# AMERICAN
AND
## Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### SONG,

TUNE—"*Hail to the Chief, &c.*"

O'er the silver expanse of the wood-begirt Erie,
Columbia's Eagle had hover'd to view,
The march of her sons thro' the wilderness dreary,
And hop'd that they victory's path might pursue.
But when she view'd the field,
Saw Detroit's fortress yield,
Saw by the Savage our soldiery slain,
Griev'd, she her aery sought
There in concealment thought
Glory would ne'er gild her pinions again.

Not long had she sorrow'd, when hoarse distant thunder,
With peals oft repeated, loud rang through the wood;
She list'ned, she sprang from her nest, and with wonder
Saw smoke, as of cannon, o'ershadow the flood.
Swiftly she steer'd her flight
Where PERRY urg'd the fight,
Dauntless as death on the wat'ry plain.
When she saw *he* was there,
Banish'd was ev'ry care,
Hope bid her spread her broad pinions again.

O'er him she hover'd as he lead the van on,
Heedless of danger, tho' shrouded in fire,
So brave were his crews, and so true were his cannon,
Not long could be doubtful a conflict so dire;
Gladly she saw the foe,
Laid by his valor low,
Own that resistance to Perry was vain;
She on him her laurel cast,
Then on the conquer'd mast
Perch'd and display'd her proud pinions again.

There, though the tempest of war is loud blowing,
Her wings in the beams of his glory shall shine;
While PERRY is here, let our bumpers be flowing,
His feats on the water to honor with wine.
Quick let the bottle pass,
Pledge with a welcome glass
Him who established o'er Erie our reign;
Wide let the laurel spread,
Over his youthful head,
And the Eagle oft lead him to conquest again,

### *Baltimore Retail Price Current.*

| ARTICLES. | $ | Cts. | $ | Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Salt*, prices not fixed..... | | | | |
| *Shot*, per bag..... | 6 | 25 | 6 | 50 |
| —— per lb..... | | 25 | | |
| *Tobacco*, manufactured, per lb | | 15 | | 50 |
| *Teas*, Imperial..... | 3 | 25 | 3 | 50 |
| —— Hyson & Young Hyson. | 2 | 75 | 3 | |
| —— Hyson Skin & Souchong | 2 | | | |
| —— Bohea..... | 1 | | | |
| *Beeswax*..... | | 33 | | 37½ |
| *Wines*, Madeira, good..... | 4 | | 6 | |
| ———— inferior..... | 3 | | 3 | 50 |
| —— Lisbon..... | 2 | 50 | 3 | |
| —— Sherry..... | 3 | | | |
| —— Teneriffe..... | 2 | 50 | 3 | |
| —— Malaga..... | 2 | | | |
| —— Port..... | 3 | | 4 | |
| —— Claret per doz..... | 8 | | 15 | |
| *Brandy*, 4th proof Cogniac... | 2 | 75 | 3 | 50 |
| —— Spanish (none)..... | | | | |
| *Holland Gin*, real..... | 3 | | 3 | 50 |
| ———— country..... | 1 | | 1 | 50 |
| *Rum*, Jamaica old..... | 2 | | 3 | |
| ——— new..... | 1 | 75 | 2 | |
| ——— Antigua do..... | 1 | 50 | 2 | |
| *Whiskey*, according to quality, age and proof..... | 1 | | 1 | 50 |
| *Apple Brandy*..... | 1 | | 1 | 25 |
| *Sugars*, Havana white..... | | 25 | | 31 |
| —— .... brown..... | | 25 | | |
| —— Muscovado do..... | | 23 | | 31 |
| —— Loaf..... | | 40 | | 45 |
| —— Lump..... | | 35 | | 40 |
| *Spices*, Cinnamon, real, p. lb. | 2 | | 2 | 50 |
| ——— .... per oz .... | | 25 | | |
| ——— Cloves per lb..... | | 60 | | 75 |
| ——— ——— per oz..... | | 10 | | |
| ——— Cassia per lb..... | 1 | 50 | 2 | |
| ——— ——— per oz..... | | 12½ | | |
| ——— Mace per lb..... | 10 | | | |
| ——— ——— per oz..... | | 87½ | 1 | |
| ——— Pepper, per lb..... | | 50 | | |
| ——— Pimento per lb..... | | 50 | | |
| *Alum*..... | | 20 | | 25 |
| *Almonds*..... | | 31 | | 37½ |
| *Roll Brimstone*..... | | 18 | | 20 |
| *Cocoa*, Caraccas..... | | 37½ | | |
| *Coffee*..... | | 25 | | 33 |
| *Copperas*..... | | 15 | | 18 |
| *Cotton*..... | | 30 | | 33 |
| *Currants*, Zant..... | | 25 | | |
| *Chocolate*, No. 2 and 3..... | | 25 | | 28 |
| ———— No. 1..... | | 35 | | 37½ |
| *Candles*, mould..... | | 25 | | 28 |
| ———— dipt..... | | 25 | | |
| ———— Spermaceti..... | | 60 | | |
| *Cheese*, American..... | | 25 | | 31 |
| ——— English none..... | | | | |
| *Cigars*, Spanish..... | | | | |
| *Gunpowder*, in pound papers and cannisters..... | 1 | | 1 | 50 |
| ——— by retail..... | | 85 | 1 | |
| *Hops*..... | | 25 | | 33 |
| *Hogs-lard*..... | | 15 | | 18 |
| *Indigo*, Calcutta..... | | | | |
| ——— Flotant..... | 3 | | 3 | 50 |
| ——— New Orleans..... | 1 | 75 | 2 | |
| *Lead*, bar..... | | 18 | | 20 |
| *Madder*..... | | 75 | | |
| *Nails*, 8 to 20..... | | 11 | | 13 |
| *Oil*, in flasks..... | | 50 | | 60 |
| —— Bordeaux, in black bottles per bottle..... | 1 | | 1 | 25 |
| —— Whale..... | 1 | 40 | | |
| —— Spermaceti, winter..... | 2 | 50 | | |
| —— ..... summer.... | 2 | | | |
| *Raisins*..... | | 25 | | 37½ |
| *Rice*..... | | 10 | | 12 |
| *Soap*, white..... | | 18 | | 25 |
| —— brown..... | | 12½ | | 16 |
| —— Castile..... | | 33 | | 37½ |
| *Salt-Petre*, Am. double refined | | 75 | | |
| ———— single do... | | 60 | | |

WHIG.


### For Sale,

For a term of years, a young Negro Woman, who has been brought up to housework. For further information, inquire of the printers.
dec 13 mth2w*


*From the Plattsburgh Republican of Jan. 22.*

By his Excellency Lieut. General Sir George Prevost, Baronet, commander of his Majesty's forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

*To the Inhabitants of his Majesty's Provinces in North America*

### A PROCLAMATION.

The complete success which has attended his Majesty's arms on the Niagara frontier, having placed in our possession the whole of the enemy's posts on that line, it became a matter of imperious duty, to retaliate on America, the miseries which the unfortunate inhabitants of Newark had been made to suffer upon the evacuation of Fort George.

The villages of Lewiston, Black Rock, and Buffalo, have accordingly been burned.

At the same time that his excellency the commander of the forces sincerely deprecates this mode of warfare, he trusts, that it will be sufficient to call the attention of every candid & impartial person, both amongst ourselves and the enemy, to the circumstances from which it has arisen, to satisfy them that this departure from the established usages of war has originated with America herself, and that to her alone, are justly chargeable, all the awful and unhappy consequences which have hitherto flowed, and are likely to result from it.

It is not necessary to advert to the conduct of the troops employed on the American coast, in conjunction with his Majesty's squadron, under Admiral Sir John B. Warren, since as they were neither within the command, nor subject to the control of his excellency, their acts cannot be ascribable to him, even if they wanted that justification which the circumstances that occasioned them, so amply afford.

It will be sufficient for the present purpose, and in order to mark the character of the war, as carried on upon the frontiers of these provinces, to trace the line of conduct observed by his excellency and the troops under his command, since the commencement of hostilities and to contrast it with that of the enemy.

The first invasion of Upper Canada took place in July, 1812, when the American forces under Brigadier General Hull, crossed over and took possession of Sandwich, where they began to manifest a disposition so different from that of a magnanimous enemy, and which they have since invariably displayed, in marking out, as objects of thoir peculiar resentment, the loyal subjects of his majesty, and in dooming their property to plunder and conflagration.

Various instances of this kind occurred both at Sandwich and in its neighborhood, at the very period when his Majesty's standard was waving upon the forts of Michilimackinac, and affording protection to the persons and property of those who had submitted to it: Within a few weeks afterwards, the British flag was also hoisted on the fortress of Detroit, which, together with the whole of the Michigan territory, had surrendered to his Majesty's arms.

Had not his excellency been actuated by sentiments far different from those which had influenced the American government, and the persons employed by it, in the wanton acts of the destruction of private property, committed during their short occupstion of a part of Upper Canada, his excellency could not have failed to have availed himself of the opportunity which the undisturbed possession of the whole of the Michigan Territory, afforded him of amply retaliating for the devastating system which had been pursued at Sandwich and on the Thames.

But strictly in conformity to the views and disposition of his own government, and to that liberal and magnanimous policy, which it had dictatated, he chose rather to forbear an imitation of the enemy's example, in the hope, that such forbearance would be duly appreciated by the government of the United States and would produce a return to the more civilized usages of war.

The persons and property, therefore, of the inhabitants of the Michigan Territory, were respected, and remained unmolested. In the winter of the following year, when the success which attended the daring and gallant enterprize against Ogdensbuugh had placed that populous and flourishing village in our possession, the generosity of the British character was again conspicuous, in the scrupulous preservation of every article which could be considered as private property; such public buildings only being destroyed as were used for the accommodation of troops and for public stores.

The destruction of the defences of Ogdensburgh, and the dispersion of the enemy's force in that neighborhood, laid open the whole of their frontier on the St. Lawrence, to the incursions of his majesty's troops, and Hamilton as well as the numerous settlements on the banks of the river, might, at any hour, had such been the disposition of his majesty's government, or of those acting under it, been plundered and laid waste.

During the course of the following summer, by the fortunate result of the enterprize against Plattsburgh, that town was for several hours in the complete possession of our troops, there not being any force in the neighborhood which could attempt a resistance. Yet even there, under circumstances of strong temptation, and when the recent example of the enemy in the the wanton destruction at York, of private property and buildings not used for military purposes, must have been fresh in the recollection of the forces employed on that occasion, and would have justified a retaliation on their part, their forbearance was strongly manifested, and the directions his excellency had given to the commander of that expedition, so scrupulously obeyed that scarcely can another instance be shown which during a state of war, and under similar circumstances, an enemy so completely under the power and at the mercy of their adversaries, had so little cause of complaint.

During the course of the same summer, forts Scholosser and Black Rock, were surprised and taken by a part of the forces under the command of major-general De Rottenburg on the Niagara frontier, at both of which places personal property was respected, and the public building alone were destroyed.

It was certainly matter of just and reasonable expectation, that the humane and liberal course of conduct pursued by his excellency on those different occasions, would have had its due weight on the American government, and would have led it to have abstained, in the further prosecution of the war, from any acts of wantonness or violence, which could only tend unnecessarily to add to its ordinary calamities, and to bring down upon their unoffending, citizens a retaliation, which, though distant, they must have known would await and certainly follow such conduct.

Undeterred, however, by his excellency's example of moderation, or by any of the consequences to be apprehended from the adoption of such barbarous measures, the American forces at Fort George, acting, as there is every reason to believe, under the orders, or with the approbation of their government, for some time previous to their evacuation of that fortress, under various pretensions, burned and destroyed the farm houses and buildings of many of the respectable and peaceable inhabitants of that neighborhood. But the full measure of this species of barbarity remained to be completed at a season when all its horrors might be more fully and keenly felt by those who were become the wretched victims of it.

It will hardly be credited by those who shall hereafter read it in the page of history, that in the enlightened aera of the 18th century, and, in the inclemency of a Canadian winter the troops of a nation calling itself civilized and christian, had wantonly, and without the shadow of a pretext, forced 400 helpless women and children to quit their dwellings, and to be the mournful spectators of the conflagration and total destruction of all that belonged to them.

Yet such was the fate of Newark on the 10th Dec. a day which the inhabitantsof Upper Canda can never forget, and the recollection of which cannot but nerve their arms when opposed to their vindictive foe. On the night of that day, the American troops under brigadier general M'Clure, being about to evacuate Fort George, which they could no longer retain, by an act of inhumanity disgraceful to themselves and to the nation to which they belong, set fire to upwards of 150 houses, composing the village of Newark, & burned them to the ground, leaving without covering or shelter those "innocent, unfortunate and distressed inhabitants," whom that officer, by his proclamation, had previously engaged to protect.

His excellency would have ill consulted the honour of his country, and the justice due to his country's injured and insulted subjects, had he permitted an act of such needless cruelty to pass unpunished, or had he failed to visit whenever the opportunity arrived, upon the inhabitants of the neighbouring American frontier, the calamities thus inflicted upon those of our own.

The opportunity has occurred and a full measure of retaliation has taken place, such as it is hoped will teach the enemy to respect, in future, the laws of war, and recall him to a sense of what is due to himself as well as to us.

In the further prosecution of the contest to which so extraordinary a character has been given, his excellency must be guided by the course of conduct which the enemy shall hereafter pursue. Lamenting, as his excellency does, the necessity imposed upon him of retaliating upon the subjects of America the miseries inflicted on the inhabitants of Newark, it is not his intention to pursue further a system of warfare so revolting to his own feelings, and so little congenial to the British character, unless the future measures of the enemy should compel him again to resort to it.

To those possessions of the enemy along the whole line of frontier which have hitherto remained undisturbed, and which are now with in his excellency's reach and at the mercy of the troops under his command, his excellency has determined to extend the same forbearance and the same freedom from rapine and plunder, which they have hitherto experienced, and from this determination the future couduct of the American government shall alone induce his excellency to depart.

The inhabitants of these provinces will in the mean time be prepared to resist, with firmness and with courage, whatever attempts the resentment of the enemy arising from their disgrace and their merited sufferings, may lead them to make, well asssured that they will be powerfully assisted at all points by the troops under his excellency's command, and that prompt and signal vengence will be taken for every fresh departure by the enemy from that system of warfare, which ought alone to subsist between enlightened and civilized nations.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Quebec, this 12th day of January, 1814.

GEORGE PREVOST.

By his excellency's command,
E. D. BRENTON.

### SPEECH

Of his Excellency Governor TOMPKINS, to the two Houses of the Legislature of the state of New York, Tuesday, January, 25, 1814.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,*
*and of the Assembly,*

It would have given me great satisfaction to have had it in my power to congratulate you on this occasion upon the return of the advantages and blessings of peace. The government of the U. States, both before and since the commencement of the present war with great Britain, has uniformly evinced a disposition to adjust, upon liberal and reciprocal terms, the existing differences between the two nations. The appointment of envoys plenipotentiary, who repaired to Europe so early as May last, upon the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Russia, furnishes an incontestible proof of that disposition. It does not appear that a spirit equally conciliatory has influenced the councils of the enemy. The good offices of the Emperor have been declined, and a proposition has been submitted to our government by the Prince Regent for transferring the theatre of negociation to London or Gottenburgh. The President has given further evidence of his desire to terminate the calamity of war by acceding to that overture also. It is to be hoped that the contemplated negociation may result in the conclusion of an honorable and lasting peace. But when we consider that pacific conferences are greatly procrastinated by the proposed change of the place of treating; when we reflect upon the non-acceptance by the Prince Regent of the mediation of his illustrious friend and ally—upon the former inadmissible pretensions of the British government, and upon the terms of Lord Castlereagh's recent communication to the Secretary of State, our hope of a favorable issue ought not to be sanguine. If the late proposition has proceeded from a willingness to restore amity upon principles which may be mutual and consistent with the established maxims of public law, the impending conferences will very probably eventuate propitiously. But we ought not to permit the hope of that result, to lull us into a fatal security; for it may be that we must ultimately depend upon an unanimous, vigorous and successful prosecution of the unavoidable contest in which we are involved for the establishment and security of our just rights.

It was not to be expected after so long a period of peace, that upon the first declaration of a war by the United States, a well organized and efficient army could immediately be brought into the field. There was little of the experience of the revolution remaining in the country, and to develope military talents and national resources, and to give them the most wise and beneficial direction, is the work of time. In tracing the progress of our arms in the late campaign, however, there is as much cause of pride and congratulation as it was reasonable to hope for.

The navy has maintained, if not brightened, the lustre of its antecedent character. Arduous battles and brilliant victories, surpassed by none recorded in the annals of history, and which have given splendor to the American name, have been fought and won by it.

The capture of York, the taking of Fort George, the conquest of Proctor's army, the subjugation of the western Indians, the successive victories over the Creeks, the defence of Sandusky, of Sackett's Harbor, and of other places are honorable to our arms, and have exhibited traits of conduct and intrepidity in the army that justify high expectations—These gratifying events, it is true, have been followed by some disappointments and disasters.

Public expectation was highly excited by the last movement of the main army and was greatly disappointed at the failure of the supposed object of that movement.

The recent invasion by the enemy of the western frontier of this state and the extraordinary surrender to him of the garrison and of fort Niagara, the burning of flourishing villages and settlements—the pillage of private property, and the massacre of peaceable inhabitants of that frontier by a savage foe, are melancholy occurrences calculated to excite the liveliest sympathy for the sufferers, and to rouse the indignation of every friend of humanity and of his country. The conduct of the enemy during that invasion was marked by a disregard of the rules of civilized warfare, and by a malignant ferocity. Many of our fellow citizens, who were at peace with their families, were murdered and scalped. The bodies of many of those who were wounded or taken prisoners in the engagement at Black Rock have been found mangled in the most shocking manner by the tomahawk and scalping knife.

The distresses of the families who have thus become the victims of a cruel and unprecedented warfare call for the immediate and liberal interposition of the legislature. The character and dignity of the state, as well as justice to our exposed and suffering fellow citizens, demand the exertions of its utmost power and resources to punish the atrocities of the enemy, and to render that frontier secure in future from his incursions and cruelties.

The measures which were taken upon that emergency, with the requisitions, correspondence, orders and reports relating thereunto, will be specially communicated without delay.

You will permit me, gentlemen, to remark, in this place, that the want of some legal provision whereby the burthen of defence may be more equitably diffused, and the less wealthy part of the community be relieved from the disproportionate share of actual service to which they are subjected by the existing laws, the want of legal power for enforcing summarily obedience to the authority delegated to officers, by the militia law, and to supply food, quarters and transportation for troops called out under state authority, to render it impossible for the militia generals to repel invasions Immediately and effectually.

I must likewise be indulged in again soliciting the attention of the legislature to the propriety of raising corps of volunteers, of giving them suitable remuneration for their cloathing and an increase of pay. These corps might take the field upon any emergency, without the tedious process of detaching, assembling and organizing men from remote districts, and would perform any actual service which might legally be required more usefully than detached militia.

By an act of congress passed in June last, a direct tax was laid upon the United States, and in the apportionment the sum of four hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and forty one 62-100 dollars, has been imposed upon the state of New York. The same law distributes the quota of each state in the several counties thereof, but authorises the state legislatures previously to the first day of April next, to vary that apportionment, and entitles each state to a deduction of 15 per cent. upon payingits quota into the treasury of the U. States, before the 10th day of February next, and of 10 per cent, if paid before the first day of May next. The limitation of time to have the benefit of a deduction of 15 per cent. extended by a late supplementary law to the 20th day of February. The advantages which will accrue to our citizens, and of course to the state, by the payment of this quota directly from its treasury, are too obvious to be enumerated. The saving to the citizens of this state of about 65,000 dollars, and to the nation of the expense of assessment and collection, will amount to nearly 130,000 dollars. The number of inhabitants and the amount of wealth of the respective counties of this state, vary essentially from year to year; so that it is scarcely possible at any one time to make a perfectly equitable distribution of a tax amongst them. A considerable part of our unsettled lands are owned by non residents. The inconveniences and sacrifices of the inhabitants of some counties arising from their exposure to the enemy, and from the frequent calls which have unavoidably been made upon them to perform actual militia duty, have been such that it would, at this particular juncture, be unreasonable and severe to levy upon them any part of the direct tax.

The state can advance the present tax without any material embarrasment of its treasury or call upon its citizens.

In 1808, a loan at 7 per cent. was made by the state to its citizens, for their accomodation and relief, under the then restrictive laws. The privilege of borrowing from divers banks, at 5 and 6 per cent interest, is reserved to the state in the acts giving or extending their several charters. It is therefore in our power to borrow at a moderate interest the amount of the direct tax before mentioned, to advance it for the benefit and accommodation of our citizens, and to appropriate and pledge for its repayment the securities taken for former loans by the state. The importance of of this subject to our constituents and to the interest of this state and of the nation, will, I trust, recommend it to your early and serious attention.

Soon after the last adjournment of the legislature, two persons were convicted in this city of the crime of murder; the one as principal in the first degree, and the other as being present, aiding and assisting in the commission of the crime. I judged it to be my duty to suspend the execution of one of them. The report and documents upon which this respite was founded are now presented to you.

*Gentlemen,*

The progress and success of domestic manufactures and improvements of every kind; the high price obtained by the husbandman for the products of his labor, and the general health, prosperity and tranquility (except in the lamented instance already noticed which has prevailed in our state during the last year, call upon us to render fervent gratitude to that indulgent Providence, who has mingled so many of the enjoyments and benefits of peace with the afflictions of war. Let us therefore implore him to continue his benedictions upon our beloved country, and to grant us unanimity, patriotism, and wisdom, to pursue, at this important session, the most essential interest of the state and of the union.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, January, 25, 1814.

GOSHEN, Jan. 25.

On the 10th inst. the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Orange County, met in this town to determine the premiums on *Woolen Cloth* of family manufacture agreeably to law, at which time six pieces of superior and handsome cloth were exhibited for their inspection, containing in the whole 194 yards, which did ample credit to the competitors. After carefully examining the different specimens exhibited, the premiums were determined and adjudged as follows, to wit:

To Dr. Gabriel N. Phillips, of Wallkill, the first premium of $40.

To John Nicholl, of New Windsor the second premium of 35 dols.*—and to Joseph Wood jun. of Goshen, the third premium of 30 dollars.

* Mr. Nicholl recived the first premium last year.

HARFORD, Jan. 25.

The ground taken by Col. Green, Editor of the New-London Gazette, on the subject of traiterously rendering aid to the enemy, and the spirit in which he avows himself for his country, entitle him, whilst assailed by the violence of the Boston factionists, to the approbation of all who pride themselves in the name of *Americans.* How fortunate, could the patriotic sentiments of Col. Green who so honorable to himself, and, indeed we may say, *to the very party to which he belongs;* how fortunate, we say could such sentiments universally find a welcome among the conductors of public Journals, instead of that deplorable prostitution of honor and of principle, which is, in too many instances disgracing the authors o a different policy, and the cause whose interest they madly believe themselves to be advancing.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.

LATEST FROM LORD WELLINGTON'S ARMY.

Information has been received in a letter from Bordeaux, dated 24th Nov. stating that "the British had attempted to pass ths River Nive, (near Bayone) and had been repulsed. It was expected that the want of provisions, and the reinforcements the French continually received would drive the British back. It was supposed WELLINGTON had temporized too long to be successful,"

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CHRONICLE.

*Albany, Jan.* 19, 1814.

"I have this day attended the Court Martial sitting in this city for the trial of Gen. HULL. It is composed of Major Gen. Dearborn, President: Brig. Gen. Bloomfield, Col's Fenwick Bogardus, Smith; Lt. Col's Scott, Dennis, Livingston, Steward, Davis, Connor, House,—. Mr. Van Beusin, of Hudson, Judge Advocate, assisted by Mr. Parker, a Judge Advocate of the Army. The President of the court presided in a plain, but dignified style, and the court appeared to be made up of high minded and honorable men, fit to be entrusted with the military rights of the country, and the honor and interests of a brother officer.

"The charges which were exhibited by the Secretary of War are three—"Treason, Cowardice, Neglect of duty and un-officer-like conduct." There are three specifications under the first head, four under the second, and seven under the third. They were drawn up and subscribed by Mr. Dallas, who was appointed Judge advocate of the Court but who declined attending here, and Mr. Vanbeuce was assigned in his place. Soon after the Court was opened Gen. Hull came in, and Mr. Colder a counselor at law, of New York city, and Mr. Tillotson of this city, sat by, and appeared to aid him. The Gen. read to the Court a pretty long, but well written paper, the object of which was to request, that he might have Counsel to assist him in cross examining the government's witnesses, examining his own, and in discussing and illustrating all parts of his defence—he quoted some military and many common law treaties to prove this right, and the paper contained also a request that after the trial commenced, it might progress without any delay or interruption. After this was finished the Hall was cleared for the court to deliberate; and they decided that he was to be aided by counsel only in advice with, and make suggestions to him the Judge advocate must do all things else, and that the defendant would be indulged to any reasonable length. Tomorrow the examination of witnesses will commence.—Among those attending are the Hon. Mr. Eustis, late Secretary of War, Gen. Cass, Col. Miller, and many officers of the 4th regiment. The same charges are all specified under each head, and contain twenty three folio pages.—The Court sits in the Judicial Court Room in the capitol."

NEW YORK Jan. 29.

*Alarm at New London*—Letters from New London, received in town yesterday morning state, that in consequence of the arrival off that port of a British reinforcement under the command of Admiral Cockburn, the inhabitants were in hourly expectation of an attack upon the town, and were moving their families into the country.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 26.

There was yesteaday an addition to the enemy's squadron off this harbor; so that their force now consists of 3 74's, 2 frigates, a sloop of war and an armed brig, commanded by vice admiral Cockburn. A frigate also has been in sight to day standing to the eastward.

As the force is greater than ordinary for the purpose of relieving the blockading squadron, many of our citizens are alarmed. Our apprehensions have been still more excited this evening, by information from a person from Plumb Island stating that four or five sail more of battle ships and frigates were seen from the island this afternoon, standing in.

The idea of our squadron's getting to sea for the present, must be abandoned. Should there be an attack of the force mentioned, their security would be insured by running up the river.

It is here reported by a gentleman from Block Island, who was taken prisoner and landed there, that while on the Island a boat from the Acasta was on shore. And that one of the men stated, that they had fallen in with commodore Rodgers, brought to action, received 3 or 4 broad sides, lost a number of men and that there was more than 40 wounded in the cockpit—but that the 74 in company, who was about two gunshot distance at the commencement of the action, coming up, Rodgers was obliged to make off.

The informant further obsesves, that the physician of B. I. went off in the boat; and that it was there reported, that it was customary for capt. Carr to come on shore when the frigate lay off, but that neither the captain or any of his lieutenants landed.

P. S. You have the news as it comes. I think it more than probable that com. R. has had an engagement since he saild, with one of the enemy's frigates, but not with the Orpheus. You may do as you think proper as to publishing.


### NOTICE.

The subscriber will apply to the Judges of Baltimore county Court, at the ensuing March term, for the benefit of the Insolvent Law & the several supplements thereto.

SAMUEL M'KEAN.
jan law10t