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From the Boston Palladium, of Friday, Jan 14.

Another fire at Portsmouth.

On Wednesday evening last, an extensive Rope Walk, in the southerly part of Portsmouth, was destroyed by fire. It belonged to and was improved by Mr. Joseph Ackerman, 3d. In it, we hear, was making the cordage for the 74, and some for the Congress; and it contained a great quantity of hemp. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, as it appeared in several parts of the building at the same time. There had been no fire in the Walk for a fortnight, not even a lanthorn. Mr. Akerman is an industrious man, with a young family.

A letter from Mr. PIERCE, mentions that Mr. Ackerman, in addition to the rope walk, lost two tons of cordage, one ton of yarns, and all his tools. Also was consumed in the same building, about three and a half tons of hemp and yarns, belonging to Joseph N. Howe, Esq. of Boston; and one new 10 inch cable, five and a half tons of tarred yarns, and a suit of sails belonging to capt. Joseph Beach, of Gloucester. Scarcely an article was saved. The fire was discovered at a quarter past 7. Had not the houses near been covered with snow, and the greatest exertions been used, a considerable conflagration might have been occasioned.

The Selectmen called a town meeting yesterday afternoon, to adopt spirited measures for the safety of the place.

A man was seen coming out of the lane leading to the walk, about 8 or 10 minutes before the alarm.

FROM ENGLAND AND HALIFAX.

We were yesterday favored with Halifax papers of the 1st inst. and London papers to Nov. 6. From which the subsequent articles are copied:—

Halifax, Nov. 1.

Arrived yesterday, the Francis Freeling packet, 37 days from Falmouth, with October and Nov. mails.

London, Nov. 3.

The Shannon, Sir P. Broke, is arrived from Halifax. Sir Philip is not quite recovered from the wound in his head. *Nov. 6.*

A German bulletin, relative to the late glorious success is arrived, dated Verden. It brings down events to the evening of the 20th ult. a day later than the despatches from Sir Charles Stewart. It informs us, that at day break on the 19th the King of Saxony, who was with Bonaparte, sent a flag of truce to the Emperor of Russia to spare the town; but the Emperor considering it very properly as one of Bonaparte's usual feints to gain time, ordered an immediate assault—the result is known. Ney is said to have been wounded, and Angereau killed. The remnant of the enemy's army is retreating by Merseburg and Weissenfels, closely pursued by Blucher, and probably also by active Platow and his Cossacks. Between 50 and 60,000 men are all that remain to Bonaparte of an army of nearly 200,000!! But where is Bonaparte? One report says, he has reached Paris; another that he has gone to Cassel; another to Magdeburg. Nothing certain is known relative to him, except that his power has received an irrecoverable blow.

The King of Saxony stood at his balcony, at Leipsic, bowing to the three Sovereigns as they entered, and wishing to be considered as an acquaintanee and friend—none saw or spoke to him.

Nov. 10—Accounts of the most important and favorable kind were in circulation late last night and this morning. It was asserted, that on the 21st. Gen. Blucher, who had been detached in pursuit of the retreating enemy, had come up with them at Cosson, and defeated them, taking a great number of prisoners and pieces of cannon: That Gen. D'York had pursued another corps of the enemy on the Mersburg road, and routed them with great slaughter.

That the King of Wirtemburg had declared in favor of the Allies, and was marching with 15,000 men to take possession of Frankfort.

That Switzerland had declared in favor of the Allies, and to take up arms.

That the Tyrol having been restored to Austria, the Tyrolians had immediately embodied themselves into a large army, and were descending from their monntains into Italy to take Beauharnois in the rear.

Finally, that Denmark, opening her eyes at length to all the dangers and degradation of her situation, had expressed a wish to be admitted into the alliance against France.

Such were the accounts which obtained considerable credit, probably upon the old adage that "good luck never comes by halves," and that "it never rains but it pours."

The treaties between G. Britain, Russia and Prussia, were on Monday evening, laid before Parliament. Russia has stipulated, in the treaty of June 15th, to bring 100,000 into the field; and Prussia, in that of June 14th, to bring 130,000; and the money subsidies are in proportion, viz.—to Russia, 1,333,334*l*, and to Prussia, 666,666*l*.; besides which the Federative Paper guaranteed by all the three powers, is to be 5 millions sterling, of which 2 1-2 are to be ultimately discharged by this country.

These is a separate Convention of the 6th July, for taking the Russian German Legion protempore, into British pay. These latter troops of course are only to be paid according to their effective strength.

REPORTED GREAT NAVAL VICTORY

TRURO, (ENG.) Nov, 13.

Last night we received intelligence from Plymouth, that a Telegraphic Communication had been made from the Admiralty to the Commander in Chief of that port, announcing that Ad. Young had fallen in with the enemy, captured ten sail of the line, and driven two on shore.—The gallant Admiral has received two wounds. We suppose that the victory has been obtained over the Texel or Scheldt Fleets, or both combined, as Admiral Y. made a signal on Friday last for all ships under his command to join, without a moment's delay.

[Ad. Young sailed from Deal Nov. 4, in consequence of a Telegraphic Order, and proceded to the Dutch coast.——It was said it was likely the Scheldt fleet would put itself under the protection of the British. Another report was, that Bonaparte, apprehensive of this, might have ordered it to a French port.]

PAMPALUNA IS TAKEN.

The key of N. and W. Spain, was delivered on the 31st Oct. into the hands of the HERO of Vimeria, &c.

This most grateful intelligence was brought by Lord Arthur Hill.

It is reported that the coming of age, (the completion of her 18th year,) of the Princess Charlotte, on the 7th of January next will be celebrated in the navy by the most extensive promotion of all ranks that has ever yet taken place.

Andromache, Oct. 25, Scilly, N. N. E. distance 22 leagues.

My Lord——As the day opened on the 23d inst. the Andromache gave chase to a frigate under jury masts, in the N. E. quarter; about 3 P. M. she opened a fire on us from her stern guns, which was not returned until a position was taken on her weather quarter, when, after a feeble resistance of about 15 minutes, she struck her colors; indeed, such was the disabled state of her masts previously to our meeting, that any further resistance would have been the extreme of rashness—She is La Trave, of 28 French eighteen pounders and 16 eighteen pound carronades, only 9 months old, with a crew of 322 men, (nearly all Dutch,) one of whom was killed, and her Commander, Jacob Van Maren, Captaine de Vaisseau, and Member of the Imperial Order of Reunion, the 2d Lieut, 2 midshipmen (one of them since dead,) and 24 seamen, wounded.

The Andromache has received no injury in her hull, nor aught to mention in her sails or rigging; while I lament to say that Mr. Dickinson, the first Lieut. is severely wounded, and one seaman slightly. I have the honor to be, &c. G. TOBIN, Capt.

To Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c.

P. S. It seems that La Trave had two men wounded by an Eng. brig of war, on the 19th.

The Telegraph schr. of 14 guns, has captured a French National corvette, commanded by a member of the Legion of Honor. She mounted sixteen 32 pound carronades, two long 9, and 4 brass 4 pounders, and 160 men. The action took place on the 13th ult. close in shore, in sight of the contending armies; after a close action of an hour, the enemy took to their boats and got on shore, having previously set her on fire, and when the Telegraph's crew boarded, it was fast approaching the magazine, and were therefore obliged to abandon her immediately; and she soon after blew up with a number of the wounded enemy, having been cruelly deserted by their companions.

The Weser, French frigate, 44 guns, has arrived at Plymouth, prize to the Rippon, 74, and Royalist and Scylla sloops of war.

We believe that there are more of the enemy's frigate at sea. Two we have captured, but we believe that two more sailed from the Texel, and three from Rochefort.

The London papers of the 5th of Nov. are filled with speeches in the British Parliament on the motions in the two Houses for Addresses to the Prince Regent in answer to his speech. The addresses were unanimously agreed to in each branch. The Members of Parliament and the London Editors discover that they were in high spirits.

Extract from the Speech of Lord Compton.

"He now would turn to the new world, and lamented that a nation professing principles of liberty, should have united in suppoit of the most execrable despotism, and counteracted the progress of the cause of European freedom. He might be told, that America was not the ally of France. He knew that she had not signed and sealed a formal treaty of alliance with that country; but she had formed that species of alliance which was fully an equivalent, by giving her all the assistance of her power in the contest now waging. However, he hoped the hour of her awakening to her true interests drew near.

"She had already been roused from her dream of maritime superiority, by the thunder of the Shannon; and when she saw the heroic and successful resistance of Canada—when she found her commerce annihilated, her ports blockaded, her armies captured and destroyed, she must perceive the inutility of her efforts to injure our power; and, with the declining fortunes of France, her blindness must dissipate, her eyes open to the light, and her mind to wisdom."

It appears by the debates in the British Parliament, that the restoration of the independence of Holland is an important object of contemplation and design.

Bremen was in possession of the Russians Oct. 26. It had been taken from them by the French on the 23d, and retaken by the Russians on the 24th.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 2.

Two French frigates have lately got out of Brest; and 4 others got out about a week since, but were chased by our squadron into a bay about 2 miles from Brest, from whence they made another attempt to get to sea but the Queen Charlotte, 110, again forced them in; but as the whole of our blockading squadron has been forced from the station in the late gales, there is a doubt whether they have not since proceeded to sea; in consequence of which, all the ships that were ready at this port, have sailed.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 4.

Arrived, the Snap, 18, with a French privateer, her prize, which she captured off the Owers. The Laurel frigate, will sail to-morrow, with convoy for the Cape of Good Hope; the Indus, 74, will sail the first fair wind for the Mediterranean, having under convoy a vessel with 50,000 stands of arms and accoutrements on board, and a large number of ball cartridges, consigned to Trieste, destined for the service of the Patriots of the Tyrol countries.

A large American privateer, of 24 guns, sailed from Bordeaux in Oct.

Information of the arrival of Com. Rodgers, was received in England Oct. 31.

The latest London dates, received at Halifax, appear to have been of the 10th of Nov.

It has been reported the Bramble, despatch vessel, left England on the 20th of Nov. and brought London papers of the 14th; but this has never been established as fact.

It was reported in England, Nov. 1, that the Brest fleet was at sea; but it is probable the report was unfounded.

Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, returned, to England in October, from Spain.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15.

FROM PLATTSBURG.

Our correspondent writes the 7th instant; and as he gives us the principal intelligence contained in the Plattsburgh and Burlington papers, we copy from his letter the following extracts:

Plattsburgh, Jan. 7.

"Information has been received here this day, that the British have 50 pieces of artillery, mounted on sleighs at Odletown, and that they are collecting a very large force, no doubt with a view to attack us. We are also informed, that between one and two thousand horses have been smuggled into Canada from Vermont lately. The British are raising a regiment of dragoons. Their artillery are mounted. I think this looks a little like business. We are making preparations to receive them We expect a reinforcement here from Wilkinson's army, of from 500 to 1000 troops.

"A small affair took place two or three nights ago, which I am sorry to relate. Our advanced guard, stationed at Chazy, was attempted to be forced by a patrolling party of our own; in consequence of which one private was killed and the officer of the patrol slightly wounded. It has excited a great sensation, and the officer has been arrested. The strictest discipline and utmost prudence are expected in all branches of our army.

"Should the enemy pay us a visit, I have the fullest confidence that our men will do their duty; the officers and soldiers are in the highest spirits, and have no doubt of the result.

"Our generals have all left us, and colonel Purdy of the 4th, commands this division. Colonel Dana of the 31st, commands the 1st brigade; and and colonel Smith of the 29th, the 2d brigade. We are enlisting the twelve months men for 5 years or during the war. The 29th stands high," &c. &c.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16.

IMPORTANT.

Bonaparte returned to Paris.—Last evening arrived at this port the letter of marque schooner General Armstrong. Capt. Champlin informs that after the defeat and overthrow of Bonaparte at Leipsic by the allied powers, he retreated with the remnant of the army to the Rhine, and from thence he proceeded with all possible dispatch to Paris, convoked the Senate, and ordered a new levy of 220,000 men who it is said and believed at Bordeax, were destined for Italy. The Prince of Moskow, (Marshal Ney,) Bonaparte's favorite General, had been dismissed and disgraced, on the alledged ground that he had been the cause of all the disasters and failures which have attended the French arms in the last campaign. All the German Princes had joined the allies, determined to make common cause with them, untill the balance of power should be once more restored on the continent of Europe. Our minister at Paris, Mr. Crawford, had been accredited, and sent home dispatches to our government by Capt. Champlin. The Gen. Armstrong sailed from Bordeaux in company with 2 French frigates, 2 brigs and one French privateer on a cruise, together with the following American vessels:—ship Galloway, Madox for New-York; Fanny for Charleston; schrs. Volunteer, Meteor, Whig, and William, all for N. York.

On the passage while in company with the 2 French frigates captured a British brig from Guernsey, and burnt her. A few days after, while in company with the schr. William captured the British sloop Endeavor, from Jersey bound to Lisbon, with linen and paper, took out her cargo and burnt her. The captain of the Endeavor informed that two large convoys of merchantmen had sailed from England bound up the Meditteranean. The next day captured the British sloop Phebe and Mary, bound to Madiera and gave her up to the crews of the captured vessels they had burnt.

Eve. Post.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Confirmation of the defeat and retreat of the French army, and the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon in Paris, &c.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the fine fast sailing letter of marque schr. General Armstrong, capt. Champlin, in 52 days from Nantz, which port he left on the 24th of November.

Capt. Champlin informed us that the French army was defeated by the allies in the battles of the 16th and 18th of October, and had retreated to the Lower Rhine, where they halted, and intrenched themselves—that the Emperor of France arrived in Paris early in Nov.—convoked the Senate—ordered a new conscription for 220,000 men, and received and accredited Mr. Crawford, our Ambassador, from whom capt. C. is the bearer of dispatches for government, which were forwarded by yesterday's southern mail.

Capt. C. further informed us, that he was embargoed for 26 days by the frigates which sailed in company with him.

Capt. C. also informed us, it was reported in Nantz, that Napoleon had left Paris for Italy; but we find by the Moniteur of the 17th of Nov. that the Emperor had not left France.

Captain Champlain has politely favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of the Paris Moniteur to the 17th Nov. inclusive. *Mer. Adver.*

NASHVILLE, Dec. 29.

JACKSON'S ARMY.

Our advices from Gen. Jackson's army are up to the 16th instant. They were then at Camp Strother. The friendly party, say there is a large body of Indians, of the hostile party collecting about 50 miles below. It was uncertain, (so says our correspondent) when the General would move; as Gen. Coffee had not yet joined him. It is reported here, that Gen. Coffee's troops are returning home. They had crossed the Tennessee, and gone as far as Camp Deposit.—Hearing that there was no corn, or any thing else to feed their horses with at the ten Islands, they commenced a retrogade march; and we learn, had arrived at Ditto's landing on the 23d. Gen. Hall's brigade, was expected to reach Fayetteville on Sunday—where they will be permitted to leave the service, and return to their respective homes—so that the force under Gen. Jackson of the old troops, does not much exceed 2000 effective men.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15.

The bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Alexandria was read the second time.

The bill to amend the 7th section of the act to lay and collect a direct tax, was read the third time and passed.

The bill from the House of Representatives for appointing an additional judge in the Missouri territory, was read the third time and passed as amended by the Senate.

The bill from the House of Representatives making provision for filling the ranks of the regular army, encouraging enlistments, &c. was received and twice read.

A message was received from the President of the U. States communicattng from the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate a digest of the manufactures of the United States, as obtained by the Treasury Department at the time of taking the last census.

Mr. *Robinson* from the committee to whom the same was referred, reported the bill for the relief of the inhabitants of Nantucket, &c. with amendments.

MONDAY, JAN. 17.

The bill for the relief of the inhabitants of the island of Nantucket, &c. passed through the committee of the whole, and, with the amendments reported by the select committee, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, yeas 18, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Brent, Brown, Campbell, Chase, Condit, German, Howell, Lacock, Leib, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.

NAYS—Messrs. Bibb of Geo. Daggett, Fromentin, Goldsborough, Gore, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Wells.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill to increase the bounty to recruits, &c. A motion by Mr. Brent to refer this bill together with the bill from the House of Representatives on the same subject, to the committee on Milita-ry Affairs, was negatived; and the bill was then, on motion of Mr. Anderson, referred to that committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

Mr. *Fisk* of N. Y. presented sundry documents in support of the petition of Joshua Sands; which were referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. *Post* of N. Y. presented the petition of Wm. Osborne (presented at the last session) which was again referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. *Seybert* of Pa. presented the petition of Arch. M'Call; which was again referred, as it had before been, to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. *Lattamore* of Miss. presented the petition of Martin Cole, relative to a tract land purchased by him; which was referred to the committee of Public Lands.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the amount of duties and draw backs on goods imported into and exported from the U. S. in the years 1810, 1811 and 1812.

The Speaker also laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the navy, transmitting the annual report of the Navy Pension Fund.

The following letter was also received from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Jan. 13, 1814.

SIR—By the resolution of Congress of the 19th March, 1812, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to employ a person to digest and reduce to such form as should be most conducive to the interests of the U. States, a statement of the number, nature, extent, situation and value of the arts and manufactures of the United States; and by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of July, 1813, he was directed to have printed, during the then ensuing recess of Congress, one thousand copies of the digest made in pursuance of the former resolution.

Under the first resolution Tench Coxe, Esq. of Philladelphia, was employed to digest and reduce to form the statement of arts and manufactures; and has transmitted to the Treasury two series of tables, exhibiting the several manufactures of the United States as returned by the Marshals and Secretaries of Territories and their assistants in the year 1810; first, by states and territories, and secondly, in every county in the Union. These tables were accompanied by two essays or collections of facts and observations prepared also by Mr. Coxe, relating to the state of manufactures of this country, and the motives which exist for affording encouragement and extension to them.

Under the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of July, 1813, the two series of tables abovementioned have been directed to be printed. The two essays not being strictly in the character of official documents, it was supposed that they did not fall within the resolution of the House, and they have not been ordered to be printed. The printing of the second series of tables shewing the manufactures by counties throughout the United States, is not yet completed. Of the first series of tables exhibiting the manufactures by states and territories, although the printing is completed, a part only of the copies has been received from Philadelphia, where the work was executed.

I have the honor, therefore, now to transmit three hundred printed copies of the series of tables last mentioned, and a manuscript copy of the two essys above described. The remainder of the printed copies of the series of tables, and those of the other or second series of tables, will be transmitted to the House of Representatives as soon as they shall be received at the Treasury.

I have the honor, &c.

W. JONES.
Acting Sec'ry of the Treasury.

Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The letter was read, and, together with the manuscript essays therein mentioned, referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

NAVY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. *Wm. Reed* of Massachusetts, adverting to former enquiries into the expenditure, &c. of the navy when that establishment was rather of an ephemiral than permanent nature, which which had proved ineffectul, and were much more important now that the navy had assumed a greater magnitude, offered the following resolution, being precisely in the words of one adopted at a former session in this house:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what means of retrenchment and economy of reform in the general management, and of extension and efficiency in the naval establishment, may be practicable and expedient, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. *R.* said that his motive for offering this resolution was, the general opinion that our navy cost more money in proportion to its efficient force than any navy in the world. This circumstance he did not attribute to the fault of individuals in that department; but he wished to be enabled to enquire into the defects of the system if any, and if necessary to devise appropriate remedies. This was his sole object.

Mr. *Troup* of Geo. moved to refer the subject to the naval committee whose peculiar duty it would appear to be to enquire into such matters.

Mr. *Seybert* of Penn. as a member of the naval committee (in the absence of Mr. Lowndos the chairman) stated, on his part, a full conviction that nothing could be done effectually by that committee in such an enquiry as this. He referred also to the appointment of a committee on a former occasion on the subject, by which, although composed of many members, and authorized to act during the recess, nothing effectual had been done. Mr. S. did not believe they ever should get adequate information on this subject through the means of any committee of this house, or through any means short of a Navy Board, which alone can make the necessary reform. It is impossible that members of Congress, who have in general but little information on the subject of naval matters or of the various branches of manufactures, should be able to obtain correct information on the various articles of growth or industry which enter into the composition of the navy, or make the necessary reform. With regard to the comparative expence of our Naval Establishment, Mr. S. said it was stated to him by the chairman of the naval committee, from an examination of documents—and it was with surprize Mr. S. had heard the sentiment, that the persons employed in the naval service had for the last year cost *less per man* than those employed in the navy of G. Britain.

Mr. *Gholson*, of Va. was desirous of knowing whether this motion was predicated on any alledged or supposed malversation in office of those now employed in the Naval Department. Mr. G. said he had been induced to believe that a considerable reform had taken place in that department since the present incumbent had taken charge of it. It had appeared on examination a year ago, from the estimates of the expenditures of the British navy, that the expence per man of the British navy was not more than about one half of that of a man in our navy. But it appeared since that day, much reformation had taken place—so much so, that according to the statement just made, the comparative expence was now greater in the British service than in ours. This was an important fact, he said, which he was much pleased to hear.

Mr. *Reed* said, that the gentleman from Va. had entirely misunderstood him, if he supposed that he had founded his motiou on any alledged mismanagement of the individuals engaged in that department. He knew and was rejoiced to hear, that many improvements, very advantageous to the public service, had recently been made in the Navy Department. It would savor perhaps a little of vanity to presume it to be in his (Mr. Reed's) power to arrange such a system as would correct existing evils. But his design was to endeavor to collect, through this committee, the opinions of practical men on the subject; and from them deduce such alterations of the system as might promise beneficial results to the public service.

Mr. *Rhea*, of Ten. spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. *Post*, of N. Y. said, this enquiry was in his opinion very important in its nature, and that he was satisfied, it referred to the committee of Naval Affairs, it would sleep there. Having the honor to be a member of that committee, he did not hesitate to say that, with all the business now requiring their attention, they would be incompetent to the task proposed to be assigned them. He therefore hoped the resolution would be amended as proposed.

Mr. *Calhoun*, of S. C. moved that the resolution lie on the table, as the gentleman who presided over the naval committee was not present, and the difference of opinion on this matter seemed to require further time for reflection. Mr. C. took occasion to say, that he believed this resolution to have originated in the purest motives. No gentleman, he believed, was more sincerely attached to the navy than the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Reed) or more enlightened on that subject; and he was therefore glad to see him apply his attention to the subject. Mr. C. also remarked, that he too had heard the chairman of the naval committee say that the expenditures of the navy had been recently much reduced.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

EXTENSION OF ENLISTMENT.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. King in the chair, on the bill authorizing the enlistment of certain regiments for five years, or during the war.

Mr. *Stockton*, of N. J. replied to the observations made by Mr. Ingersoll of Pa. on Saturday last; to which

Mr. *Ingersoll* took occasion to rejoin a few explanatory remarks.

Mr. *Shipherd* of N. Y. in a speech of great length and considerable acerbity reprobated the war, the general conduct of the administration, and of course opposed the bill.

Mr. *Miller* of N. Y. spoke a few words by way of explanation and rejoinder to what had fallen from other gentlemen in reply to his speech.

Mr. *M'Kee* of Ky. followed in support of the bill, and in reprobation of the doctrines of the minority.

Mr. *M'Lean* of Ohio, rose and spoke for some time in support of the war, of the bill before the House, and in reply to the observations of gentlemen who had spoken on the other side of the question.

Mr. *Wilson* of Pen. followed on the same side of the question, at some length.

Mr. *Troup* of Geo. proposed an amendement to the bill, the object of which was understood by the reporter, as he heard it read from the chair, to be to convert three of the regiments proposed by the bill to be raised during the war, into rifle regiments.

A motion was made for the committee to rise, and decided in the affirmative.

Leave was given to the committee to sit again; and

The House adjourned a little past 4 o'clock.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 17.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED

Dumfries, Jan. 13.

Capt. Gilbert's volunteers commenced their march for Norfolk on the 11th inst. in high spirits, all determined to measure strengh with the enemy should they ever have an opportunity. The greater part of those youthful patriots are the sons of gentleman of the highest respectability. It is impossible that the slaves of Britain can contend against men who forego all the enjoyments of affluence and voluntarily take up arms in defence of their country."—*Herald.*

AMERICAN
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BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1814.

For some time, we have been looking for further intelligence of the war in Germany.——By the arrival of a vessel at New York, in 52 days from Nantz, we learn, that, after the disastrous battles of the 17th and 18th of Oct. Bonaparte had been obliged to retreat towards the Rhine; that he had arrived at Paris, convoked his Senate, and demanded a new conscription of 220,000 men.—By these accounts, as they appear in hasty abstracts, every thing seems favorable to the English, every thing unfavorable to the French.—Betrayed and deserted by his German auxiliaries, Bonaparte must now rely on his own resources; and it remains to be seen, whether the French nation will support him in his adverse fortunes, or return to their ancient submission to the Bourbons.—Hitherto this most singular man has contrived to surmount misfortune; we shall soon hear, whether he will succumb to his fate, or once more rise superior to his enemies.

In this day's paper will be seen, not only the articles of intelligence brought to New York, but also further news, of the same import, received by the way of Halifax and Boston.—Nearly all of which was yesterday, in an *extra-sheet*, issued to our subscribers.

We had expected news concerning the war in Germany such as we have now received, accompanied with all the exulting animadversions of the English and Boston hirelings—but we