LOST, on Thursday morning, in the neighbourhood of the Admiralty, a large BROWN and WHITE PUPPY DOG; the face more than half white. Whoever brings him to Mr. Thomas's, butcher, Charing-cross, will receive A GUINEA REWARD.

NEELE'S ELEGANT QUARTO IMPERIAL ATLAS.—This day is published, price 1l. 1s. Part I. containing 19 plates, (to be continued every two months), handsomely coloured and hotpressed, of

NEELE'S GENERAL ATLAS. This work will extend to four parts, and will comprise a complete set of maps, compiled from the best authorities, improved by valuable Original Documents, and embracing all the recent Discoveries of Circumnavigators and Travellers. Those countries which are most interesting (particularly the European States) will be given each on four pages, forming together, the full size of a sheet of Imperial without the inconvenience of folding. Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, Paternoster-row; and S. and G. Neele, 352, Strand.

DISTRESS IN GERMANY.—About eight years ago, the calamities occasioned by the war in different provinces of Germany gave rise to a Subscription, and the formation of a Committee in London, to relieve the distresses on the Continent.

By the generosity of the British Public, and with the aid of several respectable Foreigners resident in this country, the sum of nearly 50,000l. was remitted to the Continent, which reached multitudes of individuals and families from the extremity of distress, and the very brink of ruin.

The Committee received, both from Germany and Sweden, the most satisfactory documents, testifying that the various sums which had been transmitted, had been received and conscientiously distributed: but at no period since the existence of this Committee, has the mass of every kind of misery been so great, in the country to which their attention was first directed. Never has the cry of the distressed Germans for help been so urgent, their appeal to British benevolence so pressing, as in the present moment. Who could read the reports of the dreadful conflicts which have taken place in Germany, during the last eventful year; of the many sanguinary battles fought in Silesia, Lusatia, Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, and other parts; and peruse the melancholy details of sufferings almost unexampled in the annals of history, without the most lively emotions? Who could hear of so many thousands of families barbarously driven from Hamburgh, in the midst of a severe winter; of so many villages burnt, cities pillaged, whole principalities desolated, and not glow with ardent desire to assist in relieving distress so multifarious and extensive?

To the alleviation of sufferings so dreadful; to the rescue of our fellow-men, who are literally ready to perish, the views of this Committee are exclusively directed.

Many well-authenticated afflicting details of the present distress having been, on the 14th, on the 18th, on the 28th, on the 31st of January, and on the 1st of February, 1814, laid before the Committee, it was immediately resolved, in reliance on the liberality of the British public, to remit, by those posts, £11,300 to respectable persons, with directions to form Committees of Distribution at the several places mentioned.

Amount already advertised	£7,862 12 0

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Copied on the 3d of February, 1814, from the Subscription Book at Lloyd's Coffee-house.

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Subscriptions received at the Bars of the City of London Tavern: Lloyd's Coffee-house; Stock Exchange; and at all the Bankers in town and country.

R. H. MARTIN, }
LUKE HOWARD } Secretaries.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst. Mrs. Tho. Bush, Mark-lane, of a daughter.

Wednesday night last, Mrs. Percival White, Millman-street, of a still-born child.

On Tuesday morning, at his house, Sun-tavern-fields, the lady of Jacob Sims, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Camberwell, Surrey, on the 3d of January, Alex. Paul, Esq. of Erdington-cottage, Warwickshire, to Mrs. Frances Richmond Smyth, of Parliament-street, Westminster.

Also, on the 25th of Nov. last, Dr. Adam Paul, of Jamaica, youngest brother of Mr Paul, of Erdington-cottage, to Jessie, only daughter of Thomas M'Kenzie, Esq. of Stonkesfield, Port Morant, Jamaica.

On Tuesday last, at St. Michael's, by the Rev. Thomas Wingfield, Edward Tryon, Esq. late of Jamaica, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Belgrave, Esq. of Stamford.

DIED.

On the 1st inst. in the 65th year of her age, much beloved and regretted, Jane Greenwood, widow, of Greenfield-street, one of the Society of Friends.

On the 27th ult. Mr. Thomas Harrison, of St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, aged 64 years, son of the late Mr. John Harrison, of Wendover, Bucks.

On Tuesday morning, the 1st of February, at the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Daniel, Chichester, Sussex, universally lamented, Major Anthony Greene, of the Bengal Artillery, and late Secretary to the Military Board, Calcutta.

On Sunday evening, the 30th of January, at his house at Dover, Peter Pector, Esq. in his 91st year.

On the 9th of December last, in the 26th year of his age, Captain George Stewart, of the 42d regiment, while in action with the enemy at Bayonne. He is to the army, the loss of a most excellent officer; to those who knew him, that of a most sincere and valuable friend.

On Saturday morning, after an illness of a few days, in the 97th year of her age, Mrs. Katherine Long, the last surviving sister of the late Walter Long, Esq. of South Wraxhall, in the county of Wilts. By the death of this truly pious and deservedly venerated character, the poor and unfortunate have suffered an irreparable loss; the greatest luxury of her life being that of doing good, in expending the largest part of her very ample income in the practice of that most Christian virtue, Charity, in acts of the most unbounded generosity, which, although not blazoned forth individually to public view, are, and will be long, recorded in the hearts of the numerous and grateful objects who experienced the application of that affluence with which Providence had blessed her.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 230 232	India Stock, 194 5
3 per Cent. Red. 66 7/8 67	India Bonds, 7 5 6 pr.
3 per Cent. Cons. 66 1/4	Old Exchequer Bills, 6 4 6 pr.
4 per Cent. Cons. 82 1/4	Omnium, 19 20 19
3 per Cent. N. Ann. 92 1/4	Consols for 25th Feb. 67 1/4 7
Bank L. A. 16 5 16 15/16	

COTTON-WOOL.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Our readers may probably recollect the debates that took place last year in the House of Commons, respecting the importation of Cotton-wool from the United States of America. On the 31st of March, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Committee of Ways and Means, brought forward a proposition for imposing an additional duty on cotton of that description, and vesting in the Privy Council the power of suspending this duty at their pleasure. The duty itself gave great offence to those Gentlemen who are the constant advocates for conciliatory measures towards America: it was also opposed by some leading manufacturers, as tending to enhance the price of their raw material; and the discretionary power to be vested in the Privy Council was disapproved of by those who approved of imposing prohibitions on the produce of America; as well as by others, who considered permanent encouragement necessary to induce the inhabitants of our own possessions, and those of our Allies, to undertake such an enlarged cultivation of cotton, as should secure an adequate supply of that commodity to our manufacturers, and render them independent of the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, finding the House so hostile to his proposition, withdrew it altogether, and never afterwards recommended any measure of restriction upon, or prohibition of, the produce of the United States; but, on the contrary, a new description of licenses was issued by the Board of Trade, permitting foreign vessels to import from any port in the United States, not to the southward of Rhode Island, and not being blockaded, all such articles, the produce of those States, as are importable by law, notwithstanding they might be the property of the inhabitants of any Kingdom or State in hostility with his Majesty. Notwithstanding this demonstration of the sentiments of his Majesty's Ministers, the friends to measures of restriction and retaliation upon America revived the subject; and on the 29th of June, a motion was made by Mr. Alderman Atkins, for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Act of the 43d of his present Majesty, as relates to the importation of Cotton-weel in neutral ships. This motion was opposed by his Majesty's Ministers, who contended, that it was better to let the question rest, and wait the events of another season; but, on a division, were left in a minority. A Bill was brought in accordingly, but lost on the second reading.

The consequences of thus trusting to the chapter of accidents have now developed themselves, as appears by the following statement of the stock and consumption of Cotton-wool, which has lately been printed by Messrs. Tetleys and Steel, cotton-brokers, and distributed among the houses with whom they are connected, for their information and government:—

STATEMENT OF STOCK AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON-WOOL.

London—Stock 31st of December, 1812	175,000	
Imports in 1813, added	69,284	
	244,284	
Stock 31st Dec. 1813, deducted	77,200	
		167,084
Liverpool—Stock 31st December, 1812	105,000	
Imports in 1813, added	141,356	
	246,356	
Stock 31st Dec. 1813, deducted	55,000	
		191,356
Glasgow—Stock 31st Dec. 1812	21,639	
Imports in 1813, added	32,543	
	54,182	
Stock 31st Dec. 1813	12,988	
		41,194
Stock held by the trade (out of the above ports) at the commencement of 1813, averaged at 13 weeks consumption at 6000 bags per week	78,000	
Ditto at the commencement of 1814, averaged at 6 weeks consumption, at 8000 bgs. per week	48,000	
	30,000	
		429,634
Deduct the amount exported from London in 1813		26,000
Total consumption in 1813		403,634 bags.
Stock in London, 31st Dec. 1813	77,203	
—— Liverpool, ditto	55,000	
—— Glasgow, ditto	12,988	
Total in the above ports, equal to 18 weeks consumption, at 8000 bags per week	145,188	

Thus it appears, that in the year 1813, the consumption of cotton in our own manufactories, (exclusive of 26,000 bales exported), was 403,634 bales; that the importation was only 243,173 bales, leaving a deficiency of 160,461 bales. It also appears, that the stock on hand, on the 31st of December, 1812, was 301,639 bales; and on the 31st of December, 1813, only 145,188 bales, being equal to the consumption of no more than eighteen weeks. The great period for the importation of cotton-wool is from June to October, when the fleets arrive from the Brazils and the West Indies. Admitting the imports and the consumption of this year to be the same as the last, our whole stock would be exhausted by the month of December; for the decrease last year was 160,461 bales, and the stock on hand at the commencement of the present, only 145,188. Indeed, a great dearth of cotton may be expected before our supplies come in; and in this apprehension, the price is daily advancing, with almost unprecedented rapidity.

Mr. Madison has long endeavoured to persuade the people of the United States, that Great Britain was dependent upon them in various ways; for provisions and lumber for her West India islands, for a market for her manufactured goods, and for a supply of cotton for her manufacturers. In this persuasion, they have resorted to their Non-Intercourse and Non-Importation Acts, and their Embargo; but, hitherto, to their great mortification, all these experiments have failed. The inhabitants of our West India islands have not been starved; our manufacturers have been amply compensated for the loss of their American customers, by the renewal of their intercourse with the Continent of Europe; and the only remaining difficulty with which they have to contend, is the want of an adequate supply of the raw material. This can only be obtained, either by an absolute prohibition of, or such a high duty on, the cotton of the United States, for a fixed period, as shall encourage an increased cultivation of it in other quarters. The indecision and procrastination of his Majesty's Ministers, which prevented any legislative enactments upon this subject last year, have now brought us into a very serious emergency, and have given Mr. Madison, (who has friends here, ever ready to apprize him of every circumstance that can prove advantageous to America, or injurious to Great Britain), a chance of exciting distress and insurrection among our manufacturers for want of the raw material, as he once before did for want of the American market for their manufactured goods. The tone and temper of his last speech to Congress give reason to conclude, that he is much more disposed to improve any opportunity of gratifying his rancour against this country, than to concede to her those maritime rights for which she is now contending; and while the laws of America continue to exclude the produce and manufactures of Great Britain, we may justly exclude those of America; for if a wish to conciliate does not prevent such enactments on her part, neither ought it on our's. Mr. Madison, after vainly attempting to embroil us with our Allies, by treating through their mediation, has, indeed, condescended to accept Lord Castlereagh's proposal of treating with us direct. He could not do otherwise, because he has measures to keep, and popularity to preserve, with the people of America; but until a total revolution takes place in his sentiments, and he abandons all the principles which he has maintained throughout the contest, no satisfactory result can be expected from the negociation. We therefore trust, that when Parliament meets, his Majesty's Ministers will recommend to their earliest attention, such measures as are best calculated to encourage an adequate supply of cotton wool from other quarters; for the longer we delay this precaution, the more completely shall we leave our manufacturers at the mercy of America.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 7.

The following highly important message and documents were yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress:—

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

I transmit for the information of Congress, copies of a letter from the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the latter.

In appreciating the accepted proposal of the Government of Great Britain, for instituting negociations for peace, Congress will not fail to keep in mind, that vigorous preparations for carrying on the war can in no respect impede the progress to a favourable result, whilst a relaxation of such preparations, should the wishes of the United States for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace be disappointed, would necessarily have the most injurious consequences.

January 6, 1814. JAMES MADISON.

LORD CASTLEREAGH TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign-office, Nov. 4, 1813.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you, for the information of the President of the United States, a copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh was directed to present to the Russian Government as soon as his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was informed that Plenipotentiaries had been nominated on the part of the American Government, for the purpose of negociating for peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of his Imperial Majesty.

His Lordship having by the last courier from the Imperial head-quarters, acquainted me that the American Commissioners now at St. Petersburgh have intimated in reply to this overture, that they had no objection to a negociation at London, and were equally desirous, as the British Government had declared itself to be, that this business should not be mixed with the affairs of the Continent of Europe, but that their powers were limited to negociate under the mediation of Russia.

Under these circumstances, in order to avoid an unnecessary continuance of the calamities of war, the Prince Regent commands me to transmit, by a flag of truce, to the American port nearest to the seat of Government, the official note above mentioned, in order that the President, if he should feel disposed to enter upon a direct negociation for the restoration of peace between the two States, may give his directions accordingly.

In making this communication, I can assure you, that the British Government is willing to enter into discussion with the Government of America for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two States, with an earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favourable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

The Admiral commanding the British squadron on the American station will be directed to give the necessary protection to any persons proceeding to Europe, on the part of the Government of the United States, in furtherance of this overture; or should the American Government have occasion to forward orders to their commission at St. Petersburgh, to give the requisite facilities, by cartel or otherwise, to the transmission of the same.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

(ENCLOSURE ALLUDED TO ABOVE.)

TRANSLATION OF A NOTE FROM LORD CATHCART TO THE COUNT DE NESSELRODE, DATED

Toplitz, Sept. 1, 1813.

The undersigned Ambassador of his Britanic Majesty to the Emperor of all the Russias, desiring to avail himself of the first occasion to renew the subject respecting America, which was brought into discussion in a conference at the moment of departure from Reichenbach, has the honour to address this note to his Excellency the Count de Nesselrode.

Although the Prince Regent, for reasons which have been already made known, has not found himself in a situation to accept the mediation of his Imperial Majesty for terminating the discussions with the United States of America, his Royal Highness desires, nevertheless, to give effect to the beneficent wishes which his Imperial Majesty has expressed of seeing the war between Great Britain and America soon terminated, to the mutual satisfaction of the two Governments.

With this view, his Royal Highness having learned that the Envoys Plenipotentiary of the United States for negociating a peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of his Imperial Majesty, have arrived in Russia; notwithstanding that he finds himself under the necessity of not accepting the interposition of any friendly Power, in the question, which forms the principal object in dispute between the two States, he is nevertheless ready to nominate Plenipotentiaries to treat directly with the American Plenipotentiaries.

His Royal Highness sincerely wishes that the conferences of these Plenipotentiaries may result in re establishing, between the two nations, the blessings and the reciprocal advantages of peace.

If, through the good offices of his Imperial Majesty, this proposition should be accepted, the Prince Regent would prefer that the conferences should be held at London, on account of the facilities which it would give to the discussions.

But if this choice should meet with insuperable obstacles, his Royal Highness would consent to substitute Gottenburgh as the place nearest to England.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Department of State, January, 1814.

My Lord—I have had the honour to receive, by a flag of truce, your Lordship's letter of the 4th of November last, and a copy of a note which his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh presented to the Russian Government on the 1st of September preceding.

By this communication it appears that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent rejected the mediation offered by his Imperial Majesty, to promote peace between the United States and Great Britain; but proposed to treat directly with the United States at Gottenburgh or London, and that he had requested the interposition of the good offices of the Emperor in favour of such an arrangement.

Having laid your Lordship's communication before the President, I am instructed to state, for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President has seen with regret this new obstacle to the commencement of a negociation for the accommodation of differences between the United States and Great Britain. As the Emperor of Russia was distinguished for his rectitude and impartiality, and was moreover engaged in a war, as an ally of England, whereby it was his interest to promote peace between the United States and Great Britain, the President could not doubt that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent would accept the mediation which his Imperial Majesty had offered to them. It was the confidence with which the high character of the Emperor inspired the President, that induced him, disregarding considerations which a more cautious policy might have suggested, to accept the overture with promptitude, and to send Ministers to St. Petersburgh, to take advantage of it. It would have been very satisfactory to the President, if his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had found it compatible with the views of Great Britain to adopt a similar measure, as much delay might have been avoided, in accomplishing an object which, it is admitted, is of high importance to both nations.

The course proposed as a substitute for negociations at St. Petersburgh, under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, could not, I must remark to your Lordship, have been required for the purpose of keeping the United States unconnected against Great Britain with any affairs of the Continent. There was nothing in the proposed mediation tending to such a result. The terms of the overture indicated the contrary. In offering to bring the parties together, not as an umpire, but as a common friend, to discuss and settle their differences and respective claims, in a manner satisfactory to themselves, his Imperial Majesty shewed the interest which he took in the welfare of both parties.

Wherever the United States may treat, they will treat with the sincere desire they have repeatedly manifested, of terminating the present contest with Great Britain on conditions of reciprocity, consistent with the rights of both parties, as sovereign and independent nations; and calculated not only to establish present harmony, but to provide, as far as possible, against future collisions which might interrupt it.

Before giving an answer to the proposition communicated by your Lordship, to treat with the United States, independently of the Russian Mediation, it would have been agreeable to the President to have heard from the Plenipotentiaries of the United States sent to St. Petersburgh. The offer of a mediation by one power, and the acceptance of it by another, forms a relation between them, the delicacy of which cannot but be felt. From the known character, however, of the Emperor, and the benevolent views with which his Mediation was offered, the President cannot doubt that he will see with satisfaction, a concurrence of the United States, in an alternative, which, under the existing circumstances, affords the best prospect of obtaining speedily what was the object of his interpotition. I am accordingly instructed to make known to your Lordship, for the information of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that the President accedes to his proposition, and will take the measures depending on him for carrying it into effect at Gottenburgh, with as little delay as possible; it being presumed, that his Majesty the King of Sweden, as the friend of both parties, will readily acquiesce in the choice of a place for their pacific negociations within his dominions.

The President is duly sensible of the attension of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in giving the orders to the Admiral commanding the British squadron on this coast, which your Lordship has communicated.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM GENERAL M'CLURE, OF THE NEW YORK STATE TROOPS, TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Head-quarters, Buffalo, Dec. 22, 1813.

Sir,—I regret to be under the necessity of announcing to you the mortifying intelligence of the loss of Fort Niagara. On the morning of the 19th instant, about four o'clock, the enemy crossed the river at the Five-mile Meadows in great force, consisting of regulars and Indians, who made their way undiscovered to the garrison, which, from the most correct information I can collect, was completely surprised. Our men were nearly all asleep in their tents; the enemy rushed in and commenced a most horrid slaughter. Such as escaped the fury of the first onset retired to the old mess-house, where they kept up a destructive fire on the enemy, until a want of ammunition compelled them to surrender. Although our force was very inferior and comparatively small indeed, I am induced to think that the disaster is not attributable to any *want of troops*, but to *gross neglect* in the *Commanding Officer of the fort*, Captain Leonard, in not preparing, being ready, and looking out for the expected attack.

I have not been able to ascertain correctly the number of killed and wounded. About twenty regulars have escaped out of the fort, some badly wounded. Lieutenant Peck, 24th regiment, is killed, and it is said three others.

You will perceive, Sir, by the inclosed General Orders, that I apprehended an attack, and made the necessary arrangements to meet it; but have reason to believe, from information received by those who have made their escape, that the Commandant did not in any respect comply with those orders.

On the same morning a detachment of militia, under Major Bennett, stationed at Lewiston heights, was attacked by a party of savages; but the Major and his little corps, by making a desperate charge, effected their retreat after being surrounded by several hundreds, with the loss of six or eight, who doubtless were killed; among whom were two sons of Captain Jones, Indian interpreter. The villages of Youngstown, Lewiston, Manchester, and the Indian Tuscarora village, were reduced to ashes, and the inoffensive inhabitants who could not escape, were, without respect to age or sex inhumanly butchered by savages headed by British officers painted. A British officer, who is taken prisoner, avows that many small children were murdered by their Indians.

Major Mallory, who was stationed at Schlosser, with about forty Canadian volunteers, advanced to Lewiston heights, and compelled the advanced guard of the enemy to fall back to the foot of the mountain. The Major is a meritorious officer; he fought the enemy two days, and contested every inch of ground to the Tuscarawanty Creek. In these actions, Lieutenant Lowe, 23d regiment of the United States army, and eight of the Canadian volunteers, were killed. I had myself, three days previous to the attack on the Niagara, left it with a view of providing for the defence of this place, Black Rock, and the other villages on this frontier.

I came here without troops, and have called out the militia of Genneseee, Niagara, and Chataugue counties *en masse*.

This place was then thought to be in imminent danger, as well as the shipping, but I have no doubt is now perfectly secure. Volunteers are coming in in great numbers; they are, however, a species of troops that cannot be expected to continue in service for a long time. In a few days, 1000 detached militia, lately drafted, will be on. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. M'CLURE, Brig.-Gen. Com.

Hon. J. Armstrong, Secretary at War.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Fort Niagara, Dec. 12, 1813.

Captain Leonard will, as soon as possible, have a proportion of hand-grenades in the different block-houses, and give directions to the officers of the infantry where they should be posted with their men, in case of an attack; and should they not be able to maintain the outworks, to repair to the block and mess-houses, and have every thing arranged in such a manner as though he expected an immediate attack.

Much is expected of Captain Leonard, from his long experience and knowledge of duty; and the General feels confident he will be well supported by Captain Leomas, of the artillery, as well as the officers of the infantry. By order of Brig.-Gen. Geo. M'Clure,

DONALD FRASER,
Lt. 15th U. S. Inf. and Vol. Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Fort Niagara, Dec. 13, 1813.

The Contractor will deposit in Fort Niagara immediately, one month's provision for three hundred men, and keep good that deposit. He will provide and issue at the following places:—

At Lewiston, say for 500 men,	
At Schlosser,	200 men,
At Buffalo,	1000 men, for one month.

The Commanding Officers at the different stations will sign returns. By order of General M'Clure,

JOHN A. RODGERS, Captain
24th Inf. Act. Aide-de-Camp.

EXTRACT OF A SECOND LETTER FROM GENERAL M'CLURE TO THE SECRETARY AT WAR.

Batavia, Dec. 25, 1813.

It is a notorious fact, that the night on which Fort Niagara was captured, Captain Leonard left the Fort about eleven o'clock *p. m.* I am assured that he has since given himself up to the enemy, and that he and his family are now on the Canadian side of the Strait.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MAJOR-GENERAL HALL, COMMANDING ON THE NIAGARA FRONTIER, TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR TOMPKINS, DATED BUFFALO, DEC. 25, 1813.

On my receiving information of the enemy's crossing the Niagara river, and taking the fort, I immediately set off for that frontier. On my arrival at Batavia, I found a number of volunteers assembled. I tarried there one day to forward them to the frontiers, and make arrangements for those who should follow.

I this day arrived at Buffalo, and assumed the command of the troops, being all volunteers, now on this station. The whole number here, at Lewistown, &c. may amount to 2,000 of all descriptions. The enemy have made their appearance off Black Rock, and an invasion is to be expected. The troops now out can be kept out but a few days. Those called out on your Excellency's last requisition cannot all arrive at this place till the middle or last of this week. The order did not reach me till the evening of the 16th instant.

Our loss in the capture of Niagara has been immense. What number of brave men has been sacrificed we have not been able to learn; it must have been great.

Several inhabitants have been killed at Lewistown, &c. among whom it is not ascertained there are any women or children. I have the honour, &c.

AMOS HALL.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME, DATED

Head-quarters, Niagara Frontiers, Dec. 30, 1813.
7 o'clock p. m.
(Received by express.)

SIR,—I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., and to add, that this frontier is wholly desolate. The British crossed over, supported by a strong party of Indians, at a little before day this morning, near Black Rock; they were met by the militia under my command with spirit, but overpowered by numbers and discipline of the enemy, the militia gave way and fled on every side; every attempt to rally them was ineffectual. The enemy's purpose was obtained, and the flourishing village of Buffalo is laid in ruins.

The Niagara frontier now lies open and naked to our enemies. Your judgment will direct you what is most proper in this emergency. I am exhausted with fatigue, and must defer particulars till to-morrow. Many valuable lives are lost. I have the honour, &c.

A. HALL, Maj.-Gen.

A letter received in Baltimore, from Washington, of date of Dec. 14, says, "Information was received last evening, that a British force of 2,000 troops had arrived at Pensacola, and that a British squadron had swept all the American property afloat on the coast between Orleans and Pensacola."—*Nat. Int.*

[For the *Commercial Advertiser.*]

CAYUGA, DEC. 24.

You will have heard ere this comes to hand, that the British passed the Niagara on Sunday morning; that they captured Fort Niagara, with the garrison, consisting of about 200 regulars, and an immense quantity of stores; and that they have destroyed every thing, both public and private, from Lewistown to the Fort. This is all correct so far; but happily no lives were lost. The fort was completely surprised—not a gun was fired on either side.

Yesterday morning the enemy appeared at Oak Orchard Creek, between Niagara and Genessee river, where they destroyed the mills, &c. and when the express came away, they were on the way to Genessee river, where a large quantity of provisions are deposited. Our people have all marched to the different points of the frontier, where the enemy might be expected. I have no apprehension that they will attempt any other place, there being no object worth the risk.

The United States' Barracks at Derby, Vt. were