

long 152 feet

"Nor polish'd marble emulate thy face,  
"Yet shall thy grave with rising flow'rs be  
drest,  
"And the green turf lie lightly on thy  
breast:  
"There shall the morn her earliest tears  
bestow;  
"There the first roses of the year shall  
blow;  
"While angels with their silver wings  
o'ershed.  
"The ground now sacred by their reliques  
made."

Frequently, while mixing among the gay  
would Philander become absorbed in sor-  
row, and in spite of his endeavors, a tear  
would some times steal from his eye and  
roll down his manly cheek. Even years  
were not sufficient to dispel this occasional  
gloom.

**BELLEFONTE,**  
SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1814.

"To speak his thoughts—  
Is every Freeman's right."

**HORRID MURDER AND  
ROBBERY.**

It is with painful emotions we are com-  
pelled to relate one of the most daring and  
villainous murders and robberies on record,  
committed in this borough, Mr. Isaac Wells,  
who kept a store in Front, a few doors be-  
low Market street, in which he slept, was  
most inhumanly murdered on Tuesday  
night last. He received a stab below the  
ear, which penetrated through the neck,  
from appearances, while in bed, and was  
afterwards dragged, or by his own exertion  
got over the counter; a handkerchief  
was drawn tight round his neck, no doubt  
to assist in executing the fatal deed. After  
performing this, there was stolen about  
2000 dollars, in bank notes the door locked  
and key taken off. Mr. Well's brother  
who lives on the opposite bank of the river,  
perceived the store closed after breakfast  
the next morning, concluded he was indis-  
posed and came over, when after getting  
in at the window, he was found lying on the  
floor weltering in blood. An inquest was  
held over the body; their verdict was  
"Wilful murder by some unknown hand."  
There has nothing transpired since, tend-  
ing the most remotely to lead to a discove-  
ry of the monster.

His remains were interred on Thursday  
attended by the Masonic Order, and a nu-  
merous concourse of citizens.

ORACLE OF DAUPHIN.

**SUMMARY.**

A gentleman from Vergennes informs  
that Lake Champlain is free from ice, and  
that the British fleet (nine sail) made their  
appearance off Burlington—and were stand-  
ing for Vergennes; that about a thousand  
militia had assembled at Vergennes and  
every preparation was making there and at  
Burlington to give them a warm reception.  
The fleet at Vergennes, the destruction of  
which, was supposed to be their object, is  
thought to be perfectly safe. The fleet on  
Ontario, when completed will consist, of one  
ship of 64 guns, one of 30, one of 28, three  
brigs each 26, one brig of 18 and 4 schoon-  
ers of 2 each, making in the whole 226 guns.  
A letter from a member of congress to his  
friend in Philadelphia says, that articles of  
an armistice, have been agreed upon, and  
will be promulgated in Canada, United  
States and on the coast, on the 15th of May  
next. Another letter from the same source  
received at N. York, states that the reports  
of an armistice being about to take place,  
were correct, that a proposition to that  
purport had been under consideration, but,  
was postponed for the purpose of ascertain-  
ing, whether governor Prevost or any other  
person on our coast is authorised to agree  
upon a maritime as well as a land armistice.  
A part of Col Parberry's regiment station-  
ed on the Potomac, has had a rencontre with  
the British frigate, that came on shore at  
St. Mary's in the Potomac. There has  
not yet come to hand any certain account of  
the result of the action; but it is believed  
that the British were beat off. Eight large  
ships were lately seen N. E. from Cape Ann.  
A gentleman from New Providence states,

that a fleet of 13 sail, with prize Cotten,  
Sugars, Coffee, &c. left there for Bermu-  
da and England, under convoy of the Mo-  
selle and Rifleman brigs, and, that they  
were all armed with American Sailors.  
As there had been no exchange of prisoners  
in the place, and many of them having been  
confined 8 or 10 months, they had it at their  
option to remain prisoners, or navigate the  
above vessels to England; they readily ac-  
cepted the latter; some giving premiums  
for the preference they are to have 30 dols.  
per month; are furnished with pas sports  
from Mr. Lord, or commissary, and a pro-  
tection from the British authorities.

Amotion was made by Mr. Miller of New  
York, to enquire into the manner in which  
the war has been conducted. It was nega-  
tived, yeas 29, Nays 68,

General Wilkinson's late quixotic excu-  
sion into Canada, which from his official ac-  
count would appear to be in strict conform-  
ity to the directions of the secretary at war,  
has, in a late National Intelligence been  
contradicted as contrary to the views of that  
department. A letter from governor Ed-  
wards, to general Harrison, states that the  
North Western indians have recommenced  
hostilities in the territory of Illinois. a de-  
cent is expected upon St. Lewis and that  
the recent alarms, and want of protectors  
are depopulating the territory. The 15th  
section of the militia law requires, that  
all the regimental, staff and commissioned  
officers of the militia within the bounds of  
each regiment, shall be annually disciplin-  
ed for and during the term of 3 successive  
days, to commence on the third Monday of  
October next.—Each and every officer to  
receive one dollar and fifty cents for every  
day's service upon parade for discipline.—  
The Major Generals, Brigadier Generals  
& Brigade Inspectors are to be appointed by  
the governor; each brigade inspector to  
receive annually for his services, clerk  
hire, blank forms and stationary, the sum of  
one hundred and twenty five dollars for eve-  
ry regiment comprehended within his bri-  
gade, to be paid quarterly. Officers to be  
commissioned for seven years, and the mi-  
litia to be divided into ten classes. Sack-  
ets Harbor it is said, is blockaded by the  
British, and the inhabitants were removing  
into the interior. The American plenipo-  
tentiaries, have been met at Gottenburg by  
those of England, and a peace, it is ex-  
pected will shortly be the result. The  
president has ordered to be discharged, on  
parole, all the British officers held as hos-  
tages under the retaliatory system. Some A-  
merican prisoners held in like manner by  
the British in Canada, have also been libe-  
rated. These are flattering indications of a  
pacific and successful negotiation going  
on between the two countries. Lieut. col.  
Croghan, the hero of Sandusky, commands  
at Detroit, &c. at this time. Col. Butler  
being indisposed, is on his way to Kentucky.

If report is to be credited, Maiden is a-  
gain in possession of the British. Our force  
stationed at that post being small, evacua-  
ted the fort and retired on the approach of  
the enemy. His views, it is said in repos-  
sessing himself of Maiden, is to prevent our  
shipping from passing into the upper lake,  
until they can have a naval force completed  
fully competent to contend with us.

A packet from Admiral Cockburn, con-  
taining despatches for our government,  
was received by the commandant at Nor-  
folk on Sunday evening, the 17th inst. 250,  
000 dollars, prize money, have been voted  
to the officers and crews of the victorious  
fleet on lake Erie, and 5000 extra to com-  
modore Perry.

**NEW-YORK.**

A FLAG.

April 21.

Captain Paget, of the Superb, (74,) one of  
Ad. Cockburn's squadron, cruising off Sand-  
dy Hook, sent a flag on shore yesterday,  
the professed object of which was, to as-  
sure Commodore Lewis that no fisher-  
men would be molested by H. B. M's. ves-  
sels of war.

PORTLAND, April 18.

**A LARGE FLEET ON OUR COAST.**

A fleet of eight sail was seen in Ipswich  
bay, on Wednesday last, consisting of ships  
of the line and frigates.

NEW-LONDON, April 2.

The British squadron in the Sound consist  
of a 74, 2 frigates, a sloop of war  
and a brig.—The sloop of war and brig  
were up sound, the others lay off this  
port.

**NORTHERN FRONTIER.**

We learn by a gentleman who left Burling-  
ton on Thursday last, that the report that a  
British squadron had appeared on Lake  
Champlain, was erroneous; and the alarm  
which that report caused had subsided.  
500 Vermont militia, who had assembled at

Vergennes, had been discharged. General  
Wilkinson had left Plattsburg. Seven of  
the men wounded at the battle of La Cole  
had died.

**FROM CANADA.**

Quebec, April 12.

It now appears to be unquestionable that  
an exchange of prisoners will take place in  
a month or two.

Great Britain, in hoarding her seamen,  
instead of sending them where they are  
wanted, acts the part of a miser with his  
guineas. She deals out sailors to the Can-  
adas as tho' they were so many drops of her  
heart's blood;—and so they are.

**MONTREAL.**

April 9.

We understand a ship of 80 guns has  
been laid down at Kingston; the length of  
her Keel it is said to be 182 feet. The  
greatest activity is displayed in the dock  
yard—nothing but a reinforcement of sea-  
men is wanted to insure success on Lake  
Ontario, next campaign.

**RESTRICTIONS IN CANADA.**

Governor Prevost has issued a proclama-  
tion, prohibiting the exportation from Low-  
er Canada, to any country or place whate-  
ver, of wheat, flour, and meal of every kind,  
barley rye, oats, peas, potatoes, biscuit,  
salted pork and beef, until September  
next.

It is with great satisfaction we are ena-  
bled to state, that the public authorities of  
the United States and Great Britain are re-  
laxing in their measures of retaliation. In  
consequence of the indulgence shewn to  
general Winder in the permission granted  
to him by sir George Prevost to return for  
a time to his home, the president immedi-  
ately extended a like indulgence to some  
British officers similarly situated. About  
the period that our executive was thus man-  
ifesting his willingness to keep pace with  
the adversary in acts tending to promote  
the cause of humanity, sir George Prevost,  
without any knowledge of the fact, allowed  
colonel Lewis and Maj. Madison to leave  
Quebec, on parole, for the United States:  
And, in pursuance of the same philantropic  
spirit, the president, we understand, has  
given direction for the discharge, on parole,  
of all the British officers, now in custody as  
hostages, with permission for them to pro-  
ceed to Canada.—Thus, the retaliatory sys-  
tem, which, at its commencement, wore a  
menacing and terrible appearance, is grad-  
ually losing its aspect of ferocity; and in a  
way too, which promises to leave little or  
no irritation on either side. The indul-  
gence granted to the hostages, by the pub-  
lic authorities both in Canada and the Uni-  
ted States, are voluntary acts of benevo-  
lence, and have been sufficiently simultane-  
ous to deprive either government of the  
exclusive merit of having commenced them.

NAT. INTEL.

**FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE  
EXTRA OF TUESDAY AFTERNOON.  
IMPORTANT.**

We have received information, from un-  
questionable authority, that arrange-  
ments have certainly been entered into on  
the subject of an armistice, and that it is  
TRUE.—This armistice either has been, or  
will shortly be, completed. The British  
squadron have retired from the bay, and hos-  
tilities are to be suspended both by land  
and sea, within the maritime jurisdiction of  
the United States. No further particulars  
have been received—when they are, they  
shall be immediately given to the public.

Sir J. L. Yeo is appointed British na-  
val commander in chief on the Canadian  
Lakes.

**PRIVATEERING ON LAKE CHAM-  
PLAIN.**

The private armed boat Alert, Catlin mas-  
ter of Burlington, has captured and brought  
into that port, a British vessel, loaded with  
furs.

NAT. ADV.

GEN. WILKINSON it is now said, is to be  
tried by a court martial, which is to assem-  
ble at the south end of Lake George. Col.  
King one of the members, has repaired thi-  
ther, and a gentleman writes from Platts-  
burg, April 13—General Wilkinson in-  
forms me that he will leave the command  
to Gen M' Comb on the 15th inst. proba-  
bly to repair there also.

Albany Argus.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) April 17.

This day arrived, Swedish ship Prins  
Carl Jean, capt. Oberg, 63 days from Lon-  
don, and five from Bermuda, in ballast,

where she put in. captain Oberg, left Ber-  
muda on Monday, last and informs us, that  
a ship arrived there on Sunday, (the day  
before he sailed) 85 days from England,  
captain Oberg was informed by the captain  
that he brought London papers to the 1st  
of March, and that they stated, there had  
been a severe battle between the French  
and the allied armies in France, that the al-  
lies were defeated with considerable loss,  
and had retreated about 90 miles. The  
captain also informed, that in consequence  
of the arrival of the Bramble, the expedition  
fitted out for America, had been suspended,  
and that the general opinion of the mer-  
chants in England, was, that a peace would  
speedily take place between America and  
Great Britain. The above are all the  
particulars captain O. was enabled to ob-  
tain.

**BUFFALO,**

April 5.

Buffalo Village, which once adorned the  
shores of Erie, and was prostrated by the en-  
emy, is now rising again—several buildings  
are already completed—and contracts for  
20 or 30 more are made, and many of  
them in considerable forwardness. A Brick  
Company has been organized, by an associa-  
tion of the most enterprising and public spi-  
rited citizens, with a sufficient capital, for  
the purpose of rendering the price of Brick  
so reasonable that the principal streets may  
be built up of that article. All that is re-  
quired to re-establish Buffalo in its former  
prosperity, are ample remuneration from  
government, and peace: peace, if not ob-  
tained by negotiation, must be obtained by  
a vigorous and successful prosecution of the  
war.

Buffalo had its charms—the situation, the  
prospect, and the general health of the in-  
habitants, to which we may add, the activity  
and enterprise of the trade, the public spir-  
it of the citizens, and the state of society,  
all conspired to render it a chosen spot,  
for the man of business or of pleasure.

GAZ.

**COMMENTARY ON THE LATE  
FOREIGN NEWS.**

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The late report, via Bermuda, about the  
defeat and retreat of the allies, has been  
received, we think, with more credit than  
it deserves. There is a constant influx of  
false and contradictory rumours in England,  
among which we remember the arrival  
of the Essex in America with a million of  
prize money! And there are, besides, ma-  
ny newspapers disaffected to the govern-  
ment, which catch at any thing favorable to  
Bonaparte. We ought therefore, to assure  
ourselves first, of the report having actual-  
ly brought to Bermuda, & then, of the source  
from which it originally came, before we  
can permit ourselves to reason for a mo-  
ment upon the supposed defeat. There are  
facts, officially known to the world, which  
are better than any private information, and  
which are totally at variance with any sup-  
position to the disadvantage of the allies.  
By the late arrival from Paris, up to the 9th  
of February, we are certain that Bonaparte  
had then no army numerous enough to en-  
gage the allies in a general battle; it is  
morally therefore impossible that in a few  
days he could have mustered such an army.  
He might possibly have increased his num-  
ber by detachments from Soult, put this  
would be reflected on the wisdom of Lord  
Wellington who would not permit Soult to  
send such detachments with impunity; and  
we are not inclined to adopt this hypothe-  
sis. Besides if the allies were defeated, and  
retreated 90 miles, the time required for  
these operations would scarcely allow them  
to be known in London before March 1, up  
to which it is said the papers were brought  
to Bermuda. As for the pretended firing  
on the French coast; it might have been oc-  
casioned by the approach of the British  
ships in the channel, which is often the  
case. At all events it can have no connex-  
ion with the supposed defeat of the allies,  
as the firing was announced in London  
on the 11th of February, and on the 9th,  
which is our last from Paris, there was not  
the smallest appearance of an engagement  
as the hostile armies were not even near e-  
nough for such a purpose. Who can believe  
that from the 9th to 10th a great battle  
could be fought, and news of its result al-  
ready be conveyed to the coast. The ut-  
most that we can allow for this report, is,  
that it may have originated in the repulse  
of some small corps or in the retreat of the  
advanced bodies, who kept ahead near 40  
miles, and on meeting with any considera-  
ble force, would naturally fall back upon  
the main army. To put our readers more  
on their guard against any rumours or edi-  
torial assertions in the London newspapers,  
we beg them to remember the Courier's  
comments upon the supposed desertion of  
the allies; we then had no hesitation in de-  
nouncing these comments as the IPSE DIXIT  
of the editor, and opposed every idea, so  
generally entertained, of their having em-  
anated from the official source. The subse-  
quent events have completely verified all we  
said upon that occasion.