hospital of the British officers. I was in one room, and saw four or six wounded; there were two other rooms upon the same story into which I did not enter. Com. B. is upstairs at Ross's tavern in Bladensburg, and the American wounded occupy 2 rooms below. I was refused permission by the officers of the guard to see Mr. Murray, who saw me pass by as I went upstairs. The citizens were returning to the town and were sitting at their doors and walking about the streets without molestation. The houses that were occupied as hospitals, &c. had been deserted by their inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Com. Rodgers, dated
August 29, 1814.

"The terms of capitulation of the town of Alexandria are so degrading and humiliating as to excite the indignation of all classes of people—those who have hitherto been most vere zealous in their demonstration of the war and of the administration are loudest in their zeal and determination to defend this city and Georgetown to the last extremity, thus the warm advocates of both.—The arrogant foe has required the surrender of all articles of public and private property, even retrospectively to the fifth inst including all that has been sent from the town adjacent to that date, together with all the shipping, whether afloat or sunk, to be delivered to him in perfect order, to carry off his immense booty which he is now busily engaged in loading and preparing for departure."

M. C. H. Books.

Another Tour of Duty.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE AND SAFETY.

30th August, 1814.

Whereas the Commanding Officer has requested the further aid of the citizens in completing the works already so far advanced, and in erecting others for the defence of the city; we, the undersigned Committee of Vigilance and Safety, giving full confidence in the patriotism of their fellow citizens, therefore—

Resolved, That the city and precincts, be divided into four districts, and that the example from militia duty and the free people of colour, of the first district consisting of the 8th ward and Eastern Precincts, be and they are hereby requested to assemble on THURSDAY next, and that Arthur Mitchell, Daniel Conn, Henry Pennington, John Coulmers, William Stark, Thomas Weary, Henry Harwood, Philip Coonsoller, John Price, Basil Smith, John Geary, John Schimck, John Smith, and Calvin Coopery, be charged with the superintendence of carrying the day.

That those of the second district, comprising the 5th, 6th and 7th wards, assemble on Friday next, under the superintendence of William Parks, Cast Watts, Ludwick Harrison, William Ross, William Carmen, Caleb Lowrd, Jacob Miller, Robert Fisher, John Gross, James Hutton, and George Ankeneman.

That those of the third district comprising the 2d, 3d, and 4th wards assemble on SATURDAY next, under the superintendence of Frederick Leypold, William McCleery, John McKim, Jr. Henry Sumader, Alexander McDonald, Eli Howell, Peter Goff, and Alexander Russell—and

That those of the fourth district, comprising the first ward and western precincts, assemble on SUNDAY next, under the superintendence of William W. Taylor, William Jones, Edward Harris, George Decker, William Hawkins, Isaac Phillips, William Jones, John Hepset, Charles Bohn, Alexander Irvine, Ferdinando Gourdon and Jonas Clapham.

That John Kelso, George Wolper, Robert Stewart, Peter Bond, William Conoy, Adam Fonerden, William Lorman, Benjamin Berry, Henry Shaefer and George Weaver, members of this committee, be and they are hereby requested to give notice to the persons appointed as superintendants in their several districts, and to aid them with their advice and assistance.

The owners of slaves are requested to send them to work on the days assigned to the several districts, and such of our patriotic fellow citizens of the country or elsewhere, as are disposed to aid in the common defence, are invited to partake in the further duties now required, on such days as may be most convenient.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Chairman.
THEO. BLAND, Sec'y.

City of Baltimore, 30th Aug. 1814.

Additional subscriptions received at the Mayor's office, faithfully to be appropriated to such objects as the Committee of Vigilance and Safety may authorise and direct.

Samuel Myers	$20
Charles Barrall	50
John Gadsby	20
John Hall	20
Jacob Myers	10
John Smith	50
Lotte Thomas	10
William Stenson	6
C. G. No. 5, Spear's wharf in flour	50
Thomas Rutter	100
Richard Appleton	10
Samuel Lyeth	20
Lot Ridgely	100
William Knight	20
George Maris	50
Philip Uhler	10
E. Ducatel	50
C. Chatard	25
Louis and John Barney	50
George Taylor	20
Charles G. Ridehm	15
A citizen	20
Mayer & Brantz	100
James Kelly	20
James Armstrong jun.	50
Jacob Smith	10
Jacob Smith jun.	5
James Nice	5
James Inglis	20
Samuel Chase	100
Peter A. Kerthaus	20
James Hutton	50
G. & H.	100
Philip Moore	10
William Preston	100
R. Smith	10
Samuel L. Donaldson	10
James C. Nelson	10
Frederick Waesche	10
Noah Ridgely	100
Wm. Vance & Co.	50
Charles Maloy	20
Joseph Smith	5
Geo. Warfield 5 bbls. fine flour	30
Van Kapff & Brune	100
J. J. Girard	20
Michl. Warner	40
James Hindman	50
Owen Dorsey	50
Wilson & Mulikin	100
Peter Boyd	50
Price & Watson	50
Wm. Hollins	50
John Muskett	10
Susan Williams	10
Wm. Edwards	10
Richard Calvin	50
Robert Barry, (5 bbls. beef)	75
Christian Capito	10
Peter Bond	100
A. Clopper	200
Adam Welsh	50
John Davis	20
Wm. M'Mechin	50
Edward Patterson	50

☞ERRATA.—In the list of Subscribers' Names published in yesterday's papers, for Wm. Baker & Son, read *Wm. Barker & Son*—for James Jameson, read *Joseph Jamison*.

GEORGE-TOWN, (C.) August 30.

After the destruction of Fort Washington, Alexandria was in the power of the foe, who demand the surrender of all property, except household furniture, & threatened to destroy all the shipping in the harbor.

ALEXANDRIA CAPITULATED

Since the above was in type, we have read the articles of capitulation which the corporation of Alexandria was forced to submit to. The citizens of that place resolved, in town meeting, that there was nothing left for them but to make the best terms they could, since they were abandoned by the government and left entirely defenceless. The mayor of that city has informed the mayor of this town, that the enemy would no doubt proceed up the Potomac, and makes the same demands which he was forced to accede to. The enemy is now coming up and is in full view 6 miles off. It is sufficient to say Georgetown can and will be defended.

Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Alexandria, to the Mayor of Georgetown.

Dear Sir—Enclosed is a copy of the terms proposed to the Common Council of Alexandria, by the commanding officer of the squadron now lying before the town, to which they were compelled to submit—I believe they will certainly go to Georgetown and the city.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES SIMM.

M. M. Ship-Sea-Horse,
Off Alexandria, 29th Aug. 1814.

Gentlemen—In consequence of a deputation yesterday received from the city of Alexandria, requesting favorable terms for the safety of the city, the undermentioned are the only conditions in my power to offer.

The town of Alexandria, with the exception of public works, shall not be destroyed, unless hostilities are commenced on the part of the Americans, nor shall the inhabitants be molested in any manner whatever, or their dwelling houses entered. The following articles are complied with:

Art. 1. All naval and ordnance stores (public or private) must be immediately delivered up.

2. Possession will be immediately taken of all the shipping and their furniture must be sent on board by the owners without delay.

3. The vessels that have been sunk must be delivered up in the state they were on the 15th of August, the day of the squadron passing the Kettle Bottoms.

3. Merchandize of every description must be instantly delivered up, and to prevent any irregularity that might be committed in its embarkation, the merchants have it at their option to load the vessels generally employed for that purpose, when they will be towed off by us.

5th. All merchandize that has been removed from Alexandria, since the 19th inst. is to be included in the above articles.

6th. Refreshments of every description to be supplied the ships, and paid for at the market price, by bills on the British government.

7th. Officers will be appointed to see that articles No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, are strictly complied with, and any deviation or non compliance, on the part of the inhabitants of Alexandria, will render this treaty null and void.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JOHN A. GORDON,
Captain of H. M. S. Seahorse, and
Senior Officer of H. M. ships off Alexandria.

To the Common Council of the town of Alexandria.

DEFENCE OF GEORGETOWN.

Half past 7, P. M.—Several of the enemy's vessels are in sight five miles from the town. The troops of the town, regiment three and four hundred Alexandrians who marched in from the country this afternoon, are drawn up in order of battle to receive the enemy, should he attempt the place.

The officers waited on the president in consequence of the arrival of the secretary of war, and signified their determination to assign their commissions, unless they received an assurance, that Armstrong should not be suffered to interfere with their arrangements. This assurance was given by the president.

LATEST FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Nine o'clock, P. M.—The enemy is briskly engaged in loading their vessels with the property obtained by the capitulation. In the article of flour they are very particular to take such only as pieces their pickle. They throw into the Potomac all flour not fresh and sweet. It is supposed they will be employed several days in filling their ships with booty. All their proceedings are in full view of the city heights, and within a mile of Mount Vernon, where rests the remains of the venerated founder of this republic.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Winder, to the Secretary of war, dated
Baltimore, August 27, 1814.

SIR—When the enemy arrived at the mouth of Potomac, of all the militia which I had been authorised to assemble there were but about 1700 in the field, from 13 to 14 hundred under Gen. Stansbury near this place, and about 250 at Bladensburg, under Lieut. Col. Kramer, due slow progress of draft and the imperfect organization with the ineffectiveness of the laws to compel them to turn out, rendered it impossible to have procured more. The militia of this state and of the contiguous parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania were called on en masse, but the former militia law of Pennsylvania has expired the 1st of June or July, and the one adopted in its place is not to take effect in organizing the militia before October. No aid therefore has been received from that state.

After all the force that could be put at my disposal in that short time, and making such dispositions as I deemed best calculated to present the most respectable force at whatever point the enemy might strike, I was emboldened by the most active and harrassing movement of the troops to interpose before the enemy at Bladensburg about 5000 men, including 500 regulars and Com. Barney's command. Much the largest portion of this force arrived on the ground when the enemy were in sight, and were disposed of to support in the best manner the position which Gen. Stansbury had taken. They had barely reached the ground before the action commenced, which was about 1 o'clock P. M. of the 24th inst. and continued almost an hour. The conduct of our troops, militia and regular, is not only beyond my power to do adequate praise, but was by parts of the troops sustained with great spirit and with prodigious effect, and had the whole of our force been equally firm, I am induced to believe the enemy would have been repulsed on the surrounding all the disadvantages under which we fought. The artillery from Baltimore, supported by maj. Pinkney's rifle battalion, and a part of Capt. Dooghy's from the Navy Yard, were in advance to command the pass of the bridge at Bladensburg, and played upon the enemy, as I have since learned, with very destructive effect. But the rifle troops were obliged after some time to retire and of course the artillery. Superior numbers however rushed upon them and made their retreat necessary, not however without great loss on the part of the enemy. Major Pinkney received a severe wound in his right arm after he had retired to the left flank of Stansbury's brigade. The right and centre of Stansbury's brigade consisting of Lt. Cols. Ragan and Shuter' regts. generally gave way very soon afterwards, with the exception of about 40 rallied by col Ragan, after being cut his horse, and the whole of a part of Capt. Stewart's company, both of whom received very severe wounds to have made, even thus directed, a gallant stand. The 5th which Lt. Col. Ragan received from his brigade, together with his great efforts to sustain his position, rendered him unable to follow the retreat; we have therefore to lament the loss of this gallant and excellent officer has been taken prisoner; he has however been paroled, and I not him here recovering, from the injuries occasioned by his fall. The loss of his services at this moment is serious.

The 5th Baltimore regt under lt. col. Sterrett being the left of brig. gen. Stansbury's brigade, still however, stood their ground, and except for a moment when part of their ranks rolled a few steps, remained firm, and stood until ordered to retreat, with a view to prevent them from being out-flanked.

The reserve under Brigadier Gen. Smith of the District of Columbia, with the militia of all the shipping and their furniture must of Maryland militia, flanked on their right by Commodore Barney and his brave fellows, and Lieut. Colonel Beal, still were to the right on the hill, and maintained the contest for some time with great effect.

It is not with me to report the conduct of Commodore Barney and his command, nor can I speak of their conduct, being too remote, but the concurrent testimony of all who did observe them, does them the highest justice for the brave resistance and the destructive effect they produced on the enemy.—Commodore Barney, after having had his horse, took post near one of his guns, and there unfortunately received a severe wound in the thigh, and he also fell into the hands of the enemy. Captain Miller of the Marines, was wounded in the arm, fighting bravely.—From the best intelligence, there remains but little doubt that the enemy lost at least four hundred killed and wounded, and of these a very unusual portion killed.

Our loss cannot, I think, be estimated at more than from thirty to forty killed and fifty to sixty wounded.

They took also other prisoners besides the chatterly prisoners.

You will readily understand that it is impossible for me to specify numbers of killed or descriptions of particular troops as are known to me from their recent and hard service. My subsequent movements will be as force as possible, gaining every exertion in protecting this place, you already know.

I am with very great respect, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. WINDER.

Brig. Gen. Tenth Mil. Dist.

Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y of War.

N. B. We have to lament, that Capt. Barrett, of the 5th Baltimore regiment, has been wounded, but is doing well. Other officers, no doubt, deserve notice, but I am yet unable to particularize.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to Captain Dyson, dated 30th Aug. 1814.

SIR—I send Capt. Stansbury with orders to receive your written instructions, and he owns under which you left the place intrusted to your charge. In this you will more orders under which you acted, and time will received.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. ARMSTRONG.

Capt. Dyson, Corps of Artillery.

Camp at Marcon's Island, Aug. 29th, 1814.

SIR—I had the honor to receive your communication of the 26th inst. The orders received from brig. Gen. Winder (which I like, verbally), on the 24th instant were, that I was oppressed by, or head of, an enemy, to spike our guns and make our escape over the river. The enemy approached by water on the 25th, and we had been on that day through several channels that the enemy had been reinforced at Benedict, 600 strong, and that they had been on their march to co-operate with the fleet, in addition to a force which left the city. Under all these circumstances, the officers under my command were consulted, and agreed it was best to abandon the fort and effect a retreat, the force under my command was thought not equal to a defence of the place.

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

SAML. T. DYSON,
Capta in Corps of Artillery.

The Hon John Armstrong,
Secretary of War, Washington

ALBANY, August 26.

The following is the enemy's order of attack found in the pocket of lt. colonel Drummond,

Head Quarters, Camp Isle-Aux-Noix,
Fort Erie, Aug. 14, 1814.

Arrangement—Right column—Lt. colonel Fisher, king's regt. (9th foot, recruits) 1 Wat. rifles, 12 companies, the Stormers Party, Light companies, 89 and 100 regt. of the flankers on this corps. Det. Royals 1 officer 12 men, and a rocketer with 6 coupl. of 12 p. sockets, captain Evans's detachment of cavalry, 6 pounds from Royal Mas. will connect the column, which will attack the left of the enemy's position. Rifle Comt.

Centre Column.—Lieut. col. Drummond Plank companies, 41st regt. 100 Royal Marines 50, Seamen 50, det. royal Artillery 1 man. Captain Harry, 89 regt. will guide column, which is to attack the left.

Left Column—Colonel Scott—300 of this regiment but 80 actually present, 500, so say deserters. Capt. Elliot, Dep. Gen. M. G. will connect the column, which to attack the right of the enemy's position, wards the lake, and endeavour to prevent the opening to cover the retreat and embarkments, using the short bayonets at the same time to pass the entrenchment, which is posted on the Heights and by the corps 9th regt 250 strong.

The Infantry piquet on Buck's road will pushed on with the Indians, and attack enemy's piquet on that road. Lieut. Col. Nicol Gr. 24. Gen. of militia, will conduct the column. The rest of the troops.

1st Bat. Royals, Rem. of De Watteville's regt.

Glengary Light Infantry and Incorporated remain in reserve, under Lt. Col. Tucker, are to be posted on the ground now occupied by our pipers and covering parties. Sixty-on 15 Light Dragoons, in the rank in front of the battery, nearest to the advance, are to receive charge of prisoners and to put them to the rear.

The Lieut. General will station himself at the battery, where reports are to be made to him. Lieut. Col. Fisher, commanding the right column, will close the attacks which he has received, a copy which are communicated to Col. Scott and Lieut. Col. Drummond, for their guide.

The Lieut. General strongly recommends *from one of the troops.* The enemy is not exceed 1400 men. He is far entrenched, there are represented to be much disguised.

The ground on which the columns of attack are to be formed will be points of compass, orders for the advance will be given by Lieut Gen. commanding.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Dep. Adj. Gen.
To Lieut. Col. Drummond,
10th foot, Comp'g. &c. &c.

10 Dollars Reward,

For apprehending a NEGRO MAN, drove a two horse cart against a chair on Fell's Turnpike Road, above Beelz. Elliott's Mills.

There were one lady & a small boy in it he left lying in the road after breaking off both shafts of the cart; he appears much pleased with the adventure and drove off at a trot.

It is to be hoped that any information that will lead to a discovery of this villain will be communicated to

CHARLES GWINN,
or WM. R. GWINN.

Charles Gwinn,
has CORN MEAL for sale suitable for horse feed. aug 31—d4t

Lancastrian Pay School.

JOHN CHERRY respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Baltimore generally, that his School in South Howard street, will be opened for the reception of Youths of both sexes, on THURSDAY, 1st September.

aug 31 A d4t

DRY GOODS.

G. & J. RIDGELY

HAVE on hand a handsome and general assortment of *Seasonable Dry Goods*, which they have bought well on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

sept. 1 d4t

A Substitute Wanted,

To whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office.

aug 30 d4t

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, 1st R. A.
Baltimore, 29th Aug. 1814.

The Head-Quarters of the 1st Regiment of Artillery are fixed next door to the Post Office St. Paul's Lane, at which place the Field and Staff officers and commandants of companies will attend at 11 o'clock A. M. every morning.

By order of the Lt. col.
U. S. HEATH, Adj'k.

aug. 30 d4t

General Post-Office,

Augusta 26th, 1814.

The situation of the country makes it extremely difficult to carry heavy mails, and therefore no books or pamphlets (other than magazines) are to be sent by mail until further notice from this office. If any are put up so that the contents cannot be distinguished, they will be charged as letters.

Those printers who publish the advertisements of this office will give the above three insertions and receive their pay as usual. August 30—3t

Regimental Order,

H. Quarters, 27th Regt. M. M.
August 30th, 1814.

Such of the citizens liable to perform militia duty residing within the District of the 27th Regiment, as have joined, or shall actually join any company in the *Fifth* Regiment, and shall produce a certificate to that effect, signed by the commanding officer of such company, or by any of the field officers of the Regiment, shall be discharged from further attendance under the officer in whose district he may reside.

By order,
JAS. L. DONALDSON,
Adjutant 27th Regt. M. M.

August 30 d4t

Federal Gazette & Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

(VOL. 42.) BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1814. (NO. 6300.)

FEDERAL GAZETTE,
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BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1814.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
In St. Paul's Lane, near the Post-Office,
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By William Gwynn.

The determination of the citizens of Georgetown not to permit any interference of Mr. Armstrong, in their measures of defence, has, it is said, caused him to resign the office of Secretary at War. The nation will expect an explanation of the causes that prevented a more efficient defence of the Seat of Government, and the Ex-Secretary will now have time to prepare his exculpation, *if it can be done.*

Gen. Winder departed yesterday from this city for Washington.

Our defensive preparations are progressing with great rapidity, and with the great accession of force from various quarters, begin to a confidence to our citizens which has removed all fear of any danger of an attack from the enemy with their present force.

There is now a subscription open at the Mayor's office for the relief of such poor persons as the pressure of the present times have deprived of their usual sources of subsistence. The fund thus raised will be applied solely to objects of charity without any connection with the military preparations that are now going forward.

The following contributions have already been received—

Thomas Ellicott	$100
Andrew Ellicott	100
Samuel Byrnes, (10 bbls. fresh flour)	60
Elias Ellicott	100
Isaac Tyson	100
John Worthington (5 bbls. fresh flour)	30
Nathan Tyson, *Jr.*	100
Benj. & J. Ellicott	150
Lewin Wethered	100
Poultney & Thomas	150
Poppleys and Brothers	50
Isaac M'Pherson	50
John Hopes	30
E. Thomas & George	100
John M'Kim	200
Jos. Townsend	50
Wm. Rowan	50
Jesse Hutt	20
Thos. Griffin	50
Thomas Matthews	50
James Carey	100
Jos. Hamilton	50
John Matthews	50
Jesse Tyson, (16 bbls. fresh flour)	60
Jos. Townsend, (10 bbls. fresh flour)	18
Mitchell & Sheppard	100
George Williamson	20
Matthew Roberts	50
Samuel G. Jones (3 bbls. fresh flour)	18

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS,

NEWYORK, AUGUST 30.

Tuesday, noon.

The Steam Boat Fulton, capt. Bunker, arrived this morning at 4 o'clock in 17 hours from Albany, but brings no news from the armies. Capt. B. informs that the line mies had occasioned great inundations in the northern parts. The Albany Gazette, due by the Fulton, was not sent on board as usual.

Transmitted by our N. York Correspondents.

BOSTON, SATURDAY,
Evening, Aug. 13, 1814.

NANTUCKET NEUTRAL!!!

Two gentlemen arrived in town this evening, who left Nantucket yesterday morning, and they inform me, that the Nimrod Capt. Hope arrived there off the bar on Monday last with a fleet of trade flying, sent her boat ashore with her commander, bearer of a communication from com. Hotham to the inhabitants, the purport of which, was that he had received instructions from the commander in chief on the American station, to send a flag to Nantucket to state to the inhabitants, that as it had been represented to the Admiral that they were in a distressed situation, for want of provisions, and, he, he had been instructed to inform them, that as no public property (by the law of nations) was given up, and the inhabitants had agreed not to take up arms against the British, during the war, that a limited number of small craft would be allowed to import into the island all kinds of provisions and other necessaries, during the war, but no vessel would be allowed to go fishing after cod, or whale.

That in consequence of said communication, town meeting was called on Tuesday, when a vote was passed, agreeing to the proposals made by the admiral, and a committee of four gentlemen were appointed to wait on Com. Hotham in Gardner's bay and conclude the arrangements.

The Nimrod left the bay yesterday morning and removed the packet Maria (on board of which were my informants) to Bunkard's bay; and the Maria arrived at Fort Bedford yesterday afternoon. During the stay of the Nimrod at Nantucket, the officers were frequently on shore, and were received very friendly, which was reciprocated by them.

SAMUEL TOPLIFF.

Island of Nantucket, on the coast of Massachusetts, is 15 miles long and 11 wide, has about 8000 inhabitants, generally Friends. There is one society of Congregationalists. The people of this Island are well known for their great enterprize and industry, particularly in the whale fishery, in which several hundred vessels were at one time employed. There are ten valuable Spermaceti establishments there, &c.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) August 31.

A letter, dated Chestertown, (Md) Sunday Evening, August 28, states that the British landed near them, and set on fire the house and stocks of wheat of Henry Wallis, and all the buildings on the plantation. (This appears to be no part of the Patuxent and Potomac squadron.)

To morrow, 1500 men will be encamped at Kennet Square, Penn. About 300 from Wilmington and New-Castle, are now in the vicinity of Elkton.

The Florida left New-Castle yesterday morning and went down the Delaware.

WILMINGTON, (D.) Aug. 30.

Extract to the Editor of the Delaware Gazette, dated Elkton, Sunday evening 9 o'clock, P. M.

"The detachment from Wilmington arrived here about five o'clock this afternoon and entered this village in great spirits.—The companies from New-Castle have not as yet joined us; they are only four or five miles in the rear, and will be here in the morning. Our force will then consist of nearly 300 men."

"Two corps of Artillery, and a troop of horse left this town on Saturday, at five o'clock P. M. for BALTIMORE.

On Sunday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. captain Leonard's company of infantry left this place for the same destination.

Five o'clock, Sunday afternoon arrived here, from Philadelphia, the First Troop of Cavalry, and the State Fencibles. This morning, part of the First Troop of Horse left this place for the Turkey Point, head of Chesapeake Bay, and part for the Red Lion. The State Fencibles left here, about 8 o'clock A. M. this day for Kennet Square.

The second company of Washington Guards from Philadelphia, arrived here this morning on their way to Kennet Square, [12 miles from Wilmington.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The directors of the banking institutions of this city, having, after mature deliberation, thought it necessary to suspend the payment of specie; they deem it their duty to inform the public, the circumstances which induced them to adopt this measure.

From the moment when the rigorous blockade of the ports of the United States prevented the exportation of our produce, foreign supplies could be paid for in specie only, and as the importation of foreign goods into this place, for some time past, has been on a far less many months past occasioned a continued drain from the banks.—This drain has been much increased by a trade in British government bills of exchange which has been extensively carried on and has caused very large sums to be exported from the United States.

To meet this demand for specie, the course of trade did, for a considerable time enable us to draw large supplies from the southern states; but the unhappy situation of the northern, and the blockade of that resource, and circumstances having occurred which have in a considerable degree occasioned alarm and distrust, it became a serious question, how far the banks should continue their exertions to draw within their vaults the specie capital of the country, and thus facilitate the means of compelling it from the United States; or whether they should suspend the payment of specie before their means have been exhausted. The directors were fully sensible of the inconvenience which a measure of this nature must occasion, and were they not fully convinced that the situation of affairs must soon leave them no alternative, it would not have been adopted; but believing the public interest will be best promoted by stopping the payment of specie before the monied capital of the country is further diminished, and that by adopting the measure at this time the banks may hereafter resume their accustomed operations with less difficulty, they have unanimously agreed to it, and confidently hope this determination will, under existing circumstances, meet the approbation and support of their fellow citizens.

The directors are making the necessary exertions to render the measure they have thus reluctantly adopted as little inconvenient as possible—and to facilitate the management of such concerns as have heretofore been usually conducted with the aid of specie—the payment of which will be resumed as soon as it can be done with propriety and safety.

JOSEPH P. NORRIS, Pres't
Bank of Pennsylvania.
JOHN MORTON, Pres't.
Bank of North America.
DAVID LENOX, Pres't.
Philadelphia Bank
JOSEPH TAGGERT, Pres't
Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank.
HENRY PRATT, Pres't. protem.
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania.
THOMAS PARKER, Pres't
Mechanic's Bank.

WINCHESTER, (Va.) August 24.

To Colonels and Commandants of Regiments within the 10th Brigade of Virginia Militia.

GENTLEMEN,

When the enemy are pressing forward on the Capital of the Union, and the swords of violence are falling upon our heads, it would less betray a criminal apathy, than a want of patriotism to await the orders of remote authority—we must meet the invader, if not at the threshold of invasion, where he may be found on our soil—Therefore, order your respective detachments to be ready to move to-morrow evening—furnish by contract or impressment, the necessary rations, camp equipage, &c. The detachments of the 51st and 51st will rendezvous at Winchester—the 55th, 67th, and 122d, will assemble at the places appointed by their respective Col's. or Commandants, in the hands of the officers of the following points—the 55th and 57th to Leesburg, the 122d, 51st and 51st, to Snikers' Ferry, and wait for further orders. The responsibility of this movement will rest on

JAMES SINGLETON, Gen. 10th
Brigade V. M.

NEW YORK, August 30.

Commodore Decatur—We are authorised to state, and we do it with pleasure, Commodore Decatur has no orders to proceed to Baltimore this morning, as stated in some of the morning papers. Commodore Decatur, had it in contemplation to volunteer his services; but on further consideration and consultation with the constituted authorities, has concluded not to leave the city. We are requested to state, that only twenty-five men have left Governor's Island for the North, and these men belonged to the 25th Regt. now in Canada. *Com. Adv.*

E. Post.

Defence of our City.—We learn from good authority, that the Hon. Rufus King waited on General Lewis yesterday morning, and strongly urged him to prompt and vigorous measures of defence. On the subject of money he said—"Let a line be immediately opened. I will subscribe to the amount of my whole fortune." *Com. Adv.*

BOSTON, August 27.

On Monday five or six SHIPS OF WAR were seen from Wood's Holes, coming down Sound—a short time previous, upwards of 20 sail of coasters, which had been for some time waiting at Falmouth and harbours in the vicinity, got under way and stood out—the ships of war immediately appearing, two of the vessels, (both sloops) were captured, and it was supposed the whole would fall into the enemy's hands—it was generally believed this movement of the British squadron was for the purpose of taking possession of NANTUCKET.

MARINE.

SALEM, August 23.—*Gallant Service.* Capt. Oakes' schooner has been sent to market in Providence Town (Cape Cod) and odd. This information was communicated at Gloucester from the Captain of the Spencer 75 on Tuesday last, with a message, that the schooner was at anchor there, and the owners might have her again if he would take the trouble of going for her, otherwise she would join the cold. He accordingly sent off for her on Thursday. We hope the British Captain not retain proceeds of sale.

Tuesday, 2 seventy-fours, 3 frigates and 1 British privateer were within half a mile of Brace's Cove.

Wednesday evening the inhabitants of Marblehead were alarmed at the firing from the nearest approach of frigates and a 74. The Boston D. Advertiser mentions that they were near the Eight Inches of water.

Thursday morning a frigate was standing into Gloucester.

Two privateers were cruising on Monday last between Portsmouth and the Isle of Shoals.

We learn, that on the 15th inst. a boat from New-Bedford for the Vineyard, with five Indians in it, was upset near Menimsh, and one of the Indians was drowned. *N. Bed. Mer.*

The owners of the sloop, *Santee*, and her cargo, have awarded to Capt. LEAVINS $500 dollars, being one third of the estimated value of vessel and cargo. We understand that four or five hundred dollars have also been made up for Capt. L. by private subscription, and $250 by the *Long Island Company*—Compare this with our Boston dollars a head for each of his five prisoners, which the government ought to give him, whether he is entitled to or not by law, will be a handsome reward for his heroic conduct in the recapture of his vessel. *Charleston Courier.*

ERRATA.—In yesterday's publication of subscription for the use of the General Committee of Vigilance and Safety, for "Gen. C. Ridgely (of Hampton) 50 bbls. fine flour," read "General C. Ridgely, (of Hampton) 100 bbls. superfine flour $600."

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