

Several gentlemen have this day arrived from Buffalo and Lewisport, with what they valuable effects they could bring, not feeling at safe to remain longer on the frontier. They inform that the British and Indians, about 3000 strong, are approaching, and that there is nothing to oppose them.

From the Buffalo Gazette.
On Sunday last Mr. R. M. Purnoy and son, Dr. Trowbridge and lady, crossed at Black Rock into Canada, on a visit; the party had been on shore a short time, and the ferry boat was about returning with a number of militia, which came from Fort George, when they were hailed by a party of British militia, who, by the aid of some boats, and the fire of their guns, forced the boat to land, and the party were taken prisoners; among the prisoners were Richard Purnoy and Luke Draper of this village. The party were commanded by two British regular officers, Mr. Purnoy and Dr. Trowbridge obtained a boat above Fort Erie, and crossed over in safety. Mrs. Trowbridge was permitted by the officer to return.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.
Albany Register—Extra.
December 24, 1813.
A gentleman direct from Buffalo, has furnished the editor with the following alarming and melancholy intelligence.
The gentleman states, that he left Buffalo on Tuesday morning last. That on Sunday morning FORT NIAGARA was taken by STORM, by a British force consisting of about 3,000 regulars, militia and their savage allies: That there were only THREE who had the good fortune to escape from the Fort, the remainder having it is believed been put to the sword.
This horrid massacre was followed up on the part of the British, by the burning of every house between Niagara & Manchester, also the entire villages of Lewistown, Manchester and Tuscarora. The extent of the massacre was not known but it was ascertained that the families of St. John Cole and Mullenaux were among those which were massacred by the Indians. It is expected that Buffalo would momentarily share a similar fate.
Such are the outlines of our intelligence—God grant that it may not prove so disastrous as we are at present led to believe.
If this news be true, which we reiterate our prayers to Heaven, that it may not be, what a melancholy proof does it exhibit of the want of wisdom, foresight and policy, on the part of our government. What military genius under similar circumstances ever had the temerity to march like Wilkinson (he obeyed orders however) through an enemy's territory, leaving fortified places, well garrisoned in the rear. To this wretched policy do we owe the massacre, which it has become our painful duty to announce to our fellow citizens.

NOTICE.
RIDGELY & PINDELL,
Present their thanks to their friends, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage since they commenced business.
As they intend dissolving partnership in the course of six or seven weeks, and wish to have their business speedily closed, they now request the favour of all persons indebted to them to call and pay their accounts, or settle the same by note.
Annapolis, Jan. 1, 1815.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscribers will expose to Sale on Friday the 21st January next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of James Simmons, near Mount Pleasant Ferry, the Part of the personal property of John Ball, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums over ten dollars a credit of six months, upon bond with good and sufficient security being given, with interest, from the day of sale; under that sum, cash.
Edw. Ball, Do. James Welch, Administrators.
December 29.

For Sale.
A LIRELY NEGRO BOY,
About 17 years old, and a slave for life. He has always been employed about a house and is a very good waiter. Inquire of the printer.
December 29.

Boston, Dec. 23.
Successful and distressing fire.
A fire broke out in Portsmouth, N. H. Wednesday evening last, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, and destroyed between 250 and 300 buildings. It was visible from this town.
The following are all the particulars we have been able to learn of this distressing event before our paper went to press.
A letter from a gentleman dated Hampton, Dec. 23, 11 A. M. to the editors of the Palladium.
I have just returned from Portsmouth, which exhibits a scene from the ravages of last night's fire, that will all description. I have on my time while the stage stops to say, that about TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY BUILDINGS (some computed at 300) WERE BURNT.—It swept off every building in Back street—all Daniel-st. as far as Water-st.—Court-st. as far as Brick Market—one third of Broad-st. as far as Mark Blunt's—the stores on the Pier, Langdon's Wharf, and Boat's Wharf.—Re. Shipley's Wharf—Drisco's Wharf.—North side of Logg Wharf—North side of Pine-st.—Atkinson-st. as far as Geddes-st.—Washington-st. from Stephen Wiggin's store to widow Chase's—all Ark Lane—Sheaf-st. both sides—all Pennallow Square—west side of Rose-Mary's Lane, &c.—These particulars are indefinite, but will give some idea of the extent of the calamity.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANAPOLIS, SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1815.
CELEBRATION AT ANNAPOLIS.
The deliverance of Germany is effected—the emancipation of Europe is secured—national independence is established. We are saved from the chains prepared for us, which the sinister views of some among us, and the infatuation of many, were ready to rivet. These auspicious events ought to fill the hearts of all true patriots and philanthropists, with joy and exultation. They ought to be celebrated by the friends of freedom, as the second birth of our independence; as the final coming of that day which dawned in Russia.
For the performance of this duty, equally sacred and delightful, it has been resolved by some of the friends of national independence and American Liberty, now at Annapolis, where the glad tidings were first received, to assemble at that place on Tuesday the 18th day of January next, and celebrate by a public expression of their joy and thankfulness, this signal and, as may be justly hoped, final triumph of the cause of mankind.
All who partake of the sentiments which give rise to this celebration are invited to join in it. Suitable arrangements will be made by a committee appointed for the purpose.

Legislature of Maryland.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Monday, Dec. 27.
The house having adjourned until this day, a number of the members met, but there not being present a sufficient number to form a quorum, the members present adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.
Tuesday, Dec. 28.
The speaker with a number of members attended, but a quorum not being present, adjourned until to-morrow morning nine o'clock.
Wednesday, Dec. 29.
The house met. The proceedings of Thursday, Monday and Tuesday were read.
Mr. Waller delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, praying the establishment of a bank in the town of Salisbury. Read and referred.
The speaker laid before the house a report of the clerk of Charles county court, relative to the attendance of the judges. Read and referred.
The clerk of the senate delivers the following communication from the Executive.
Council Chamber, Dec. 23, 1813.
In the course of the last spring a number of the militia of adjoining states volunteered their services for the defence of points of Maryland threatened with attack, and they were accepted by our officers.

Highly Important Intelligence.
Thursday morning arrived in our harbor the Br. three masted schr. Bramble, flag vessel, 40 days from Fal-mouth. By a gentleman who landed from the schooner, we have been politely favoured with the following extracts from London papers to the 6th November, which were on board the vessel, and hasten to lay them before our readers.
Dispatches for government were received, and immediately forwarded to Washington.
Bavaria has declared in favour of Russia—Dresden has fallen—A grand illumination throughout England between the 6th and 10th Nov. The force now in the Bay consists of the Dragon 74, Com. Barrie, the Scipia and Acton brig, 18 guns each, and the schooner Erie, a tender to the squadron; the Armide frigate cruising outside the Capes.
The Conis schr. arrived at the Capes on the 26th from Halifax. Sailed in company with Adm. Warren, with 8 or 10 sail of ships of war; parted with them in the lat. of the Delaware, the Adm. being bound to Bermuda.
EXTRACTS
From London Papers to November 6.
DECISIVE DEFEAT OF BUONAPARTE.
With the loss of 82,000 men, 180 pieces of cannon, Leipzig taken, &c.
First battle—After a hard and sanguinary action, which continued for some hours, Ney was defeated with the loss of 12,000 men.
Second battle—This battle, fought on the same day as the first, was equally well contested and bloody. But at length Buonaparte succeeded in breaking through the centre of the Prince of Schwartzburg's army, by bringing up the whole of his cavalry, under Murat. The allies then brought up their reserve, and drove Buonaparte back upon the point he occupied before he pierced the Prince of Schwartzburg's centre.—The battle terminated at night, and both armies remained in sight of each other, without either having gained any material advantage.—On the 17th October they prepared for the more important battle that was to take place on the next day.
Third battle—On the 18th the allies having collected and concentrated all their forces under the Crown

Prince and Blucher, and the Prince of Schwartzburg, attacked Buonaparte in all his positions—the fight with the determination, the desperation, that a man may be supposed to have, who feels that his crown perhaps depends upon the issue of the conflict.—But his obstinacy, his talents, his skill, were unavailing. He was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men, and nearly 200 pieces of cannon.
Leipzig stormed, without giving the enemy a day's respite. The allies advanced to Leipzig the day after their glorious victory, and after a most bloody resistance took it by storm, with 30,000 prisoners, a great number of cannon, ammunition, &c. &c.
Thus in four days, Buonaparte's army was reduced one half, a more rapid and enormous loss than he sustained in the same space of time even in his calamitous campaign in Russia.
Loss on 16th, by Ney, 13,000
do. 18th, by Buonaparte, 40,000
do. 19th, storming Leipzig, 30,000
Total 82,000

Driven from Leipzig, Buonaparte attempted to retreat by Erfurth, the direct road to the Rhine. He had—the road was already occupied by his conquerors. His retreat to Erfurth was cut off. He then, with the wreck and remnant of his army, took the road towards Brunswick, thus removing further from his resources; his reinforcements. The allies in pursuit of him, and he is destined, we trust, to experience fresh disasters and defeats.
The last dispatch from Sir Charles Stuart, is dated at Leipsic, Oct. 19th from which the following are extracts.
MY LORD.
"Europe at length approaches her deliverance, and England may triumphantly look forward to reap, in conjunction with her allies, that glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitles her to receive.
"I wish it had fallen to the lot of some able pen to detail to your Lordship the splendidevents of these two last days; but in endeavouring to relate the main facts, to send them off without a moments delay, I shall best do my duty, postponing more detailed accounts until a first opportunity."
"The victory of Gen. Blucher, upon the 16th, has been followed, on the 18th, by that of the whole of the combined forces over the army of Buonaparte in the neighbourhood of Leipsic.
"The collective loss of above 100 pieces of cannon. Sixty thousand men, an immense number of prisoners, the desertion of the whole Saxon army, also the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, many generals, among whom are Requier, Vallery, Brune, Bertrand at the easton, are some of the first fruits of this glorious day."
"The capture, by assault, of the town of Leipsic, this morning, of the magazines, artillery, and stores, of the place, with the king of Saxony, and all his court, the garrison and rear guard of the French army, all the enemy's wounded, (the number of which exceed 30,000 men,) the narrow escape of Buonaparte, who fled from Leipsic at 9 o'clock, the allies entering at 11 o'clock; the complete overthrow (derout) of the French army, who are endeavoring to escape in all directions, and who are still surrounded, are the next objects of exultation.
"The further result your lordship can but arrive at from an account of our military positions.
Here follows an account of the situation of the allied armies.
P. S. To the above dispatch, On the field of battle this day, an officer arrived from Gen. Tottenborn, bringing the information of the surrender of Bremen to the corps under his orders and keys of the town, which were presented by the Prince Royal to the Emperor of Russia.
(Signed)
C. STEWART.
London, Nov. 4.
The Prince Regent's Speech to both Houses of Parliament.
MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
It is with the deepest regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.
The great and splendid success with which it has pleased Divine Providence to bless his Majesty's arms, and those of his allies, in the course of the present campaign, has been productive of the most important consequences to Europe.

When these pay rolls were forwarded to this department, they were rejected, because the law did not authorize their employment. As, however, in any similar emergency, the services of our fellow-citizens of other states might be of essential benefit to us, the propriety of authorising their acceptance, and an allowance to them of the pay and rations given to our own militia, is respectfully submitted.
In acting upon the subject, the legislature will of course take into consideration the propriety of directing payment to those who have already been in our service. Most of them were employed in Cecil county, at a time when the enemy was there in considerable force, and the most honourable testimony has been borne to their good conduct.
We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most ob't. serv'ts,
LEV. WINDER.
Which was read, and on motion by Mr. Wilson, referred to the committee on that part of the former communication of the executive, which relates to the defenceless and unprotected situation in which the state has been left by the General Government, the calamities of the war, and the means of defence.
The clerk of the senate delivers the following resolution.
Resolved, That the Governor and Council cause an index to be made to all acts and resolutions of the General Assembly passed since the year seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, with references to the sessions, chapters and sections, and that the same be printed, bound up, and distributed, with such of the acts of the present session as are required to be furnished to the several courts and judges thereof.
By order
THOMAS ROGERS, Clk.
Which was read.
Adjourned.

In Spain, the glorious and decisive victory, obtained near Vittoria, has been followed by the advance of the allied forces to the Pyrenees, by the repulse of the enemy in every attempt to regain the ground he had been compelled to abandon; by the reduction of the fortress of St. Sebastian, and finally by the establishment of the allied army on the frontier of France.
In this series of brilliant operations you will have observed, with the highest satisfaction, the consummate skill and ability of the great Commander field Marshal Wellington, and the steadiness and unconquerable spirit which have been equally displayed by the troops of the three nations united under his command.
The termination of the armistice in the North of Europe, and the declaration of war by the Emperor of Austria against France, have been most happily accompanied by a system of cordial union and concert amongst the allied powers.
The effects of this union have even surpassed those expectations, which it was calculated to excite.
By the signal victories obtained over the French armies in Silesia, at Culm, and at Dennevit, the efforts of the enemy to penetrate into the heart of the Austrian and Prussian territories were completely frustrated.
These successes have been followed by a course of operations, combined with so much judgment, and executed with such consummate prudence, vigor and ability, as to have led in their result, not only to the discomfiture of all those projects which the ruler of France had so presumptuously announced on the renewal of the contest, but to the capture and destruction of the greater part of the army under his immediate command.
The annals of Europe afford no example of victories more splendid and decisive than those which have been recently achieved in Saxony. Whilst the perseverance and gallantry displayed by the allied forces, of every description, engaged in this conflict, have exalted to the highest pitch of glory their military character, you will, I am persuaded, agree with me, in rendering the full tribute of applause to those sovereigns and princes, who, in this sacred cause of national independence, have so eminently distinguished themselves as the leaders of the armies of their respective nations.
With such a prospect before you, I am satisfied that I may rely with the greatest confidence on your disposition to enable me to afford the necessary assistance in support of a system of alliance, which originating chiefly in the magnanimous and disinterested views of the emperor of Russia, and followed up as it has been with corresponding energy by the other allied powers, has produced a change the most momentous in the affairs of the continent.
I shall direct copies of the several conventions which I have concluded with the Northern powers, to be laid before you, as soon as the ratifications of them shall have been duly exchanged.
I have further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a treaty of alliance and concert with the Emperor of Austria, and that the powerful league already formed, has received an important addition of force by the declaration of Bavaria against France.
I am confident you will view with particular satisfaction, the renewal of the ancient connexion with the Austrian Government; and that justly appreciating all the value of the accession of that great power to the common cause, you will be prepared, as far as circumstances may permit, to enable me to support his imperial Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the contest.
The war between this country and the U. States of America still continues; but I have the satisfaction to inform you that the measures adopted by the government of the U. S. for the conquest of Canada have been frustrated by the valor of his Majesty's troops, and by the zeal and loyalty of his American subjects.—Whilst Great Britain in conjunction with her allies, is exerting her utmost strength against the common enemy of independent nations it must be matter of deep regret to find an additional enemy in the government of a country, whose real interest in the issue of this great contest must be the same as our own.
It is known to the world that this country was not the aggressor in this war, I have not hitherto seen any disposition on the part of the government of the U. States to close it, of which I could avail myself,

consistently with a due attention to the interests of his Majesty's subjects. I am at all times ready to enter into discussion with that government for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law and with the maritime rights of the British empire.
Gentlemen of the House of Commons.
I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you. I regret the necessity of so large an expenditure, which I am confident however you will judge to be unavoidable, when the extent and nature of our military exertions are considered.
I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as the public service may require.
I congratulate you on the improved and flourishing state of our commerce; & I trust that the abundant harvest which we have received from the bountiful hand of providence during the present year, will afford material relief to his Majesty's people, and produce a considerable augmentation in many branches of the revenue.
MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.
I congratulate you on the decided conviction which now happily prevails throughout so large a portion of Europe, that the war in which the allied powers are engaged against the ruler of France is a war of necessity; and that his views of universal dominion can only be defeated by combined and determined resistance. The public spirit and national enthusiasm which have successively accomplished the deliverance of the Kingdoms of Spain & Portugal, & of the Russian empire, now equally animate the German people; and we may justly entertain the fullest confidence, that the same perseverance on their part will ultimately lead to the same glorious result.—I cannot but deplore most deeply the continuance of this extended warfare, and of all those miseries which the insatiable ambition of the ruler of France has so long inflicted upon Europe.—No disposition to require from France sacrifices of any description, inconsistent with her honour or just pretensions as a nation, will ever be, on my part, or on that of his Majesty's allies, an obstacle to peace.—The restoration of that great blessing, upon principles of justice and equality has never ceased to be my anxious wish; but I am fully convinced that it can only be obtained by a continuance of those efforts which have already delivered so large a part of Europe from the power of the enemy.
To the firmness and perseverance of this country these advantages may in a great degree be ascribed. Let this consideration animate us to new exertions, and we shall thus, I trust, be enabled to bring this long and arduous contest to a conclusion which will be consistent with the Independence of all nations engaged in it, and with the general security of Europe.
A messenger from the Elbe is just arrived, with an account of a fresh victory, gained on the 23d ult. over the enemy.
"They lost 5000 men made prisoners, 25 general officers, and 40 pieces of cannon. This is supposed to be a victory over Davoust. This intelligence comes also from the Wezer as well as the Elbe."
Globe.
Land for Sale.
The subscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 14th of January next, his farm on the south side of Severn River, containing 43½ acres of well improved land, as to buildings, orchards, &c.
About one half of said farm is cleared arable land, the balance in wood.
Any person desirous of seeing said farm or the outlines or boundaries of the same will have them shown by applying to the subscriber, on the head of Severn.
The above described land is situated directly on the River Severn, five miles from Annapolis.
AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.
January 1, 1814.
NOTICE.
The subscribers having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Ball, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.
Sarah Ball, } Admr.
Benjamin Welch, }
December 29.

When these pay rolls were forwarded to this department, they were rejected, because the law did not authorize their employment. As, however, in any similar emergency, the services of our fellow-citizens of other states might be of essential benefit to us, the propriety of authorising their acceptance, and an allowance to them of the pay and rations given to our own militia, is respectfully submitted.
In acting upon the subject, the legislature will of course take into consideration the propriety of directing payment to those who have already been in our service. Most of them were employed in Cecil county, at a time when the enemy was there in considerable force, and the most honourable testimony has been borne to their good conduct.
We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most ob't. serv'ts,
LEV. WINDER.
Which was read, and on motion by Mr. Wilson, referred to the committee on that part of the former communication of the executive, which relates to the defenceless and unprotected situation in which the state has been left by the General Government, the calamities of the war, and the means of defence.
The clerk of the senate delivers the following resolution.
Resolved, That the Governor and Council cause an index to be made to all acts and resolutions of the General Assembly passed since the year seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, with references to the sessions, chapters and sections, and that the same be printed, bound up, and distributed, with such of the acts of the present session as are required to be furnished to the several courts and judges thereof.
By order
THOMAS ROGERS, Clk.
Which was read.
Adjourned.

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