

as a spy, proves to have been the butcher of the ship, and there is no doubt he is a deserter.

On the 18th instant there were but few troops at Halifax. Among them was the York regiment, about 1000 strong, consisting entirely of Germans, and clad in a green uniform.

A boat from Eastport, with major Putnam and his officers, arrived at Portland on Sunday.

New York, August 10.

THE ENEMY REINFORCED.

Reinforcements have arrived in the mouth of Long Island Sound. Our informant counted, on Sunday, in Gardiners Bay, 2 ninety gun ships, 4 seventy-fours, 4 frigates and one brig--total 11 sail. Other accounts increase the number by smaller vessels, to 15 sail in the neighborhood and off New London. There was no transports or troops on board the shipping, the crews of which were sickly and were to be landed at Montaux Point, it was said to the number of 500 or 600 to recover and recruit.

Whether the ships were direct from Europe, or gathered from other parts of our coast was not yet known. [Montaux is common pasture for about 1500 cattle, 1400 sheep, and 200 horses, belonging to the citizens of East Hampton, and would furnish refreshment for the well, as well as the sick, if not removed by the owners.]

We understand the gallant commodore Perry, is to superintend the equipping of the Java, to which he is appointed to command.

DEFENCE OF MARYLAND.

We learn, from a source entitled to full credit, that the commander of this district, brigadier general Winder, has called into service 3000 of the drafted militia, to be stationed near Bladensburg. He has also, authority from the secretary of war, in case of exigency, to call in from the adjacent counties of Pennsylvania 5000 in addition; who are already in readiness to march at a moment's notice. These with gen. Stansbury's brigade, the regulars and the Baltimore volunteers, will form a force of 15,000 men, that can meet the enemy at any one point between Washington and Baltimore, in a few hours.

Balt. Pat.

We understand the President of the U. States has conferred brevet rank on the following gallant soldiers for their distinguished merit in the present campaign in Upper Canada.

Brig. Gen. W. Scott, Maj. Gen.

[Col.]

Major H. Leavenworth, 9th inf. Lieut.

Major T. S. Jessup, 25th inf. Lieut. col.

Major J. McNeal, 11th inf. Lieut. col.

Captain T. Crooker, 9th inf. maj.

Captain T. Harrison, artillery maj.

Captain L. Austin, 46th inf. aid to maj. gen. Brown, maj.

Fist lieut. W. J. Worth, 23d inf. aid to gen. Scott, captain.

Second lieut. G. Watts, dragoons, do. do. first lieut.

Lieut. Col. G. E. Mitchell, of artillery, has received the brevet rank of col. for his defence of Oswego.

Major. D. Appling, 1st rifle regiment Lieut. col. for his gallant enterprise in capturing the whole of the enemy's force at Sandy Creek.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amelia, to his friend in Charleston, dated Amelia, July 10.

"The most alarming news has reached us concerning the inhabitants of Cuba. Ferdinand VII having refused to adopt the new constitution the people of Spain rose against him. The army is in his favor--When this news reached the Havanna, the people were exasperated with the king, every store in the place was shut up, mobs collected every where, abusing Ferdinand and committing every species of depredation--and

plunder was the order of the day!--The most alarming scene that could possibly be imagined was witnessed. How this will terminate God only knows!"

BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA.

Copy of a letter from Capt. L. Austin, aid to Gen. Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, Buffalo,
29th July, 1814.

I have the honor of addressing you by desire of gen. Brown, who is now confined by wounds received in a severe and desperate engagement with the enemy, on the afternoon and night of the 25th inst.

Our army had fallen back to Chippewa. The enemy collecting every regiment from Burlington and York, and meeting with no opposition on Lake Ontario, transported by water to Fort George, troops from Kingston and even Prescott, which enabled them to bring against us a force vastly superior, under the command of lieutenant General Drummond and major general Riall. They were met by us near the falls of Niagara, where a most severe conflict ensued. The enemy disputed the ground with resolution, yet were driven from every position they attempted to hold. We stormed his batteries directly in front and took possession of all his artillery, notwithstanding his immense superiority both in numbers and position, he was completely defeated and our troops remained on the battleground without any interruption. As however, both General Brown and Scott had received severe wounds, almost every chief of battalion disabled, and our men quite exhausted, it was thought prudent to retire to our encampment, which was done in good order,--our wounded having first been removed.

Major general Riall, with the Aid de Camp of lieutenant general Drummond and about twenty other officers, with two hundred privates, are taken prisoners.

The loss on both sides is immense--but no account has yet been returned. The Aid and brigade major of general Scott are both severely wounded, and captain Spencer, an aid of general Brown, most probably dead, having received two balls through his body. Both general Brown and Scott are on this side confined by their wounds. General Ripley commands on the other.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

L. AUSTIN, A. D. Camp.

Hon. Secretary of War.

Washington,

P S--General Brown received his wounds at the same instant during a late part of the action, but still continued to keep his horse until exhausted by the loss of blood. This probably has rendered his wounds more painful than they would otherwise have been.

We understand from private letters that general Brown's wounds are, the one in his shoulder, in the upper part of the thigh. General Scott has also two wounds--in the shoulder and leg. On the other side, lieutenant Gen Drummond is wounded, it is said dangerously and general Riall in the arm.

Wilkesbarre, August 5.

Monday, last was a day of unusual excitement in our village. The United States troops, enlisted in this vicinity, were under orders to march. The parting of friends, and the separation of husbands from wives was in no little degree affecting, and this painful feeling was in some cases heightened by the opinion, whether well or ill founded I pretend not to say, that some of the soldiers had not been very fairly attached to the service.

A sergeant by the name of Brack, conspicuous for his knowledge of discipline, and more so by his severity to the soldiers, in the course of Sunday, broke his sword over the head of a Mr. Cook, a soldier, and severely wounded him in the arm. Brack was justly turned into the ranks--but the next morning restored to his shoulder.

knots and marched off with the troops as sergeant.

During the forenoon after the troops had marched the whole town was thrown into confusion. A man by the name of M'Wiggen was said to have enlisted. He protested he had not. Force was used to send him after the troops. He used his stick with such effect that he cleared himself but was again taken, put on horseback under a guard, an officer by his side, having two pistols and marched off. To see a citizen thus compelled to march who solemnly declared he was not an enlisted soldier, awakened feelings in most bosoms that saw it worthy of freemen. The citizens gathered round. A HABEAS CORPUS was obtained--The military were forcing the man along as fast as possible, when a number of spirited citizens, stepped before the cavalcade and stopped it. The officer presented his pistol to their breast, and threatened to blow them through. One of them seeing Judge Fell, called upon him to interfere that the man might have a legal hearing. The Judge in the name of the commonwealth ordered them to stop. The Habeas Corpus was served. The question was tried before Judge Gibson and M'Wiggen discharged.

As Monday was a day of agitation and alarm--Tuesday was a day of fearful gloom and sorrow. Mr Dixon, a civil, inoffensive, but feeble man, who had enlisted and was marching out with the troops, was killed on the mountain by sergeant Black Dixon, it is said, complained of fatigue and lingered behind the rest. Brack sent for him and he did not come. Brack went back, cut himself a stick, and beat poor Dixon on the head, and kicked him in the sides, till, as he afterwards complained, his toes were sore. Dixon was put in a waggon and died very soon. The people went after him yesterday to bring him in, but he was so bruised he had become too putrid.--He has left a wife and four children to mourn for him. An inquest was held on the body--Verdict, "Wilful Murder" Brack is confined in jail.

GEORGE HENNING,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

(Late from Harrisburg.)

Respectfully informs the citizens of Bellefonte and its vicinity, that he has lately commenced business in the above line, in the House formerly occupied by Mr Thomas Beatty, as a store, immediately adjoining the store of Mr Cambridge, where he will make according to order, all descriptions of Hats, in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

Those who may please to favor him with their custom may depend upon having their work executed with the greatest punctuality and despatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Bellefonte, August 6, 1814.

SPECIAL COURT

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, passed the 28th March, 1814, entitled, "An Act authorizing the holding of Special Courts in the Counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Centre," the President of the eight judicial district (the Hon. SETH CHAPMAN,) has appointed a Special Court, to be held in Centre County, on Monday the 10th day of October next, and to continue one week; for the trial of all causes, now pending in the Common Pleas of Centre County, in which the Hon Judge Walker is concerned in interest, or was of council before his appointment.

J. G. LOWREY, Prot.

Bellefonte, August 6, 1814.

LAWS OF 1814.

The quota for Centre, Clearfield and McKean counties, of the laws passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their last session, are received, to be distributed to the several officers entitled to copies. The judges of the Court, Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the several townships, will please to apply personally as receipts must be taken for the delivery thereof.

JOHN G. LOWREY, Prot.

Prothonotary's Office,
Bellefonte, August 4, 1814.

An Ordinance, to extend all ordinances heretofore passed by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte to the town of Smithfield, and other purposes.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the due promulgation of this Ordinance, all ordinances heretofore passed by the Town Council of the said Borough, that are now in force be, and the same are hereby extended to the town of Smithfield, and the other parts of Spring creek township, that were annexed to the said Borough, by an act of the Legislature, at their last session.

SEC. 2. And be it ordained, That, that part of all ordinances heretofore passed by the said Town Council, making it the duty of the first named of the Council to act in a judicial capacity, in the absence inability to act, or otherwise, of the burghess, be and the same is hereby repealed. Passed into an ordinance July 15, 1814.

ANDREW GREGG,
ELISHA MOORE,
CONSTANS CURTIN,
JNO. RANKIN,
JOS. MILES,
JAS STEEL,
EVAN MILES.

Council.

Attest--ELISHA MOORE, Clk.

FOR SALE,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THAT NOTED

TAVERN STAND

Where the subscriber now lives, situate in the town of Newry, Huntingdon county, on which are erected a large two story Log Dwelling House, 50 by 36 feet, neatly weatherboarded and painted white. The house is finished in the neatest manner, a room of which is now occupied as a Store; to which is attached a good Kitchen, and a well of excellent water in the yard. On the premises there are a neat One Story Log building which has been occupied as a Distillery, a good Stable, and a large frame Shed, 50 feet in length.

ALSO,

A large two story Log House, 36 by 30 feet, situate in said town, opposite the above property, to which is attached a large frame Kitchen, making a front of nearly 80 feet in length, with good Stabling; this house is also well calculated for public business.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

July 5, 1814.

CENTRE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be directed to pay in Ten Dollars on each share by them held, viz; Five Dollars on or before the 22d day of August, and a further sum of five dollars on or before the 19th day of September next; which payments will complete twenty dollars on each share.

By order of the Board.

JNO. NORRIS, Cashier.

Bellefonte, July 11, 1814.

Causes for trial at August term, 1814, in at the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county.

R. McNeely vs Miles, Dunlop & Miles
Fench Coxie vs John Fugate,
S. White's divis. vs. David Evans.
Tho. Grant vs. Richards & Farson.
David Lenox vs. C. Doner.
John Miles & al. vs. G. Knox.
John Dunlop vs. Leonard Peters.
Tho. Burnside vs. Bodine & Whitacre.
J. Richardson vs. Patrick Linn,
J. Nixon's Ex'rs vs. J. Gardner, & al.
Sam. Harvey vs. A. Mahon,
Charles Huston vs. William Moore,
David Love vs. Kerr & Gerhart.
R. Curtin, Sh'ff. vs. J. Alexander
R. Barber & al. vs. Miller & Harshberger
Philip Benner vs. William Tate.
Wm. Riddle vs. Glenn & Sherch.
J. M'Nail vs. Casper Richards.
John Penn, jun. vs. A. Allison.
W. Goodfellow vs. Jos. Boone.
C. Evans vs. Andrew Linn.
W. Swanzy vs. John Wilson & al.
Same vs. Thomas Wilson.
Tousey for Ogden vs. J. Shaw.
John Miles vs. J. Taylor.
A. Robinson & wife vs. J. Stephenson,
James Milnor vs. M. Thompson,