

At the commencement of the late session of congress, our readers will recollect that the reporter for this paper was seated among the stenographers on the floor of the House of Representatives.—By a subsequent resolution of the Speaker was required to furnish seats for more stenographers, and they were by the same resolution all to be seated in the gallery. For some reason and to the public unknown, this resolution has never been complied with by the Speaker; of course we could not have a reporter in the house this season. Although, therefore, we have made every exertion that our disadvantageous situation would permit, to furnish our readers with the proceedings and debates of congress, yet many omissions have been inevitable, and these have in no measure been supplied by the lame and mutilated abstracts which have been published in the National Intelligencer. That Gazette is under the absolute control of the administration, and through will report, and through good report, must support the interests and measures of its masters. Hence it has happened that during the late session, although James is a stenographer, and has a seat provided on the floor, but very barren abstracts of the congressional business have been furnished, and almost every debate has been suppressed. The motive for this suppression may be discovered in the manner in which the debates have been conducted, & the issues of the most of them.—They certainly would never have raised the reputation of the majority in congress, or have tended to strengthen the administration among the people. The debates have been extremely interesting and upon the most important subjects. Bold truths have been freely spoken, the errors and vices of the administration have been unfolded.—But as our reporter was excluded, and as Gales has chosen to suppress the debates, all has been lost to the people. This evil must be remedied.—If Federal Reporters are excluded the floor, they must with other citizens enter the galleries. But under the resolution above alluded to, before the next session, we presume, new and additional accommodations will be provided for stenographers. And if there is a stenographer in the country competent to give the debates on all subjects in the house, he will be procured for the next session of Congress. It is our determination, if sufficient encouragement is afforded, to issue, besides our present publication, a daily paper during the session.

Facts and events are daily occurring at the seat of government, extremely interesting to all classes of society, and the earliest publicity should be given them through the country.

Those who are willing to patronize the *Daily Paper*, will send on their names without delay, post-paid. We have no other object in view but to serve the cause, to do which effectually it is necessary to keep pace with the *Courier Gazette*, which scarcely ever issues, without containing some misrepresentation and deception to the injury of the people. The affairs of administration have become so desperate, that the practice of suppressing altogether or discoloring important information, and of frequently disseminating the boldest falsehoods, requires every effort to increase and strengthen the guards of truth, to counteract a system of organized deception and falsehood, destructive of the public morals, and aimed against the best interests of the nation. The *Daily National Intelligencer* is chiefly supported by Federal merchants, whose business requires constant and early information. If that information can be as readily derived from some other than the impure source now relied on, it is to be presumed there will be no hesitation in discontinuing patronage to mischievous print whose proprietors and directors are immediately interested in deceiving the public, to further the sinister views of an embarrassed ministry.

**Just Published**

And for Sale at George Shaw's Book Store, Price, \$1 50 in Boards—\$2 00 Bound.

**The Report**

Of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice relative to the Riots and Mobs in the City of Baltimore.

**DEPOSITIONS**

Taken before the said Committee.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from Salubria, near Hagar's-Town, Washington county, (Md) on the 14th inst. a negro slave who calls himself BILL GUY, the property of the subscriber. Bill is about 5 feet six or 7 inches high, rather of a lighter complexion than the generality of blacks, extremely awkward and ungainly in his address and particularly his walk, and has a wild and suspicious stare when accosted. He is between 18 and 21 years of age and was raised by Mr. Benjamin Harrison of West River, at which place he has a mother and other relations. The above reward will be given to any person who shall secure him in any goal in the United States, if taken out of Washington county. O. H. W. STULL Washington County, 2 July 15th, 1813. 17

**MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.**

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1813.

No. 43.]

[VOL. LXXI.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

**FOREIGN.**

**BOSTON, NOV. 5.**  
**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**  
Yesterday arrived in this port the Swedish ship *Neptunus*, capt. Puserman, in 36 days from Liverpool. By the politeness of Mr. Proud, of Baltimore, a passenger, we have received a file of London papers from the 9th to the 26th Sept. inclusive. The evacuation of Dresden by the French, which is the only article of news, is an event of some importance in itself, but more so as it proves that the defeats sustained by Buonaparte have not been exaggerated in the reports of the allies. Nothing but his inability to defend it, could have induced him to abandon this capital. His experience in Russia, must have taught him that a retrograde motion, however it may tend to bring him nearer to his resources, is not calculated to augment them.

**Courier Office, London, 12 o'clock, Sunday, 26th September.**  
We stop the press to acknowledge the arrival of a Helligoland mail with advices from Hamburg to the 20th and from Altona to the 19th: these state that Buonaparte having concentrated his force in the neighborhood of Dresden, a series of sanguinary engagements had taken place prior to the 13th, in which he was defeated with immense loss. That he had retreated in the direction of Leipzig, and that the allies entered Dresden on the 13th.

It is added that a part of the Crown Prince of Sweden's army was on the left bank of the Elbe, and had been very successful. No military accounts were permitted to be published in the Hamburg papers nor any foreign Gazette circulated. The above intelligence exactly coincides with the accounts previously received.

**HELIGOLAND, Sept. 23.**  
Our accounts from the opposite coast continue to be satisfactory—all the favourable reports are in some manner confirmed, by the silence of the newspapers under French control.

Near Dauenburg, in the neighborhood of Luebneg, a corps of 5000 men is said to have been entirely destroyed. Dresden is also reported to have been entered on the 13th. A victory has been gained by the Viceroy in Italy. Napoleon is confidently asserted to be retreating towards Magdebourg—and a corps of the allies are acting on the other side of the Elbe. [This corps is commanded by count Walmoden.]

At Hamburg the inhabitants are in high spirits, considering their certain deliverance to be near at hand. Both Fiume and Trieste it is said are in possession of the Austrians.

On the above account a friend and correspondent remarks.

The previous movements of the armies indicated that Napoleon must either retreat or fight, or perhaps both.—It will be recollected that the Prince of Schwarzenburg had gone to Zittau in Lusatia, to reinforce General Blucher with 50,000 men, which is only 20 miles from Gorlitz, the place where the French accounts admit Blucher to have been on the 13th, and Gorlitz is only 40 miles from Dresden. This large army threatened the French front and was in communication with the left wing of the Crown Prince of Sweden the 10th Sept. On the other side it will be also recollected, that the grand allied army had debouched in two columns, from the frontiers of Bohemia into Saxony, by the Perarwalds and Altenburg roads threatening the rear of Dresden, and the advanced posts of the Russian General Wittgenstein, and the Prussian Gen. Kleiss, were stated on the 10th to have been in sight of the city. The distance from Dresden to Hamburg is about 240 miles giving abundant time for the transmission of the intelligence.—The distance between Jutterboch from which place

we have had accounts to the 10th, and Dresden is upwards of 60 miles, so that engagements might have happened in Lusatia or in Saxony near Dresden on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th at least our previous accounts do not discredit the presumption.—Leipsic, the city to which the account states the French are retreating, is on the Pleisse, 53 miles from Dresden, and near the plains of Lutzen, the road passes through Nossen, Walschein, Colditz, Pomsen, and Wolwitz. The distance from Leipsic to Magdebourg is 60 miles further. If Napoleon should retreat to the latter place, he would leave Wittenburg, Dessau, and Torgau, behind him.

**LONDON, SEPT. 24.**

The place of Post Laureat has, it is said, been conferred on Mr. Southey. Of the twenty-seven millions forming the amount of the late loan, the sum of 21,152,674, has been paid, according to accounts made up at the Bank on Saturday.

A letter from Altona, of the 10th of Sept. at 8 in the evening says, "The principal authorities, civil and military, are at this moment in council to deliberate, no doubt, if the place is to be defended, or to be evacuated and burnt. In all probability they will decide it as long as they can, and then burn it."

**VIENNA, AUG. 31.**

According to accounts received from the commanding Gen. Baron Hiller, the army has already obtained some very considerable advantages over the enemy, and indeed to such extent, that we are in possession of Rastadt, Lienz, Villach and Charlstadt, and that on the 26th inst. the van guard of Gen. Radojovich was to enter Fiume. Twenty pieces of cannon fell into the hands of general Frimont at Villach. The enemy's position is at Tavis and Laybach.

The statement concludes with mentioning, that on the 28th, the French border battalion or Szuilner deserted to us with all its officers, and completely armed, and on the same day took the oath of allegiance with military solemnity, to his Imperial Austrian Majesty; and finally that the Imperial troops on penetrating into Italy, every where found the people ready to serve under the Austrian colors, and to join in the battle for their former Sovereign.

**BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF BOERSTLER'S AFFAIR.**

From the London Gazette, Sept. 11.

Colonial Department, Downing-street, Sept. 7.

A dispatch of which the following is an extract, has been received by Earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Lt. Gen. George Prevost, Bart.

**Kingston, U. C. July 3, 1813.**

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of letters from Col. Vincent and Lt. Colonel Bishop, and of the papers accompanying them, containing the highly gratifying intelligence of the capture, on the 24th ultimo, of a body of the enemy's forces, consisting of 2 field officers, 21 other officers, or different ranks, 27 non-commissioned officers, and 462 privates, together with a stand of colours, and 2 field pieces. The details of this gallant affair, which reflects so much credit on our Indian allies as well as upon Lieut. Fitzgibbon, by the promptitude and decision with which he availed himself of the impression their attack had made upon the enemy, will, I have no doubt, be read by your Lordship with great satisfaction. Since the surprise of the enemy's camp at Stony Creek, on the 6th ult., and their subsequent retreat from the Forty Mile Creek, in which almost the whole of their camp equipage, together with a quantity of stores and provisions, fell into our hands, Maj. General Dearborn has withdrawn the troops from Fort Erie, and has concentrated his forces at Fort George. Colonel Vincent has in consequence made a forward movement from the head of the Lake, in order to support the light infantry and

Indian warriors who are employed in circumscribing the enemy, so as to compel them to make use of their own resources for the maintenance of their army. Maj. Gen. De Bottenburg has assumed the command of the centre division of the army of Upper Canada. After the squadron under Com. Sir James Yeo, had shown itself off the Forty Mile Creek, which principally determined the enemy to retreat from that position, it was very successfully employed in interrupting and cutting off the supplies going from the Genessee river and their other settlements upon the southern shore of the Lake; five small vessels, with provisions, coathing, and other articles were taken, and several laded boats were captured, and some destroyed.

*Transmitted by Col. Vincent.*  
Beaver Dam, June 24, 1813.

SIR, I have the honour to inform you that the troops you have done me the honour to place under my command, have succeeded this day in taking prisoners a detachment of the U. S. army, under the command of Lt. Col. Boerstler. In this affair the Indian warriors under the command of Capt. Kerr, were the only force actually engaged, to their great merit is due, and to them I feel particularly obliged, for their gallant conduct on this occasion. On the appearance of the detachment of the 49th reg. under Lt. Fitzgibbon, and the light company of the 8th or King's reg. the 2 flank companies of the 104th, under Maj. De Harren, & the principal cavalry under captain Hall, the whole surrendered to his majesty's forces. To the conduct of Lt. Fitzgibbon, through whose address the capitulation was entered into, may be attributed the surrender of the American force. To major De Harren, for his speedy movement to the point of attack, and execution of the arrangements I had previously entered into with him I am very much obliged. I have the honour to enclose the capitulation entered into between col. Boerstler and myself, and a return of prisoners taken, exclusive of wounded not yet ascertained. I lost no time in forwarding my staff adjutant, Lt. Barnard to communicate this intelligence. He has been particularly active and useful to me upon all occasions. I have this opportunity of mentioning him to you, and beg the favour of you to recommend him to Sir G. Prevost, as an active and promising young officer. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) CECIL BISHOPP, Lieut. Colonel, commanding the troops in advance. Bng. Gen. Vincent, &c. &c.

Township of Louth, June 24, 1813.

SIR,

At the Coris, this morning about 7 o'clock, I received information, that about 1000 of the enemy with 2 guns were advancing towards me from St. David's. I soon after heard a firing of cannon and musketry, and in consequence rode in advance 2 miles on the St. David's road; I discovered by the firing, that the enemy was moving for the road on the mountain. I sent off Cornet McKenny to order out my detachment of the 49th, consisting of a subaltern and 46 rank and file, and closed upon the enemy to reconnoitre. I discovered him on the mountain road, and took a position on an eminence to the right of it. My men arrived and pushed on in his front to cut off his retreat under a fire from his guns, which, however, did no execution. After examining his positions, I was informed he expected reinforcements; I therefore decided upon summoning him to surrender. After the exchange of several propositions, between Lt. Col. Boerstler and myself, in the name of Lt. Col. Harren, Lt. Col. Boerstler agreed to surrender on the terms stated in the articles of capitulation. On my return to my men to send out an officer to superintend the details of the surrender, you arrived. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) J. FITZGIBBON, Lt. 49th foot. To Maj. D. Harren, &c. &c.

June 4, 1813. Particulars of the capitulation made between Lt. Col. Boerstler, on the part of the U. S. army, and Maj. De Harren, of H. B. M.'s Canadian reg. on the part of Lt. Col. Blincoe, commanding the advance of the British respecting the force under Lt. Col. Boerstler.

- 1. That Lt. Col. Boerstler, and the force under his command, shall surrender prisoners of war.
- 2. That the officers shall retain their arms, horses, and baggage.
- 3. That the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall lay down their arms at the head of the British column, and become prisoners of war.
- 4. That the militia and volunteers, with Lt. Col. Boerstler, shall be permitted to return to the U. S. on parole.

(Signed) ANDW. McDOWELL, Capt. U. S. light artillery.

Acceded to, (Signed) P. G. BOERSTLER, Lt. Col. commanding detachment U. S. Army.

P. V. DE HARREN, Maj. Canadian Reg.

Return of American prisoners taken near Fort George, June 24, 1813.

Light dragoons—1 cornet, 1 sergeant, 19 rank and file. Light artillery—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 31 rank and file. 6th reg. of infantry—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 54 rank and file. 14th do.—1 Lt. col. 3 captains, 11 lieutenants, 1 surgeon, 15 sergeants, 301 rank and file. 20th do.—1 maj. 23d do.—1 capt. 4 sergeants, 2 drummers, 57 rank and file.

Total—1 Lt. col. 1 maj. 6 capt. 15 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 1 surgeon, 25 sergeants, 2 drummers, 462 rank & file.

Return of ordnance, &c.

One 12 pounder, one 6 pounder, 2 cars, stand of colours of the 14th U. S. reg. (Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adj. General.

The loss of the enemy is supposed to be about 190 in killed and wounded.

**From the Boston Centinel Nov. 6. IMPORTANT NEWS.**

We yesterday received the following note from a correspondent at Burlington:—

"P. S. Sunday, 31st Oct. 2 P. M.—The Steam Boat has just arrived from Plattsburg, with a number of the officers of gen. Hampton's army, who state that the general had met the enemy on Chateaugay river, 27 miles from the Four Corners, had some hard fighting, and had retreated (or as they say) returned to his old quarters at Chateaugay Four corners.

**FURTHER PARTICULARS.**

We have conversed with a gentleman of information who left Burlington on Monday last, who informs that Gen. Hampton's army returned to the Four Corners about 32 miles from Plattsburg, on Friday last week; that Gen. Parker had received a despatch from gen. Hampton, announcing the events which had preceded the retreat, but the particulars had not transpired at Burlington; one of the general's family, however, had mentioned that our loss had been severe; that it was gathered from officers of the army, but who were studiously cautious in their communications; that gen. Prevost had advanced on the Chateaugay river, and had taken an entrenched position to oppose the progress of our arms; that general Hampton attacked and carried these positions, but not without loss, when an engagement and fighting ensued; and that from circumstances unrelayed, the general deemed it necessary to retreat immediately to his former encampment at the Four Corners, where he arrived, having left behind most of his baggage and artillery; under a guard; the extreme badness of the roads not permitting them to keep up with the march of the army.

Our informant learnt, that the action was fought on Wednesday last week, on the banks of the river opposite the Colon Rapids, about 4 or 5 miles from La Chine. That Gen. Prevost had 3000 men; and that one of the aid-de-camps of gen.

Lizard was mortally wounded. He states that the roads had become most horrid; and that much snow and sleet had fallen; that in the night previous to the action, an American party crossed the river to reconnoitre, but were misled by their guides, and after suffering great fatigue for nearly 12 hours, were compelled to halt in a woody swamp, for refreshment, and where they had scarcely opened their haversacks, when they found themselves surrounded and attacked by Indians—through whom they were obliged to cut their way to camp on Wednesday morning.

It is further stated, that nothing had transpired from gen. Wilkinson; that com. Yeo had left his squadron at Kingston, and taken the command on Lake Champlain, or rather the River Sorrel—that capt. McDonough was making preparations to engage him; and that the two flotillas were about 16 miles apart.

Other reports represent the disaster to our arms in Canada, to have been extremely melancholy.

An express had gone on to Washington with the official account of the battle and retreat of gen. Hampton's army.

**From the Albany Register Nov. 5. LATEST FROM THE NORTH.**

A gentleman just arrived from Plattsburg, which place he left on Saturday morning last, has obligingly furnished the editor of the Register with the following interesting intelligence:

That on Friday night last, an express arrived in Plattsburg, bringing letters containing the information that an engagement had taken place between the advanced corps of gen. Hampton's army and the enemy, consisting of 3000 British, Canadian militia and Indians; that the enemy attacked our troops in ambuscade, and after firing three or four volleys were repulsed at the point of the bayonet, by the main body of our army. Gen. Hampton maintained his position in the field of battle; that he is now retreating for the Four Corners, and abandoning the expedition against Montreal. The cause of it is ascribed to Gen. Wilkinson not having formed a junction with him, agreeably to the contemplated plan of invasion. That 14 or 15 wounded officers had arrived at the Four Corners, and that one of general Hampton's aids was mortally wounded.

That on Thursday last, a British force 400 men had invaded Champlain, and destroyed 20 tons of hay, belonging to the U. S. that 400 N. York, and Vermont militia, under Col. Fassett, who were stationed at Chazy, near the Lake, marched with alacrity to meet the enemy, but were disappointed by their precipitate retreat, on hearing that our troops were advancing; that private property was respected by the enemy in every instance.

**From the Albany Argus of Tuesday. FRONTIER NEWS.**

The army under Gen. Wilkinson, reinforced by the detachments under the command of Cols. Randolph and Cole, began their movements from Grenadier Island, down the St. Lawrence, on the 31st of October. On the evening of that day, Gen. Brown's brigade which forms the advance of the army, arrived at the mouth of French creek, opposite that of Canadagui-river. This point leaves it in doubt whether Kingston or Montreal be the object of the expedition. Our opinion however, is that the latter is the mark, and that yesterday or to-day Generals Wilkinson and Hampton effected their junction before that city.—The public will remember, that on the 12th of November, 1775, Montgomery took possession of Montreal. This is the best answer to those who believe, that the lateness of the season forbid the hope of a successful prosecution of the campaign in a latitude so far to the north.

We have seen a publication of the British Adj. Gen. Baines giving a most pompous account of a late affair between Sir George Prevost and Gen. Hampton on Thursday the 21st Oct. Gen. Hampton's movements were from the beginning inter-