

place, directly from commodore Macdonough, and put on paper on the spot, and may be relied on as correct, so far as his indefatigable attention to the wounded, and the burial of the dead, and the fidelity of the British officers, have enabled him to ascertain the facts.

British.				
	Guns.	Men.	Killed.	Wounded.
Large ship,	39	300	50	60
Brig,	16	120	20	30
Sloop, formerly Eagle,				
11	50	8	10	
Sloop, do. Growler,				
11	40	6	10	
11 gun boats,	19	550		
Total,	93	1050	83	110

*2 probably sunk.

Several of the gun-boats struck; but the sinking state of the large vessels required the assistance of the men in our galleys, so that not being able to take possession of them they were able to save themselves by flight.

American.				
	Guns.	Men.	Killed.	Wounded.
Saratoga, ship,	26	210	25	30
Eagle, brig,	20	120	13	27
Ticonderoga, sch'r.				
17	110	6	6	
Prede, sloop,	7	30	1	1
10 gun-boats,	16	350	3	3
Total,	86	820	49	67

The British officers killed were commodore Downie and three lieutenants, &c. the American officers killed were lieutenants Gamble and Stansbury, the latter of whom were knocked over board and not found, and sailing, master Carter.

The British officers taken are captain Pring and 6 or 8 lieutenants. The wounded have been paroled and sent by a flag vessel to the Isle aux Noix.

On Wednesday the 13th inst. the interment of the American and British officers who fell in the late memorable battle, took place in a manner to do honor to the bravery with which they defended their respective flags.

From the BURLINGTON SENTINEL Sept 16.
Head-Quarters, Plattsburgh, Sept. 14, 1814.
GENERAL ORDERS.

The governor general of the Canadas and commander in chief of the British forces in North America, having invaded the territories of the United States, with the avowed purpose of conquering the country as far as Crown Point and Ticonderoga, there to winter his forces with a view to further conquest, brought with him a powerful army and flotilla—an army amounting to 14,000 men, completely equipped, and accompanied by a numerous train of artillery and all the engines of war—men who had conquered in France, Spain, Portugal, the Indies, and in various parts of the globe and led by the most distinguished generals of the British army. A flotilla also, superior to ours in vessels, men and guns, had determined at once to crush us both by land and by water.

The governor general, after boasting of what he would do, and endeavoring to dissuade the loyal inhabitants of the U. S. from their allegiance, by threats and promises, as set forth in his proclamation and orders, fixed his head-quarters at the village of Champlain, to organize his army, & settle the government of his intended conquests. On the second day of the month he marched from Champlain, and on the 5th appeared before the village of Plattsburgh, with his whole army, and the 11th, the day fixed for the general attack, the flotilla arrived.

The enemy's flotilla, at 8 in the morning passed Cumberland head, and at 9 engaged our flotilla at an anchor in the bay off the town fully confident of crushing in an instant the whole of our naval force; but the gallant commodore Macdonough, in the short space of two hours, obliged their large vessels to strike their colors, whilst the galleys saved themselves by flight. This glorious achievement was in full view of the several forts, and the American forces had the satisfaction of witnessing the victory. The British was also posted on the surrounding heights, that it could not but behold the interesting struggle for dominion on the lake. At the same hour the fleet engaged the enemy opened his batte-

time to cross the Saranac at 3 different points to assault the works. At the upper fort he was met by the militia and volunteers, and after repeated attempts was driven back with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. At the bridge, near the village he was repulsed by the pickets and the brave riflemen under captain Grovenor and lieuts. Hamilton and Riley; at the bridge in the town he was foiled by the guards, block houses, and the artillery of the forts, served by capt. Alexander Brooks, capt. Richards & Smith, & lieuts. Mountford, Smyth, and Cromwell. The enemy's fire was returned with effect from our batteries, and by sunset we had the satisfaction to silence 7 batteries which he had erected, and to see his columns retiring to their camps, beyond the reach of our guns.

Thus beaten by land and water, the governor withdrew his artillery and raised the siege; at 9 at night sent off his heavy baggage under cover of the darkness, retreated with his whole army towards Canada, leaving his wounded on the field, and a vast quantity of bread, flour and beef, which he had not time to destroy, besides a quantity of bombshells, shot, flints, and ammunition of all kinds, which remained at the batteries, and lie concealed in the ponds and rivers. As soon as his retreat was discovered, the light troops, volunteers, and militia, were in pursuit, and followed as far as Chazy, capturing several dragoons and soldiers, besides covering the escape of hundreds of deserters, who continued still to be coming in. A violent storm and continual fall of rain prevented the brave volunteers and militia from further pursuit.

Thus have the attempts of the invader been frustrated by a regular force of only fifteen hundred men, a brave and active body of militia of the state of New York, under general Mooers, and volunteers of the respectable and patriotic citizens of Vermont, led by general Strong and other gentlemen of distinction. The whole not exceeding 2500 men.

The British forces now being either expelled or captured, the services of the volunteers and militia may be dispensed with.

The general, in the name of the United States, thanks the volunteers and militia for their distinguished services, and wishes them a happy return to their families and friends.

ALEXANDER MACOMB.

New York, Sept. 13.

A gentleman from Burlington who left there on Wednesday, informs, that governor Prevost, with his army, had effected his retreat, without receiving any material check subsequent to general Macomb's communication, which we published yesterday.

Gen. Izard, and suit, had arrived at Sackett's Harbor, where 50 row boats carrying one long gun each, and capable of taking on board 150 men each were ready. An attack on Kingston or Fort George was contemplated.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Erie, September 9, 1814.

"The United States brigs Lawrence and Niagara, and schooners Lady Prevost and Porcupine left this place last week for Fort Erie; the post rider from Buffalo informs me, that on Wednesday morning last one of the brigs and the two schooners had dropped down near the enemy's principal battery, and after cannonading about an hour and a half, succeeded in completely silencing the battery, without any apparent damage to the vessels.

"I expect that under cover of the vessels our troops will march out and remove the guns.

Gen. Peter B. Porter is appointed by the governor of New York a major general, by brevet of the militia of that state, for the gallantry displayed by him on the northern frontier during the present campaign.

INVASION OF THE WEST.

Our most important post on the U. Mississippi, has fallen into the hands of the invaders. The British colonel McCay, with 200 regulars and Michigan Fencibles and 800 Indians, invested the Fort at Prairie du Chien on the 17th July.—After a siege and cannonade of two days, terms of capitulation were agreed to, and the garrison surrendered on the 20th, having five wounded. Conditions: The garrison to be protected from the Indians; have their private pro-

servants exchanged. The fortress being attached by the British army on land, their boats on the river, and the people of the village, was under the necessity of surrendering for want of supplies, as was the judgement of a Council of War (lieutenant Perkins, commandant, captain G. Kinnerly, aid to governor Clark, and J. Kinnerly.)

The garrison had no surgeon to dress the wounded, and are on their way down the St. Louis. Prairie du Chien is at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ouisconsin rivers, 500 miles above the Ohio, and about west from Detroit and Niagara.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

Forty Thousand
ACRES OF LAND.

To be sold low for Cash, or given on improvement Leases, for Seven years.

SITUATED in the counties of Warren, Erie, Crawford, Venango, Butler, Cambria and Clearfield. The greater part of those Lands are of an excellent quality, in good settlements and for which sufficient titles will be given. The remainder not so good, held by commissioners titles.—For further particulars apply to Henry Hurst, sheriff, Meadville, Jacob Meckling, Proth. Butler, Phil. Noon Esq. Ebensburg, or to the subscriber.

Who has also for Sale

433 Acres in Huntingdon Township in the West end of Kishaquequillas Valley, adjoining Land of Ja. Lantz, John Brown, and others.

300 Acres on the East side of Stone Creek, adjoining the Farms of Nathan Gosage and Daniel Brown, 5 miles from Huntingdon, and

333 Acres, in Centre County, near Tussey Furnace, of which upwards of 100 acres are cleared—possession to be had on the first of April next.

Apply to Wm. Orbinson, Esq. Huntingdon, or the owner at Marshalls Mill.

If there are any claims against said Lands, it is requested they be made known; and if any conceive the subscriber to be indebted to them, they are desired to present their accounts for payment.

SAMUEL MAXWELL.

September 30, 1814.

LAND FOR SALE,

A body of 24 contiguous tracts of Land containing in the whole near ten thousand acres situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county, adjoining what has been called the "Officers Land," about 4 miles from Baldeagle creek, on the north side thereof, and on the east side of Beech creek, within a few miles of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, in what is called Tingascoutack Valley. There is a mine of Iron ore on this body of Land, which most probably would be encouraging to the establishment of Iron Works. It is well watered with excellent Springs, and streams suitable for works of the above description.—There is likewise on the land a good variety of sawing timber. It is tolerably level, and handsome, good Farms may be made with a good proportion of meadow. It will be sold altogether at a moderate price, or in single tracts. For terms enquire of CADWALLADER EVANS, No. 60, North 8th street Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Baldeagle valley, spring township, Center County, near Bellefonte.

WILLIAM FISHER.

N. B. All taxes are paid, the land has been patented 20 years since—and the title without dispute. 32n*tf.

LOST.

AT, or near Mr. Kerr's Tavern at Potter's Mill, in Penns Valley, in August last; a pair of Saddlegags, not blacked—containing some summer cloths, a pair of shoes and some papers. The papers can be of no use but to the owner. Whoever has found them, or has them in keeping, shall be welcome to the Saddlegags and clothing, or their full value thereof, on delivering the deeds and papers to John Kerr, aforesaid, or to Mr. Miles, Innkeeper at Bellefonte.

September 28, 1814.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, an apprentice to the Printing business. Enquire at this Office. September 24, 1814.

BLANKS FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

Monday the 17th day of October next, the Militia who served a six months tour of duty under Colonel Rees Hill, the additional pay allowed by the State of Pennsylvania.

Commanding officers of companies are requested to present their Rolls certified on Honour, and countersigned by the Col.

September 1, 1814.

SALE OF LAND.

By order of the Orphans Court of Centre County, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises on Saturday the fifteenth day of October next, a certain Messuage and Lot of ground in the Township of Potter and County aforesaid, the property that was of the late Christian Ulrich, deceased. One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the remainder in two equal yearly payments.—Due attendance will be given by JOHN BENNER, Adm'r.

Certified by

WM. PÉTRIRIN, Clerk, O. C.
September 17, 1814. 31n*tf.

FIFTY DOLLARS

REWARD.

Deserted from the Rendezvous at Bellefonte, this day, (Tuesday 20th September) between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. an enlisted Soldier in the 4th Regiment of Riflemen, who calls himself

WILLIAM BROWN,

Twenty one years old, about 5 feet 9 1/2 inches high, light complexion, fair hair, blue eyes, and by profession it is believed, a House Carpenter. He states that he served his apprenticeship at Shippensburg, in this state, and that his father resides about three miles from Carlisle. He is supposed to be an artful fellow, and strong suspicions are entertained of his honesty.

The clothing he took with him were a Rifle Cap complete, Rifle Frock and a pair of white cotton Pantaloons furnished by the United States. From the information I have been able to obtain, it is certain that he has a citizen's Long Coat with him, with plated buttons. The colour of the Coat it is believed, is a dark brown.

He had also in his possession, a few hours before he was missed, two double-cased silver watches; the one old fashioned, and attached to the other a square silver key, with the initials J. M. engraved on it, and it is supposed Bedford notes to the amount of 30 or 40 dollars.

Persons are cautioned against aiding or harboring said deserter, as the law will be strictly enforced against them.

It is to be hoped that all good citizens will make use of some exertions to ensure his apprehension, for in times like the present, the crime of desertion ought to be ranked amongst those of the blackest cast; and, independent of this, certainly no friend of his country can countenance such presumptuous fraud.

I will, with pleasure, give the above reward for his apprehension, and all reasonable charges shall be paid, if delivered to me here, or to any other officer belonging to the Army of the United States.

The law against harboring deserters runs thus:

"Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That every person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier, in the service of the United States, to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year."

WM. G. GREEN, CAPT.

4th U. S. Rifle Regiment.

Bellefonte, 20th September, 1814.

NOTICE.

A. COBURN Respectfully Informs the Citizens of Bellefonte & its vicinity, that he will open a School for teaching Church Music this season, if he meets with encouragement.—He tenders his thanks to his friends for the very liberal encouragement heretofore received.—He wishes to open Schools in Lewistown and Huntingdon, if the citizens of those towns should be in want of a Teacher of Church Music; having been for several years engaged in teaching vocal Music he flatters himself he would be able to give satisfaction to his Patrons.

A. Coburn will tune and new string Piano Fortes.
Bellefonte Sept. 15, 1814.