SUPPLEMENT TO THE

AMERICAN.

BALTIMORE: MONDAY, Jan. 24.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS. Continuation of Foreign News by the arrivals at Boston and New-York

BOSTON, Jan. 17. The London Courier of Nov. 1, contains accounts of several recent dreadful inundations on the continent. The first is of the river Waag. when a high mountain was undermined, and fell into the channel of the river, and upwards of 60 villages, with their standing crops and flocks, were washed away, and more than 1200 persons perished, The 2d, of the Danube. which on the 14th of Sept. in the night sud. denly overflo wed an Island on which were 2000 Turkish soldiers, all of whom perished. The 3d, of the Drave, when six villages were destroyed, and a minister and his congregation of about 240 persons, were buried beneath the ruins of his church. 4. In Silesia upwards of 6000 inhabitants have perished. 5. On the banks of the Vistula, in Poland, 4000 lives have been lost; and much property of every kind has been every where destroyed.

The grand Bridge over the Iser, at Munich, suddenly fell on the evening of the 14th Sept. at the moment when it was crowded with people, the greatest part of whom perished-45 bodies have been picked up-It is presumed that about 160 persons perished.

Lord Castlereagh has in the British Parliament proposed a bill to augment the disposable force of the British Empire.

The freedom of the city of Dublin has been granted to Capt. Broke.

It appears that two French frigates, a corvette and a cutter sailed from Cherbourg Oct.

It is said that in Oct. twelve mercantile houses of respectability in Holland, stopped payment. It is perhaps extraordinary that there is

one there that can pay. Accounts from Malta, Sept. 11, state, that the plague had entirely ceased in that island; and that, in the usual term of 40 days, business would be renewed there as usual.

At Gibraltar, Oct. 12, the deaths in the three preceeding days amounted to 57, and the few cases within the same time, amounted to upwards of 160.

LONDON, NOV. 10. Accounts are stated to have beeen received by Government, that Bonaparte had retired beyond the Rhine-that his Head Quarters were at Mentz. In his retreat he was attacked by the Bavarians near Frankfort. It is also reported that Gen. Blutcher attacked and defeated them again on the 21st near Cozen, and took 44 pieces of cannon-and that D'-York had routed another column, with great slaughter.

The total loss of the French is estimated at 162,000 men; reducing the whole army to about 58,000.

[Much altercation appears to have arisen (by the papers,) between the Ministerialists and Anti-Ministerialists in England on account of the frequent sailing and arriving in port of the American frigates, particularly the President, Com. Rogers, The latter say there is not sufficient force on the coast or they are not disposed of rightly-the former say there is quite a sufficient force on the coast and properly dis-

posed; but that it is owing entirely to the en-

terprize of the Yankees that they so often get

out and into port unmolested.] Extract of a letter from Nova Scotia. About a week after the arrival of Sir John B. Warren in the St. Domingo, with the Poictiers, it was known that Commodore Rodgers, with six frigates, was in Boston harbor; and it became a matter of extreme regret and disappointment that a dash was not made against

them; the crews must have burnt them or given them up. We have this morning received a variety of German Papers, by the way of Heligoland, which continue to add to our manifold causes for exultation. The Berlin accounts of the great battle of the 16th and 18th repeat some inaccuracies with respect to the names of the tails from the other parts of Germany are highly gratifying and we hasten to lay them

before our readers: Extract from the Berlin Gazette of Oct. 26. "The result of the most memorable of all battles, the victory of Leipsic, was, in the evening of the 20th, the following; - The King of Saxony, the sacrifice of the most fatal absurdity, left at Leipsic, was taken prisoner; Marshals Marmont and Macdonald, Generals Regnier, Souham, Bertrand, Lauriston, Dombrowsky, and ten more were made prisoners; Poniatowski drowned; Grenier, dead; and Marshal Ney wounded; Augerean dead: Twenty-five thousand killed; three hundred Staff Officers, and thirty five thousand prisoners taken in addition to twenty five thousand sick in the Hospitals; two hundred cannon, and eight hundred caissons. The whole of the Saxons joined the Allies. The French retired in disorder on the road to Mersberg and Weissenfels. A numerous cavalry pursues them and the main army of Allies.

the battle-280,000 men are in pursuit of the | there is no additional force to strengthen the wreck of the French army, and the Bavarians | frontiers. What will be the result, time only are marching in the direction of Gotha in the rear of them.

HELIGOLAND, NOV. 1. " Late last night a boat arrived from the Wesser, with accounts, that in consequence of | purpose. the battle of Leipsic, the Russians took possession of Oldenburg on the night of the 28th

" Count Walmoden at the same time entered Hanover, two French corvettes was taken. It is impossible for the French to maintain ! themselves much longer on this side of the Rhine."

HAMBURG, OCT. 22. "We have received from Ratzburg, where the head-quarters of the 13th corps are, the following note, with orders to publish it :-

ty under the orders of the partizan Tettenborn appeared before Bremen on the 14th, and had succeeded according to reports, not official but probable, on entering that town on the 15th by capitulation.—The garrison was sufficiently strong to have rendered the attempt f abortive, which had proved so on the 14th .-- | It would appear that the Commandant at Bre- | ders of the Rhine) and many of the Represenmen was killed, which alone can account for a capitulation that allowed the enemy's parti-

zans for a moment to enter Bremen. "A Report from the Prefect of the Mouth of the Wesser praises the conduct of the inhabitants of Bremen. We hope that it will f continue so. People should daily keep more aloof from the ruses de guerre and quackeries of those partizans. Hamburg and Lubeck have been victims of thoss quackeries, to

single drop of blood was spilt; but if this lesson should be lost upon Bremen, or any other part of the 32nd military division, money shall not expiate those crimes; all rebellion against the Sovereign-all those who shall accept places, or bear arms at the instigation of those adventurers, shall be put to death,"

LONDON, NOV. 11. We hear that the parties who wished to be admitted to contract for the New Loan waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer this morning, and were informed by him, that the contractors for the late Loan would have the preference; but should they not agree to his terms he should then make the Loan an open

French Funds Nov. 2, no prices quoted-

Nov. 3, 50f. 50 cts. A very curious document has fallen into the hands of the Allies; it is a letter from Berthier to his Master, earnestly beseeching him to make peace, on whatever terms, for the present; reminding him, that at the rate affairs are now carrying on, he touches on the verge of his resources; that he cannot hope to support another campaign on a scale suitable to his own greatness, or to the wishes of his followers: whereas by a short interval of peace he would be enabled to break the coalition formed against him, and to resume hostilities for the gratification of his revenge.

BOMBARDMENT OF BAYONNE. LONDON, Nov. 11 .- The Plymouth paper of Tuesday last says-" A gentlemen who arrived last night from Trure, has informed us that the Chance cutter had arrived at Falmouth with important intelligence from Lord Wellington, dated before Bayonne, stating that his Lordship had actually carried a considerable post, called the Fort de Luce, an outwork of the garrison of Bayonne, and that he was bombarding the town day and night, which was expected to surrender almost immediately. This

account was believed at Trure." To day we have given the Russian and Prusevening. It is, perhaps, the first Treaty ever concluded by Great Britain with a continental power, the stipulations of which were performed by the latter previous to receiving the subsidy from this country. Greatly to the honor of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia be it mentioned, that the number of their troops in the field have at all times greatly exceeded

those stipulated in the Treaty. The following are the dimensions of the Nelson of 120 guns—length from the fore part of | this day to imitate.

the figure to the after part of the Tafrall, 244 ft. 0 Length on the gun-deck, Extreme breadth, Depth in hold, Burthen in tons. 2601

VIENNA, Sept. 22. The accounts from Turkey, state that the Turks are making great progress against the Servians, abandoned by all the force which they drew from the Christians. The Servians are hastily provisioning Belgrade, but they begin rather too late, for if the Turks had not been detained by bad weather they would already

Turkish army, 35,000, on the banks of the its greatness, in all its power or, she must re-Moravia, took on the 11st inst. the fortified Isle | nounce the glorious rank which she has alof Boretsch, by storm, after S days siege. The | ways held. The enemy threatened our fron-Servian garrison was put to the sword. The | tiers, he devours with a greedy eye our rich ci-Servian army is posted opposite to that of the

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20. By the letter of Marque brig Mary, which arrived at this port last evening from Bordeaux, we have received French papers to the 25th of Nov, and made translations from them of such articles as seem to us to possess the most interest. The Mary sailed from Bordeaux the 28th of Nov. and has brought despatches for our government from Mr. Crawford, Markets in France were very dull for colonial and Ameri-

can produce. Eve. Post. The following are extracts from letters re-

ceived by the above arrival. BORDEAUX, Nov. 22. Ere this reaches you, you will undoubtedly learn the fatal catastrope which the Emperor has met with in the north. This once great and powerful nation, which has for years been killed and wounded on the side of the French | the terror of all Europe, is at this moment act. -the outline is, however, correct. The de- | ing on the defensive within the ancient dominions of France. The 600,000 men with which the Emperor threatened to subjugate all the north of Europe has been so much reduced in numbers as scarcely to admit of the protection of a few citadels which they garrison within his own empire. This unexpected event has caused great consternation in France, and completely prostrated the views of the Emperor .-The Courier of this morning announces his arrival at Paris on the 11th inst. leaving his scattered army a prey to the invading foe. While an invasion is threatened by the coalesced powers of the north, the southern frontiers afford much less protection from the invading armies of the south. Within the last week the enemy have entered the department of the lower Pyrennees, and have probably erethis commenced the siege of Bayonne. The immense fortifications at Bayonne will enable them to stand a long siege. But from the manoeuvres of the right wing of the army it would appear as if they intended to leave Bayonne in a state of siege, while the main body of their forces "The Messenger Von Steer, was witness of march towards this department. At present can determine. The citizens of this place are much alarmed, and preparations are making to remove all merchandize from hence. Nearly all the carts are put in requisition for that

The Senatus Consultum, have put at the disposal of the Emperor 300,000 men, which added to the conscription of last month, will compose a new army, (if such it can be called) of raw troops of 580,000 men. New loans and taxes had taken place for the support of the war. This sudden and unexpected change has completely put a stop to all commercial transactions, and in this state of affairs nothing but a total loss can be expected from the United States. You will observe that the Criterion has narrowly escaped capture at Bayonne, as "We have just learned that an enemy's par- the enemy now command the entrance of the port. The schr. Orion, Barry, master, of New York, has attempted to leave Bayonne, but without success. She will probably be a good prize when that place falls.

It is reported that there is a great prospect of a general peace; that there is to be a grand congress held at Manheim, (a city on the bortatives have been named. This news I think may be relied on.

Translavted for the Evening Post.

PARIS, Nov. 18.

tory; it is the north precipitating itself upon a facility. Volunteers of all professions in sothe south, as it did in the first ages of monarchy. France was then as now, the great obstacle to the success of these invasions of the northren people. Our country has always been the bulwark of civilization and an object | ih the greastest disorder, as if panic struck; of jealously to the other powers, because it is and that the Emperor himself seems only to also the country of the arts, the center of illu. I think of personal safety, without any regard mination, and the model for nations in every what troops he sacrifices. They will make thing which is noble and glorious.

this desire of humbling its glory, this wish to | will no doubt be annihilated-It will not be annihilate its power, which directs at this day | unexpected to me to hear of another victory in the plans of our enemies. This truth it would a few days. be useless to dissemble; for it is in difficult "I confidently expect that before we begin circumstances that we recognize the greatness | a new year, the invaders will be driven from | of nations, like that of individuals. The na- every part they invaded, Holland perhaps, not tion delivered from the present danger, will excepted, and that this latter place may once feel that its safety depends on its own energy, more become an independent country. and its unlimited confidence in the govern- "Gen. Gielmansegge, took possession on ment, Great sacrifices are necessary; all the 25th Oetober, of Hanover and its territory, private considerations ought to be silent be- in the name of the king of England, its former fore the general welfare. The enemy is at | Sovereign. Bremen is occupied by the Rusour doors; we must repulse him; French- sians, and the communication of the Weser men must shew themselves again, once more | with England reopened. From Hamburg we worthy of their ancestors, whose glory is like have nothing official, but Davoust was still a sacred deposit entrusted to their patriotism. | there. May they at least be found worthy of the name which they bear, and of the sovereign | with wihich the news of this victory has been who has so often led them to victory by par- received here. Any thing that you may have

is the domain of the brave, and the country custom and education, people do not express of honor. They have forgotten that at the such lively emotions of grief or joy. Well eall of a threatened country, there is not a may they rejoice now, for had the result of this Frenchman who does not know his duty, and campaign been otherwise, they would have who is not ready to fulfil it. They imagine, become very miserable. pe haps, that we will await quietly those undiscliplined hordes who carry in their train daily gaining new activity. England must dewherever they go pillage and devastation .-Their attempt will be disappointed. Our public monuments, the master pieces of the arts, the immortal trophies of our victories, every portion of this natal soil, so favored by nature, every thing that is French, is the safe guard of sian Treaty laid before Parliament on Monday | all; it is thus that from Mayence to Perpignan, from Brest to Toulon, from the Alps to the Pyrenees every citizen will be ready to

fly to the succour of his fellow-citizens. We have already seen the Prussians in Champayne, we have seen the Russians on tions, in which menace was mingled with injury, and it only wanted a single movement of tings. the nation to dissipate every danger. Behold, then, the noble example which it becomes us

Let every Frenchmen awake then, at the call of the government which directs our resources and our efforts: Let every one of us recollect that he has nothing to fear, provided he responds to the appeal of his sovereign. It is by an effort unanimously and gloriously, that we will scatter, far from our cities, far from our wives and children, far from the sa. last year united their armies to ours, to obtain cred sepulchres of our fathers, the torch of the peace of the world, and the re-establishmen, and we will never cease to be so.

Journal of Paris.

The speeches pronounced in the bosom of the Senate, make us acquainted with the cir-SEMLIN, (on the Danube,) Sept. 30 .- The | perious : the French nation must rise in all ties, our fertile fields; already he whets the sword of vengeance and of destruction. But let us assume the firm attitude which become us, and his projects will be once more foiled. Our armies cover the banks of the Rhine, behind this rampart of iron, rise fifty fortified places, master pieces of nature and of art; there. watch the coherts of the national guard, collected at the first cry of alarm; there, assemble together the new legions which march from every quarter, and there will come to waste their fury all these irritated waves which have raised themselves in vain against our borders. But to profit by these military advantages of the frontiers of the empire, we must make great efforts; we want men-we want money. These sacrifices may impose a momentary burden on industry, on commerce, on all classes of society; but they are indispensable, they are of the most necessity. The days of our brothers, of our sons are dear to us; but, if we do not present to the enemy a front of numerous battalions, they will murder by thousands a multitude without arms; if we do not offer to government a part of our revenues, the stranger will come and carry away the whole of fortunes. Is there a husband, a father, a proprietor, a nerchant, a citizen, who does not tremble with horror at the idea of an ungovernable enemy, master of our lives and our property? Is there a man attached to this beautiful country by sacred ties, by that tender affections, by happy recollections, who is not ready to defend with arms in his hands, all the precious objects which an hostile invasion would expose to the most cruel dangers? Doubtless a part of our numerous youths will suffice to form a barrier, in surmountable to the audacity of the enemy, but, let all, young and old, citizens and soldiers, animate each other with one only and the same thought-let us defend our country!

Journal of the Empire.

TRANSLATED FOR THE NEW-YORK EVENING

Extract of a letter dated BERLIN, Nov. 1, 1813. "The late events have produced a great revolution in the affairs of Europe. The result of the battle near Leipzig is more important than could possibly have been expressed. On the 19th and 20th the French have lost 90,000 men, prisoners, killed and wounded, the greatest part of their artillery and all their baggage. The booty, is said to be immense: the Emperor's private carriages, as well as those of his generals and their baggage, containing, among other thing, much plate. This great disaster the French can only attribute to their Emperor, whose obstinacy would not let him listen to any advice. It required no great penetration to foresee what fate awaited them, if they suffered themselves to be surrounded by armies more numerous than their own, which was the case in conse-

like last year at Moscow. " Not long since, the French might have retreated to the Rhine without much loss. The Marshals are said to have advised it, and even implored Napoleon not to sacrifice, unnecessarily, so many brave men. They represented that it would now be impossible, with those means, to conquer a people so united, and animated by such enthusiasm.-In vain! In disposition another Charles the

quence of their protracted stay at Dresden,

XIIth. he mas possibly end like him. " The people of Germany, particularly of Prussia, knew very well, even from the mouth Our frontiers are threatened. Implacable i of the French Emperor, what their fate would enemies whose ranks have been swelled by | be were they again to be conquered. Former treason, would invade the French territory- oppressions and particularly the recent fate of The war lighted up in Europe by the in- | Hamburg, was a terrifying lesson; they trigues of England cannot be estimated by the | fought therefore to desperation. Perhaps in which circumstances gave weight. They were common calculations of policy. It is no no former wars have the governments been appeared to be about 8000 strong. more a question about partial cession of terri- able to raise armies, or funds, with greater

ciety, filled the ranks, and no taxation could ave produced what was the effect of volunta-

y contribution. "The flight oil the French was said to be no other stand on this side of the Rhine, and if It is then this ancient hatred against France, overtaken before, by the pursuing allies, they

16 It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm ticipating in their fatigues and their dangers. | experienced in England or America, is not to Our enemies have forgotten that France compared to it, as in those countries, from

66 All branches of mereantile business, are rive immense great advantages from this new state of things."

PARIS, Oct. 7. To-day, Thursday, the 7th of October, at one o'clock, her Majesty the Empress and Queen and Regent set out from the Palace of | will journ here a long while." the Thuilleries, to repair to the Seaate, with her retinue.

The Great Officers of the Senate, and twenty four Senators, received her Majesty at the outer gate of their Palace.

The Empress Queen and Regent, after havour frontiers, we have read those proclama- ing reposed herself in the apartments prepared to receive her, repaired to the Hall of Sit-

On the arrival of her Majesty, all the Senators were standing and uncovered.

Her Majesty ascended the throic placed to the left of that of the Emperor, and the ministers and Great Officers were seated in chairs to the right and left.

Her Majesty then delivered the following

"Senators-The principal powers of Europe indignant at the pretensions of England, had war, insult and devastation. We are French- ment of the rights of all natoins. By the first chances of the war, the slumbering passions were awakened,-England and Russia drew in Prussia and Austria to join their cause. Our enemies wished to destroy our Allies-to puhave been at the foot of the walls of that for- cumstances in which the empire is placed. nish them for their fidelity. They wished to These circumstances are critical, they are im- carry the war into the bosom of our beautiful country, to revenge the triumphs which led our victorious eagles into the midst of their states. I know better than any one what our people will have to dread, if they ever suffer themselves to be conquered. Before I ascended the throne, to which I have been called by the choice of my august Spouse, and the will if my Father, I had the greatest opinion of the courage and energy of this great people. This opinion has been every day increased by all that I have seen pass under my eyes. Acquainted for four years past with the most intimate thoughts of my Spouse, I know with what sentiments he would be agitated on a degraded throne, and under a crown without

> "Frenchmen!-- Your Emperor, your country, your honour, call you,"

The Prince Arch Chancellor having taken the order of her Majesty, gave the word to the Minister at War, who mounted the Tribune and read a Report addressed to the Em-

The Prince-Arch Chancellor having taken the orders of the Empress, gave the word, in the name of her Majesty, to the Count Regnaud, one of the Orators of the Council of State, who presented to the Senate a projet of a Senatus Consultum, after having explained the motives of it.

The projet of the Senatus Consultum has for its object a levy of 280,000 men, of which 120,000 are to be of the classes of 1814, and the preceding years, in the departments which have not contributed to the last levy of 30,000 men; and 160,000 on the conscription of 1815.

The Count de Lacepede arose and said,-" MADAM, - Before proposing to the Senate measures relative to the projet of the Senatus Consultum, which has just been presented, I have the honour to request that your 1mperial and Royal Majesty will permit me to offer you in the name of my colleagues, the respectful homage of all the sentiments with which we are penetrated in seeing your majesty preside in the Senate, and hearing the memorable words which you have uttered

from the throne. With what gratitude, with what religious care, shall we for ever preserve the memory of

"Senators, -I have the honour to propose to you to refer to a Committee." According to the orders of the Empress Queen and Regent, the Prince Arch-Chancellor put to vote the proposition of Count La-

cepede, which was adopted. A scrutiny for the nomination of the committee was proceeded to. The Committee will be composed of Count Lacepede, the Duke of Dantzic, Count de la

Apparent, Count Dejeau, Count Colehen.

It will make its Report next Saturday. Her Majesty adjourned the sitting, and returned to the Thuilleries with her retinue. The departure of the Empress from the Palace of the Thuilleries, her arrival at the Palace of the Senate, and her return to the Thuilleries, were announced by salvoes of artillery. Her Majesty was accompanied in her progress

by repeated shouts of " Long live the Empe-

ror!" Long live the Empress !" PARIS, Oct. 9. To-day, Saturday, the Conservative Senate met, under the Presidency of the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, when the Senator, count Dejeau, in the name of the Special Committee, appointed in the sitting of the 7 h a Sentus Consultum, present on that day, relative to a levy of 280,000 men, when the Se-

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser. ITALY.

natus Consultum was adopted by the Senate.

MILAN, Nov. 1. The latest news from the Prince viceroy announces that on the 30th of Oct. the troops under his command had taken a position on the Piva. On the same day Count Grimer was to make an attack upon the enemy who

2d. By the last advices from head quarters

we are informed that on the 31st October, the Prince vice-roy caused the enemy to be attacked by the two divisions under general Grimer. The attack succeeded perfectly, and the troops have shown great spirit.

4th. We receive the following news under date of the 1st. inst. They give an account of the manner in which the enemy was attacked and repulsed from Bassano.—His Imperial highness the Prince vice-roy arived at Castell Franco on the 30th—that same day he reconnoirted the positions of the enemy. On the 31st they were attacked in the following manner:-

Tratren's division marched on the road of S. Zenone, Ruilliere's cavalry and brigade on that of Cazom, and Schmitt's brigade with the reserve guard, on the principal road leading in a direct line to the city. The movement began at noon; little resistance was experienced at the begining of the attack; but when the troops approached the city, the enemy appeared determined to make a bold stand. Our soldiers, animated by their national valour, and by the presence of his Imperial Highness, charged the enemy with the bayonet with such imptuosity that he was driven from all the posts he occupied. The enemy then hastened to evacuate the city for fear of being taken in the raer. The Prince warmly pursued the enemy on the road of Trento, a company of the 42d regiment, forming the head of the column charged and took a piece of cannon which was firing grape shot. We killed a great many of the enemy and made 600 prisoners. On the 1st of Nov. in the morning the cavalry set forwards, and no doubt will bring a good number of other prisoners.

8th. Letters from head quarters dated Verona 6th Nov. states as follows:

"The army has terminated its movement to take position on the Adige. Magazines are formed in every part of this department, from which circumstance it is presumable the army

We have positive news that the heads of the columns of French troops who are coming to reinforce the army of Italy, have already reached Turin.

FROM NIAGARA-ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

CANANDAIGUA, Jan. 11.

The enemy re-crossed the river into Canada on Saturday the 1st inst. having completed the work of retaliation in a way rather more satisfactory to themselves than to us They left no buildings standing at Black Rock or Buffalo, excepting a jail, a black. smith-shop used as an armory, & a small house of a Mrs. St. John. They came out of Buffalo, about two miles, and burnt all as far as the brick house of Mr. W. Hodge, inclusive, in which were 6 or 8000 dollars worth of goods that were also lost.

Of the Americans killed in the battle at Block Rock, the bodies of 35 have been found. The enemy have also in their possession 69 prisoners.

The enemy's loss in killed is believed to have been much greater than ours.

The schooners Ariel, Little Belt, Chippewa, and sloop Trippe, laying near Buffalo Creek fell into the enemy's hands, and are probably destroyed.

The tavern house of Major Miller, at Cold Springs, and the house of Lt. Col. Granger,* at Four Mile Creek, are not burnt as reported Erastus Granger, brevetted a Lt. Col. by Gen. M'Clure.

BATAVIA, Jan. 8. On the day that the enemy entered Buffalo, Mr. Joseph Almy, found on the road, about 2 miles from their home, three children, the eldest about ten; he took them into his carriage and brought them to his house in Middlebury, near Mr. Amaziah Wright's where they yet remain. They are the children of Mr. Job Hoisington, who occupied the first building this side of Hodge's Tavern, a mile and a half from Buffalo. This information is given that the disconsolate parents, if they survive may hear of their children.

Merited Justice. - A white man whose savage heart had induced him to adorn his person with an Indian dress, was shot near Daniel's Inn, 14 miles from this place, by Dr. Turteloit, while attempting to make his escape from the guard. He was taken prisoner a short distance this side of Buffalo, and was one among a party of Indians who had just plundered, and set Hodge's brick house on fire.—He was known to be a prominent leader among the Indians, stimulating them to the commission of the most wanton and cruel barbarites. There is but one wrong attending this transaction, that is ever taking him prisoner.

A contribution was made in money provision and clothing, by the citizens of Canandaigua, and forwarded on to the relief of the distressed, who were flying from their homes and from danger.

Waggons for Philadelphia. Seven Waggons are now ready to receive loading for Philadelphia—the Waggons are strong and well secured with covers. Apply at John Syckes's Tavern, High st. O. Town. WILLIAM C. HULL.

LAST NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to close the concerns of his administration on the estate of Jacob Null, deceased, gives this last notice,

desiring all persons having claims against the said estate to bring them in for settlement, on or before the 5th day of February, and all persons indebted to make payment on that day, as all concerns of the estate will be closed at that day, at the dwelling of the subscriber, Pipe Creek Hundred, Baltimore county. HENRY EBAUGH.

A Drove of Horses, Just arrived from Pennsylvania, are now offered for sale, at the Livery Stable of John M'Ginnis, Market Space, among which are Bays, Sorrels and Blacks. CHARLES HARTMAN.

For Sale,

BELLEVUE, half a mile from the French of this month, made a report on the projet of | Seminary, on the Reister's town Turnpike Road, containing nearly two acres of Ground. The house is built of the best materials, has 15 appartments, and well calculated for two families; large and convenient stables and other necessary out buildings; a well of excellent was ter, and in the dryest season has at least 12 fees water. The lot is principally cultivated as a Garden, and has in it a variety of choice fruit trees, flowering shrubs, &c. This situation commands an extensive view of the navigation and surrounding country, and in point of health, is exceeded by none within 10 miles of Baltimore. Apply at this office.