tain any correct information of the manner in which it was made ; but it appears the Indians rushed into the Fort before our troops, had time to discharge a single gun ; the commander Capt. Leonard, it is said was four miles distant when it was taken by the enemy. After they had taken possession, and murdered several persons after they had surrendered, they sent out a party to Schlosser and burned that place together with Porter's Mills, and probably ere this, they have plundered and laid waste the country for 15 or 20 miles around. By the last accounts they were at the mouth of Tonawanta Creek, 20 miles from this place and 10 from Baffaloe ; the militia of this place have all been ordered to repair to the frontiers without delay ; there is 1500 or 2000 assembled in this village all ready to march, except the want of arms which are coming on as fast as possible ; I have no doubt there will be 5000 men on the march in 24 hours from this time.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Jan. 1.

A court-martial has been held on board the Congress this week, for the trial of Mr. *William Harper*, sailing master of the Enterprize on a charge of cowardice in the late action with the British sloop of war Boxer.—Mr. Harper we understand repeatedly ordered the flag of the Enterprize struck in time of action. Captain Hull is president of the court.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5.

Dreadful Fire.—This morning between the hours of one and two o'clock a fire broke out in a Cabinet maker's shop nearly in the rear of St. George's Church yard, in Beekman street, which soon communicated to a number of adjoining wooden buildings. The wind blowing directly from the fire to the church, that elegant structure was soon in the flames ; and in spite of the exertions of the firemen and the inhabitants assembled on the occasion was with the organ, clock, and other valuable apparatus, entirely consumed ; nothing but the bare wall being left standing. Two brick houses on Beckman street belonging to Mr. Burling were consumed and 1 belonging to Capt. Breath on the same street, very much injured. A great number of buildings back of the Church were burnt, as was one house on Cliff Street. The loss has not been estimated, but it must be very great, as the Church was one of the richest in the city, and the houses on Beckman street very valuable.—Three of the firemen were injured by the fall of the steeple of the Church, and one of the houses, but we understand they are in a fair way of recovery.

BY THE NORTHERN MAIL.

From the Ontario Messenger of the 28th ult.

CANANDAIGUA, Dec. 18.

FROM FORT NIAGARA, &c.

The news from the westward, is confused and so contradictory, that we scarcely know what to believe or what to communicate to our readers as genuine. That the enemy in considerable force, perhaps 5 or 600 regulars and 4 or 500 Indians, landed at the five mile meadows on the night of the 18th inst. that they had attacked and destroyed Lewistown, massacred all before them, destroyed all they could find from Youngstown to Schlosser, penetrated into the country four or five miles, butchering men, women and children indiscriminately, are facts which we believe may be relied on. It is reported that they took Fort Niagara on the morning of the 19th. But it is barely report, coming from very questionable sources.

More than a week has elapsed, and we have no direct, certain or official intelligence of an event, if it has occurred, of the utmost importance to our frontier. There are many reasons, some of which are not proper to be made public, for believing that if the Fort was taken, immediate and direct intelligence would be sent to this place, to Onondaga and Albany. No such information has been received. And altho' the general opinion is against us, we entertain great doubts of the fact. Should any certain intelligenee arrive it shall immediately be laid before our readers.

Since the above was in type, we learn from a credible source that the enemy's force, consisting of 1100 regulars, 200 militia, and about 200 Indians, landed undiscovered at the 5 mile meadows in the evening of the 18th inst. At 2 o'clock in the morning following, Indians, militia, and a few regulars proceeded up the river to Lewiston, while the main body went down the river towards Fort Niagara. On their way to the Fort they inhumanly massacred a number of defenceless invalids of Gen. Harrison's army, left in the hospital at Youngstown—took by surprise a centinel and extorted from him the countersign, by the assistance of which their van guard gained admittance into the fort, the main body followed, and the garrison is said to have been completely surprised, that, before our men had time to rally, they were compelled to surrender at discretion. We hope to be able in our next, to present the readers of the Messenger, something in an official shape.

Many false alarms have been maliciously circulated within the past week ; and in consequence the militia, in mass, has been called out. It being generally supposed that there was no immediate danger, they have dismissed.

The detachment of militia lately ordered, are proceeded to the Westward.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Commercial Advertiser.

CAYUGA, December 24, 1813.

'You will have heard 'ere this comes to hand, that the British passed the Niagara on Sunday morning ; that they captured Fort Niagara with the garrison, consisting of about 200 regulars, and an immense quantity of stores ; and that they have destroyed every thing, both public and private, from Lewistown to the fort. This is all correct so far ; but happily no lives were lost. The Fort was completely surprised ; not a gun was fired on either side.

'Yesterday morning the enemy appeared at Oak Orchard Creek, between Niagara and Gennessee river, where they destroyed the Mills, &c. and when the express came away, they were on the way to Gennessee river, where a large quantity of provisions are deposited. Our people have all marched to the different points of the frontier where the enemy might be expected. I have no apprehension that they will attempt any other place, there being no object worth the risk.'

The United States' barracks at Derby, Vt. were burnt on the 16th ult. by a small party of British, there being no troops in that quarter to oppose the marauders. Their contents, consisting, it is stated, of about 1000 cartridges, 30 camp kettles, several axes, saws, &c. and about 300 pounds of lead were carried off by the enemy.

The Champlin squadron, under Commodore M'Donough, have put into the mouth of Otter Creek, Vergennes, Vt. for winter quarters.

From the Albany Register—extra.

Monday morning, Jan. 3, 6 o'clock.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.

An express arrived last evening with despatches for the Governor, from whom we have received the distressing intelligence that the villages of Buffalo and Black Rock were destroyed by the British on Thursday the 30th ultimo—that Mrs. Lovejoy, whose husband was serving in the militia, was murdered by the Indians or British—that colonel Chapin was taken prisoner—that maj. gen. Hall had retreated, and had his head quarters at 11 Mile Creek—that Gen M'Clure had retired to his residence, accompanied by about 150 regulars, as a safeguard, to cover his retreat from an exasperated populace. The enemy, after burning and plundering Buffaloe, again returned to Black Rock, with the intention as was supposed of re-crossing the river.

Our informant also adds, that there were 4 small schooners at Buffalo Creek, which had been used as gun boats, had fallen into the hands of the enemy and were destroyed.

From the Albany Argus.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.

FROM THE HUDSON WHIG.

"The evacuation of Fort George and the conflagration of Newark, was preceded by the most unheard of rapacity, on the part of the American troops. They had marched from Fort George, under General M'Clure, for the purpose of dislodging the British from their post at Burlington Heights—but after they had proceeded 20 miles, the expedition was abandoned, under a certain prospect of its terminating in defeat and disgrace if persevered in ; and the country for these 20 miles in length and nearly half this number of miles in breadth, was literally desolated by our troops ; no animal that could be appropriated to domestic use, was suffered to survive the march of our army ; horses, oxen, cows, sheep, hogs, and poultry, were all indiscriminately shot—not for the accommodation and comfort of the army, but to inflict distress upon the inhabitants, who as Canada was now to be evacuated, were about to return to their houses."

The above extract is absolutely false as to the desolation of the country—the army returned the road in which they had marched into the country without extending themselves—the advance and rear guards were very strong for the purpose of preventing any indiscretions, neither horses, oxen, cows, sheep or hogs, were shot,—in one or two instances some poultry were shot by some men who had straggled from the main body, but the moment it came to the General's knowledge, the men were severely reprimanded and the people liberally paid for their poultry, as was the inhabitants for forage and every article furnished by them. In every instance they acknowledge with gratitude the difference between the enemy and the Americans. The enemy they said in no instance paid for any thing—but took their horses and whatever they might wish without making them the least renumeration.

Mr. Stebbens made the above statement, taking it for granted that desolation must be the consequence of a march into an enemy's country, or he was most grossly deceived by his informer.

An officer who was present.

AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser

BALTIMORE : SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

Yesterday afternoon, we received copies of the important message and documents transmitted by the President yesterday to Congress, by which it appears, that the British Court having declined the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, had proposed to treat directly with the United States either at London or Gottenburgh ; and that the President has fixed upon the latter as the place of negotiation.

Yesterday it was reported, that expresses had gone through to the seat of Government, announcing the arrival of the ship Neptune at New York, and the return of Mr. Gallatin. On enquiry, we could not trace any letters to that effect to any gentleman in this city.—This day's mail will either confirm or deny the circumstance.

Yesterday there were unpleasant rumors afloat of more bad news from the Canadian frontiers—After what has happened, we have too much reason to expect to hear of further disasters in that quarter.

More Fires.——Almost every day's mail brings us new accounts of disasters by fires to the eastward.—Among others, a fire in Brooklyn, which destroyed 12 houses and stables, with furniture, horses, and carriages.—Another in New York, last Wednesday morning, that broke out in a cabinet maker's work-shop, which consumed a number of houses, and St. George's Episcopal Church, in which was one of the best-toned organs in the U. States.

——We mention these awful disasters, briefly, in order to put the citizens of Baltimore on their guard.

A letter received in this city from Washington, M. T. of date of Dec. 14, says, 'information was received last evening, that a British force of 2000 troops had arrived at Pensacola, and swept all the American property afloat on the coast between Orleans and Pensacola.'—*Nat. Int.*

HIGH TREASON !

Last evening two persons were committed to the jail in this town on the charge of HIGH TREASON. They were apprehended in Berwick, in pursuance of a warrant from the Hon. Judge Story, by Mr. Thaxter, Deputy Marshal, and conducted by him to this place. We understand the charge alledged against them is supplying the British ships off Cape Harbor with cattle. *Bost. Chron.*

Prices Current, Boston, Jan. 3.

Our general prices current, on Monday last, were very thoroughly corrected, and exhibited the best state of our markets, that could be given at that time. Since which the following variations have taken place:

Allum, 13 a 14 ; Coffee, depressed, best 30 a 32, other qualities in proportion ; Copperas, 13 a 14 ; American Cotton as per last ; Duck, of different qualities look a little better ; Flour, superfine 14 a 15 25 ; Grain as per last ; Lard, depres. 17 a 18 cents ; Indigo, best Bengal 4 75 a 5 ; Leads, advanced, bar and sheet 20 a 25 ; White, dry & ground, 28 a 30 ; Molasses continues in demand, and is very scarce, best, 1 70 ; Rum, W. I. all kinds advanced, best, 1 75 a 1 87 other qual. in proportion ; Sugars, depres. Havanna, wh. 30 a 32 ; Muscovado, best 29 a 30 ; Spices, generally dull ; Salt of all kinds looking better ; Staves, prices nominal, scarce, and on demand ; Spanish Brown, scarce ; Tallow, American, tried 14, and ready sale ; Teas, heavy ; Tin plates, have also advanced ; Tobacco, prime, none ; Verdigrease, 1 75 a 2 ; Dye woods, dull at last prices ; Provisions of all kinds may be considered nominal, as there is no demand.

COMMUNICATION.

There is just published here and for sale at Mr. *F. Lucas's* Book-store, Market-street, a little pamphlet entitled "Sketch of an addition to the Charter to improve the government of the City of Baltimore.

This is a subject which interests every man of property in the city, and those who wish its prosperity, as the capital of Maryland. It may now be taken into consideration with the utmost propriety. The Legislature is in session. The dawn of peace approaches ; but there will necessarily be an interval of stagnation and leisure, which thoughtful men should employ to prepare us by a reform of our city government, to compete with the rival cities in our neighbourhood, when industry will have assumed its wonted energy every where. For a long time, Baltimore was checked in its progress by a want of capital but at present there is perhaps nothing wanted to make it improve as rapidly as other cities, but a good charter.

The writer of the sketch has shown the great want of this by extracts from the depositions of the present mayor, and other gentlemen of the first respectability of both political parties, taken before the Committee of Grievances at Annapolis last winter, which renders the pamphlet still more interesting ; they can scarcely indeed be read, without causing the utmost anxiety for the future peace of the city.

It cannot now be said that "what is every body's business is nobody's," since somebody has began the work, let every body therefore, interest himself to further it as much as possible, and let means be devised to carry the result before the Legislature. With all candid men there must be wanted little consideration to determine, whether it would be better for Baltimore to be governed like other great cities or not ; a more favorable time than the present may not appear for an age, for there may always be some objection and some obstacles. Each party predominates now in one branch of the Legislature, therefore no odium, no vain glory now on either side. As to the interest of the parties, the writer has certainly shown no want of liberality ; according to his plan, which, however, may not be the best, the most of the offices, or at least most of the lucrative offices will remain at the disposal of the party prevailing in the city, whilst the lesser only will be at that of the executive or prevailing party of the state, where in fact they already are.

At a time when the government of the U. States is employed in procuring a cessation of hostilities abroad, and about rendering our foes our friends ; the laudable example should excite our hearts to union, in securing our peace at home, and this city, endeared to many of us, from future misfortune or dishonour. A BALTIMOREAN.

The number of officers filling our towns and cities and public houses at this period, has excited some notice and no small degree of surprise. It has been asked, why at this moment of peril on the lines, so many public servants should be absent from their posts ? Having made some enquiry on this head, we are enabled to answer, that on the abrupt and unexpected termination of the campaign during the month of November last, the Secretary of War, who was then at Albany, directed Gen. Wilkinson *to consolidate all fragments of Regiments into entire Regiments for the winter, and to despatch all officers not necessary to the command of these, on the recruiting service.* Had this duty been neglected, an outcry would justly and generally have been raised against the government. As it is, they have done their duty, and it remains for the mal-contents to say by what means, other than those adopted, it could have been done.

It has also been asked, why Captain Leonard, whose conduct and character had been represented as doubtful, should have been placed in command of Fort Niagara? To this question we are enabled to answer, that he was not placed there by the War Department ;—that this Department removed him from the command of this very post some months past and put his room Maj. Armstead of the 3d Regt. Artillery, and that he was reinstated without the knowledge of the Department. When Gen. Wilkinson left Fort George, he directed Col. Scott (in case he also left it) to assign to the defence of Ft Niagara two companies of Artillery, *Leonard's* and Reid's. Leonard being the elder officer commanded of course.

It has been said that Gen. Harrison was left without the orders necessary to regulate his conduct during the last campaign.

Every step taken by Gen. Harrison was in express conformity to the orders given by the War Department. A plan of campaign, indicating route and means and object was given to him, commencing with his preparations and ending with his departure from Sackett's Harbor on a visit to his family.—These facts will soon appear officially, when will also appear the reasons why answers to Gov. Shelby's letters (noticed in his late address to the Legislature of Kentucky) were not more promptly given. We understand that Gen. Harrison's *powers* to call out militia and volunteers to an extent that should make his full force *seven thousand men*, were *full* and *entire* Beyond this number the government did not choose to go, and it has been seen that a much smaller one was competent to the object.

Not instructed by any general return made by Gen. Harrison of the amount of the force collected and collecting from points less distant than Kentucky, at the date of Gov. Shelby's letters, or at the time of their receipt, and not believing that the Department of War would be long left without such document, a pause—a necessary pause—was made on the part of the President in directing the reply which should be given to the letters of the Governor.

We have noticed these several subjects to prevent the progress of mistakes or misrepresentations in relation to them.—*Nat. Int.*

Public Lands.—A highly interesting report has recently been addressed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to the H. of Representatives of U. S. embracing a general view of the situation of that office, and an exposition of the quantity and value of the lands constituting the national domain. This report we shall endeavor to present to our readers in our next.—*Ib.*

FOREIGN COINS.

The Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, on the subject of the assays of foreign coins, contains a statement of assays of the gold and silver coins of Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal, from which it appears—

1. That the gold coins of G. Britain and Portugal are all uniformly of the same quality, and exactly equal to that of the gold coins of the U. S. and therefore their intrinsic value is at the rate of 100 cents for 27 grains, or $88\frac{8}{9}$ cents per penny weight.

2. That the gold coins of France, especially those issued since the year 1806 inclusive, are also of a uniform quality ; their intrinsic value being at the rate of 100 cents for $27\frac{351}{691}$ grains, or $87\frac{25}{100}$ cents per dwt.

3. That the gold coins of Spain are somewhat variable in their quality : their average intrinsic value being at the rate of 100 cents for $28\frac{739}{1331}$ grains, or $84\frac{3}{100}$ cents per dwt.

4. That the intrinsic value of the French Crown, supposing its weight 18 dwt. 17 grs. is 110 cents and $\frac{72977}{694980}$ parts of a cent.

5. That the intrinsic value of the Spanish Dollar, exclusive of those issued prior to the year 1806, supposing it of the full weight of 17 dwt, 7 grs. is 100 cents and $\frac{25935}{69498}$ parts of a cent.—*Ib.*

The rev. Mr. Willard, having been prevailed upon to remain another Sabbath in this city—with divine permission, will officiate in the morning in Trinity Church, and in the evening in St. Peter's.

Married on Thursday evening by the Rev. Mr. M'Caine, Mr. RICHARD W. GARRETTSON to Miss ELIZABETH F. OSBORNE—all of this city.

NEW-YORK, January 5.—Arrived Down Sound, sch. Mary, Habbell, 24 hours from Bridgeport, with salt. The Portuguese ships Mino and Abrantes, bound out with flaxseed, &c. are detained in the sound by our gunboats.

The schooner Burrows, Gold, of *Baltimore* has been chased from the Balize into Mobile.

BOOK AUCTION.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 8th at the Exchange Auction Rooms, corner of Commerce and Water sts. will be sold

2 very Valuable Libraries,

Comprising a very general assortment of Books, the greater part of which are very superbly bound.

Catalogues are now ready for delivery at the Rooms. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock precisely.

jan 8 J. WOOD, Auctr.

Sale by Auction.

ON MONDAY,

The 10th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Room, at the head of Gay street dock,

10 hhds } Muscovado Sugar
23 bbls. }
44 boxes Brown do
35 barrels Green Coffee
3 serroons of Indigo.

R. LEMMON & Co. Auctr.

jan 8

Sale by Auction.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. at the Exchange Auction Rooms corner of Commerce and Water streets, will be sold at Auction, by order of the Honorable the Orphans' Court, of Baltimore county, a quantity of

Household Furniture,

Part as follows,

Tables, Chairs
Looking Glasses
Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, &c.

Also,

1 negro Woman an excellent cook.
1 negro Girl.

jan 8 JOHN WOOD, Auctr.

The Member of the Baltimore Horse Artillery,

Are particularyly desired to meet at No. 53, Smith's wharf, on TUESDAY the 11th inst. at 4 o'clock precisely, to Elect their Officers.

By order of the meeting.

JOHN E. HOWARD Jr. Sect'ry.

jan 8

HORSES.

A drove of fine Horses will be offered at the Horse Market this day and will be offered every Market Day until disposed of at intermediate times they may be seen at Peter Cavenaugh's stable, Market space. Among them are a pair of fine young Bays, full 16 hands high. jan 8 d4t||

A CARD.

Mr. B. BRUNELOT, respectfully informs his friends and Patrons, that his next Practising Ball will take place on Thursday next, the 13th inst. after which time they will continue every Monday during the season.

jan 8 st4t†

Ball Trimmings.

Mrs. MALLET, respectfully informs the Ladies, that she has a few very handsome Ball Trimming for sale; Ladies wishing to purchase will honor her by calling at the Juvenile Assembly Room, in Charles street.

jan 8 d4t

NOTICE.

Such persons as are in arrears for TAXES and CITY DUES, for the year 1813, are informed that Messrs. *Wm. Pechin* and *Enoch Betts*, are *alone* authorised to receive the same.

BENJM. FOWLER, City Collector.

January 8th 1814.

FURTHER NOTICE.

Being duly authorised and empowered, we hereby give notice, that unless the payment of PAVING TAX and other CITY TAXES due for 1813, are made, on or before the 14th inst. all delinquents, without respect to persons, will be proceeded against as the law directs.—We shall attend at the Collector's Office, till that period, to receive amounts due, from the hour of 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WILLIAM PECHIN,
ENOCH BETTS.

jan 8 d

The subscribers under the firm of LOUIS J. LANNAY & Co. have formed a partnership in a manufacturing establishment near Baltimore for Spinning, Weaving, &c.

Flax, Hemp and Cotton
Printing Calicoes
Dying and Bleaching.

The several articles of their work and manufacture may be had at their Store, No. 1, Sharp street, viz :

Shoe Thread, fine and coarse
Cotton Twist and Sewing Thread
White and coloured Cotton Yarn
Cotton and Linen Cloths
Printed Shawls
Starch and Hair Powder.

They will Bleach and Dye Cottons or Linens, in quantity, in a superior manner, & with great expedition for other factors at equitable prices. The Calendering of goods will also be executed at a reasonable rate.

JAS. H. M'CULLOCH,
LOUIS J. LANNAY.

N. B. Several children will be taken apprentices, who will have the advantage of acquiring the knowledge in more than one Branch. jan 8 3tawlm

At Wm. Aislabie's

ACADEMY,

Frederick st. corner of North Gay street,

Young gentlemen & ladies will be instructed in Arithmetic, Mathematics, Bookkeeping, Natural Philosophy, Geography, Elocution—the English language grammatically and Penmanship in all its various hands, on the following terms—viz :

For instruction in the Rudiments of English Language and Writing. } $7 per quarter

For instruction in all the above named branches, } $8 per quarter.

N. B. The Evening Scholars will be charged one dollar less than the above named terms.

Wm. A. thinks it proper to inform the public, that he has had long and extensive experience as a Teacher in some of the most respectably Academies and Public Schools, both Europe and in this Country, from which he can if required, produce the most satisfactory testimonials or letters of recommendation, from characters of the first literary respectability.

Ladies and gentlemens' schools, and also private families will be attended.

Application must be made at the Academy.

jan 8 d4t

Wanted Immediately,

A wet nurse for a child between three and four months old, who has lost its mother. Enquire of the Printer.

jan 8 d4t

For Sale,

A healthy negro Boy, from 17 to 18 years of age, slave for life—he is very active, sober and honest, and can be well recommended ; he is an excellent house servant and understands the German and English Language.

Security will be required not to sell the Boy out of this State. Inquire at this office.

jan 8 d4t

CIRCUS.

The managers have the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentleman of Baltimore and Vicinity, that they have handsomely fitted up their Stage, and that the Grand Pantomime of

LA PEROUSE,

Has been in rehearsal since their arrival, and will be performed on

On MONDAY January 10th, 1814.

The performances to commence with a Grand and Brilliant Display of

HORSEMANSHIP,

With a variety of the most Comic Scenes.

The Managers will do all in their power to give general satisfaction.

To which will be added a Favorite Pantomime in two acts, with the original Music, New Scenery, Machinery, &c. called

LA PEROUSE,

OR THE

DESOLATE ISLAND.

Between the acts, will be exhibited a drop scene, in honor of the Heroes of our

NAVY.

jan 8

ATTENTION.

All persons owning ground on Oakum Bay (or the Cove) between the Town and Point, particularly on the south side of Wilkes street from Jones's Falls to Bond street—west side of Bond from Wilkes to Thames street—north west side of Thames from Bond to Queen st. and north side of Queen street—are requested to attend a meeting at the Merchants' Coffee House, on Saturday next, the 8th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a Committee, to confer with the Wardens of the Port of Baltimore, respecting the improvement of said Cove, by constructing streets, docks, &c.

jan 4 d4t

New Theatre Tavern.

The public are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has on hand, a large supply of first quality OYSTERS ; chiefly from the waters on the western shores of Virginia. Also some choice TARRAPINS ; either of which, will be served up in the best manner when called for.

N. B. Private parties can be accommodated with separate Rooms, by applying at the bar of your humble servant.

JAMES M'CONKEY.

jan 4 eo4t

Wanted,

One or two coloured BOYS, about 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, as Apprentices to a mechanical branch of Business. Apply to the printers.

jan 7 d4t

PRINTING

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT
G. DOBBIN & MURPHY.