

very soon completed; our men rushed up to the doors of the houses, and in a few minutes killed the last warrior of them; the enemy fought with savage fury, and met death with all its horrors, without shrinking or complaining; not one asked to be spared, but fought so long as they could stand or sit. In consequence of their flying to their houses and mixing with the families, our men in killing the males, without intention killed & wounded a few of the squaws and children, which was regretted by every officer and soldier of the detachment, but which could not be avoided.

The number of the enemy killed was one hundred and eighty-six that were counted, and a number of others that were killed in the woods not found. I think the calculation a reasonable one, to say two hundred of them were killed, and eighty-four prisoners of women and children, were taken: not one of the warriors escaped, to carry the news, a circumstance unknown heretofore.

I lost five men killed and forty-one wounded, none mortally, the greater part slightly, a number with arrows; two of the men killed was with arrows; this appears to form a very principal part of the enemy's arms for warfare, every man having a bow with a bundle of arrows, which is used after the first fire with the gun, until a leisure time for loading offers.

It is with pleasure I say that our men acted with deliberation and firmness—notwithstanding our numbers were far superior to that of the enemy, it was a circumstance to us unknown, and from the parade of the enemy, we had every reason to suppose them our equals in number, but there appeared no visible traces of alarm in any, but on the contrary, all appeared cool and determined, and no doubt when they face a foe of their own or of superior number they will shew the same courage as on this occasion.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. COFFEE.

Brig. Gen. of Cavalry and Riflemen.
Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Killed, 5 privates.
Wounded, 4 captains—2 lieutenants—2 cornets—3 sergeants—5 corporals—1 artificer—24 privates.—
Total killed and wounded 46.

SUBMISSION OF THE NORTHERN INDIANS.

A Proclamation by Wm. H. Harrison, Major General in the Army of the United States, and commanding the Eighth Military District.

An armistice having been concluded between the United States and the tribes of Indians called Miamies, Patawatamies, Eel River Miamies, Weas, Ottaways, Chippeways and Wyandots, to continue until the pleasure of the government of the former shall be known—I do hereby make known the same to all whom it may concern. This armistice is preparatory to a general council to be held with those different tribes; and until its termination they have been permitted to retire to their hunting grounds, and there to remain unmolested, if they behave themselves peaceably. They have surrendered into our hands hostages from each tribe, and have agreed immediately to restore all our prisoners in their possession, and unite with us in the chastisement of any Indians who may commit any aggression upon our frontiers. Under these circumstances, I exhort all citizens living upon the frontiers to respect the terms of said armistice, and neither to engage in nor countenance any expedition against their persons or property; leaving to the government, with whom the constitution has left it, to pursue such course with respect to the Indians as they may think most compatible with sound policy and the best interests of the country.

Done at Detroit, this 16th Oct. 1813.
(Signed)
WM. H. HARRISON.

By WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, Major General in the service of the United States, commander in chief of the North Western Army, and OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, Captain in the Navy, and commanding the Fleet of the United States on Lake Erie.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the combined operations of the land and naval forces under our command, those of the enemy within the upper district of Upper Canada have been captured or destroyed, and the said district is now in the quiet possession of our

troops; it becomes necessary to provide for its government.—Therefore, we do hereby proclaim and make known, that the rights and privileges of the inhabitants, and the laws and customs of the country, as they existed or were in force at the period of our arrival, shall continue to prevail; all magistrates and other civil officers are to resume the exercise of their functions, previous to taking an oath to be faithful to the government of the United States, as long as they shall be in possession of said district, and the officers required to give their parole, in such way as the officer, who may be appointed by the commanding General to administer the government, shall direct.

The inhabitants of said district are promised protection to their persons and property, with the exception of those cases embraced by the proclamation of General Proctor of the ult. which is declared to be in force, and the powers therein assumed, transferred to the officer appointed to administer the government.

Given under our hands and seals at Sandwich, this 17th day of October.

(Signed)
WM. H. HARRISON,
OLIVER H. PERRY,

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 26.

Arrived his majesty's ship Nemesis, Hon. James Ashley Mande, commander, 22 days from Halifax, with troops. Passenger, quartermaster general Sir Sidney Beckwith. Arrived his majesty's ship Eolus, from England, sailed 17th September.

His majesty's ship Diadem, 64, stops at the Brandy Potts, with the Mariner sloop of war; the frigates Success, Fox, and Nemesis, are in the harbour; they arrived on the 24th, in 22 days from Halifax. They brought 1600 marines. The Diomedé frigate is said to be on shore at Milevaches. The greater part of the marines have been brought up by crat from the ships below; 300 of them are to leave this garrison to-morrow in the steam-boat, the remainder go by land; part marched this morning.

On Sunday his majesty's ship Dover, went down the river to the assistance of the Diomedé.

His majesty's ship Eolus winters here. She brought upwards of 300 seamen for the Lakes, under their officers, Capt. Popham and Creighton, and other officers of inferior rank. Fifty soldiers also came in her.

MONTREAL, OCT. 30.

Yesterday 62 American prisoners arrived here, which were taken in the Upper Province and at Chateaugay.

We see by the Quebec Gazette of the 21st inst. that the embargo on all articles of grain and provisions which had been continued to the 5th of the present month, is extended (with the exception of supplies necessary for the fisheries on the coast of Labrador, and the settlements on the Anticosti) till the 15th of Dec. next.

We had a report here yesterday, brought from Kingston, of an American boat with an officer and nine men, having lately been driven ashore near that place in a gale of wind, when they surrendered themselves prisoners of war—these men say, we understand, that they formed part of a large military force, which had left Oswego for Sackett's Harbour, and that from the violence of the gale, they apprehended the loss of most of the boats, conveying this reinforcement.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Head-Quarters, A Fourche, on the Chateaugay River, Oct. 27, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Governor in chief and commander of the forces, has received from Maj. Gen. De Watteville, the report of the affair which took place at the advanced position of his post, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, between the American army, under the command of maj. gen. Hampton, and the advanced pickets of the British thrown out for the purpose of covering working parties, under the direction of lieut. col. Salisbury; the judicious position chosen by that officer, and the excellent disposition of his little band, composed of the light company of Canadian fencibles, and two companies of Canadian voltigeurs, repulsed with loss, the advance of the enemy's principal columns, commanded by gen. Hampton in person, and the American

light brigade under Col. McCarty, was in a like manner checked in its progress on the south side of the river, by the gallant and spirited advance of the flank company, 3d battalion embodied militia, under captain Daly, supported by captain Bruyere's company of Sedentry militia. Capt. Daly and capt. Bruyere being both wounded, and their companies having sustained some loss, their position was immediately taken up by a flank company of the first battalion embodied militia.

The enemy rallied and repeatedly returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day in his complete disgrace and defeat, being foiled by a handful of men not amounting to a twentieth part of the force opposed to them, but which nevertheless by their determined bravery maintained their position, and effectually protected the working parties, who continued their labours unmolested. Lt. col. De Salisbury reports having experienced the most able support from capt. Ferguson in command of the light company Canadian fencibles, and capt. Juchereau Duchesney, and also from capt. Jean Duchesney, of the two companies of voltigeurs; from captain Lamotte and adjutants Hebben and O'Sullivan, and from every officer and soldier engaged, whose gallantry and steadiness were conspicuous and praiseworthy in the highest degree.

His excellency the governor in chief and commander of the forces having had the satisfaction of himself witnessing the conduct of the troops on this brilliant occasion, feels it a gratifying duty to render them that praise which is so justly their due; to maj. gen. De Watteville for the admirable arrangement established by him, for the defence of his post; to Lt. col. De Salisbury for his judicious and officer-like conduct displayed in the choice of position and arrangement of his force; to the officers and men engaged with the enemy, the warmest acknowledgments of his excellency are due, for their gallantry and steadiness, and to all the troops at the station, the highest praise belongs, for their zeal, steadiness and discipline, and for the patient endurance of the hardship and privation which they have evinced. A determined perseverance in this honourable conduct cannot fail of crowning the brave and loyal Canadians with victory, and hurling disgrace and confusion on the heads of the enemy that would pollute their happy soil.

By the report of prisoners, the enemy's force is stated at 7,500 infantry, 400 cavalry and 10 field pieces. The British advanced force actually engaged, did not exceed 300. The enemy suffered severely from our fire, as well as from their own; some detached corps having fired upon each other by mistake in the woods.

Canadian light company had three rank and file killed—1 sergeant, 3 rank and file wounded.

Voltigeurs, 4 rank and file wounded.

Third battalion flank company. 1 capt. wounded, 2 rank and file killed, 6 wounded and 4 missing.

Chateaugay Chasseurs, 1 captain wounded.

Total—5 rank and file killed—2 captains, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file wounded, and 4 missing.

Officers wounded—Capt. Daley, 3d embodied militia, twice wounded severely, but not dangerously. Capt. Bruyere, Chateaugay chasseurs, slightly.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. General.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of November 22.

We are indebted to the politeness of Col. Perkins for the following information, which he obtained from Mr. Gay, a respectable merchant of Cambridge Port, in company with whom he travelled from Connecticut river.

Mr. Gay, of Cambridge Port, who arrived in the stage Saturday evening, direct from Vermont, informs, that he left Plattsburg on Tuesday last; and that Gen. Hampton had returned to Plattsburg with his troops, having been as far as Chazy, where he remained only two days; that the troops were without tents a portion of the time after they left the Four Corners, and suffered very much from the severity of the weather. He also states, that Gen. Hampton had with him from 3 to 4000 men, and that they had suffered severely on the march.

Gen. Wilkinson had reached the French Mills, which our informant says, he believes to be about 36 miles west from the Four Corners;

and that it was understood they were to go into winter quarters at that place and Plattsburg.

It was reported that Gen. Wilkinson had been opposed in his passage down from the place of landing, and that there was a loss on our side of 400, and on the British and Indians of 600.

As Mr. Gay came direct in the stage, he must have left Burlington on Thursday last.

A part of the dragoons of Hampton's army had arrived at Burlington.

It is also reported by Mr. Gay, that Major Davis, who went to the state of New-York, to recall the Vermont militia, in virtue of the proclamation of his excellency governor Chittenden, had been arrested by the noted Col. Clark—but was afterwards suffered to give bonds, and was released.

From the above account, which, as far as Mr. Gay speaks of his own knowledge, may be relied on, it seems more than probable, that the reduction of Montreal is deferred till a more convenient time.

From the Boston Chronicle of Nov. 22.

By Maj. Snelling, who arrived in town last night direct from the army, we have been politely favoured with the following interesting particulars:

Colonel Atkinson informed Major Snelling, that an action of a partial nature took place on the 11th Nov. in which about 1500 Americans of the 9th, 11th, and 21st regulars, under General Boyd were engaged. They three times routed the enemy with the bayonet. Col. Atkinson left Wilkinson on the 13th. The enemy retired to a strong position about 3 quarters of a mile in the rear, from which the Americans did not attempt to dislodge them, but returned to the battle ground, where they slept that night.

One of their pieces of artillery being dismounted by a cannon shot, when they resumed the line of march, they were compelled to leave it, and the British taking possession of it, from that circumstance claimed the victory.

A number of prisoners were taken by the Americans. General Covington was mortally wounded. Lieut. Smith, of the artillery, was killed.

Gen. Wilkinson has been confined to his tent by sickness for some time past. The roads were bad in the extreme.

The northern army under Gen. Hampton had gone into winter quarters at Plattsburg; the cavalry at Burlington. Gen. Wilkinson was at St. Regis.

At Montpelier, maj. Snelling saw the sailing master of the Growler, who made his escape from Beauport, near Quebec, on the 10th. He informed, that all the American officers on parole at that place, (the three generals excepted) were put in close confinement by order of Sir G. Prevost; to be detained for the security of the 23 British hostages.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 24.

A letter from Boston dated the 20th inst. mentions the arrival there of the stage from Burlington, with news, that a battle was fought between Gen. Hampton and the British, on Monday the 15th instant, in which the latter lost 600 men, and the former 400 men—that Hampton retired, and that part of his army had found their way back to Plattsburg. The same account states, that Wilkinson had encamped within forty miles of Montreal.

WILKINSON'S BATTLE.

We have seen a gentleman, (says the Commercial Advertiser,) who was a fellow passenger with colonel King, in the stage from Middlebury, in Vermont, to Albany. This gentleman states, that col. King was not the bearer of any despatches for our government—that he was merely on his way southward to visit his family—that he never heard of Wilkinson's battle until he arrived at Middlebury—that his information on the subject was wholly derived from the Middlebury post-master—and that he (col. King) was utterly surprised to find himself named in the "Albany Argus Extra," as either the bearer of despatches, or the authority on which the account of the battle was fought.

The information, received by col. King from the post-master at Middlebury, is, as stated to us by the gentleman mentioned above, to the following purport:—

The post-master had just received a letter from Plattsburg, announcing that a battle had been fought on Bearded Island, between part of

Gen. Wilkinson's army and the British forces from Kingston and Plattsburg; that about 400 were killed on each side; and that the British troops finally retreated, leaving our army in possession of the field of battle.

Bearded Island, where the battle is said to have been fought, lies in the river St. Lawrence, a few miles above that part of the river which is denominated "Little St. Francis," and probably about midway from Kingston to Montreal.

IMPORTANT.

By the Albany mail, which arrived last night just as the New-York Gazette was going to press, the editors received the following from their correspondent.

ALBANY, NOV. 21, 1813.

Messrs. Lang & Turner, Gentlemen,

I have to communicate to you the most important information. As the mail will arrive probably some hours before the steam-boat of Tuesday, I embrace that opportunity, knowing the anxiety of every class of citizens for the event of the present campaign; you will have an opportunity of issuing an Extra Gazette, as you may rely on the correctness of the statement.

I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.
JOHN COOK.

Copy of a letter, dated

WATERTOWN, Nov. 15.

"By a gentleman who left the army on Thursday, the 11th inst. I have received the following particulars:

The whole of our force crossed from Hamilton to the Canada shore, and were proceeding down the river, and a British force in their rear following. This was on Tuesday—On Wednesday they continued their march, and were all the day much annoyed by the enemy—at night it was concluded by our troops to divide—and Gen. Brown with a large detachment was sent forward to destroy some block houses and disperse some small parties of troops collected at a place called Cornwall. Gen. Covington with the rest of the army was to follow, partly in boats and by land. When the boats under Gen. Covington had put off a small distance, they were attacked by a fleet of British gun boats, and returned—they were ordered off a second time and returned and relanded, and a determination formed to attack the British by land—Our troops were accordingly drawn up in a line of battle, and advanced toward the enemy, who immediately prepared to meet them. When within musket shot, a general fire commenced from both sides, which lasted some time, when the British retreated in good order, and were pursued by our troops, who continued to pursue until they came to a low spot of ground, when the British opened a tremendous fire of grape and canister shot, from pieces of artillery placed in the woods by the side of the road.

The British gun boats at the same time opened a fire in the same manner from the opposite side near the river—our men fell in all directions—retreat was immediately ordered, which was effected with regularity, and the enemy, either from their own loss or some other reason, declined pursuing. Our troops immediately recrossed the river, and encamped when my informant left them. They had heard that the British had a force of about 5,000 men far off, on or near Lake St. Francis. The loss on our part in killed and wounded exceeds 400, the fire from the British being extremely destructive: the enemy's loss was not known.

The accounts given of the number and situation of our troops is very discouraging. The whole of Wilkinson's army did not exceed 5000, previous to the battle, and they are in want of every thing—Covington is killed, and Forsyth received a flesh wound. Thus far the letter.

Last night some officers arrived from Wilkinson's army, which they left at French Mills, where they were preparing to go into winter quarters. They state the affair much the same as the above letter, only our loss not exceeding 300 men. The British, they supposed, must have lost 500 as our troops carried them in three different attacks at the point of the bayonet and fought desperately. The British have certainly not gained a victory. Firms will attribute the cause of the failure of the expedition against Montreal. There is certainly blame to be attached somewhere. Hampton with his army has gone into winter quarters at Plattsburgh. It seems he is very popular with the army.

perhaps be able to send you more particulars by the boat, should there be any thing transpire more than the paper will furnish.

BY THE STEAM BOAT.

From the Albany Argus of Tuesday.

THE CAMPAIGN.

On the St. Lawrence, from which so much has been long confidently expected has ended far short of its object. We understand, and indeed we know, that the main army, has taken post near St. Regis, for the winter; and that the division under general Hampton is hutting on the Saranac. This abrupt and unexpected termination is openly ascribed to a difference of opinion said to exist between the generals Wilkinson and Hampton, in relation to their place of junction. The former disagreed to unite with him at St. Regis—the latter thought a point, lower down would be better, and took measures accordingly. So soon as this was known to Wilkinson, the army was ordered to hut at Salmon river for the winter. We will say nothing at present of the conduct of either of these generals. There are authorities to which they are amenable, & which will no doubt do justice in the case. Our regrets, however, are not the less.—Had we got Montreal this campaign, the war was substantially at an end—and that the getting it was a practicable measure, is admitted on all hands. The enemy's effective force there, regulars, fencibles and voltigeurs, did not exceed 2000 men.

From the Albany Register.

By the last accounts from the northern army, it appears that the expedition against Montreal, had totally failed!—after a severe engagement between the army, and a large Canadian force, in which the loss was severe on both sides. Wilkinson's army has gone into winter quarters at the French Mills, and several officers in disgust have resigned their commissions. It is not in our power to-day to lay before our readers any thing like an authentic detail of the events which took place from the time the army of Wilkinson passed Prescott until they arrived at their present quarters: But we have subjoined all the information we have received on the subject.

BURLINGTON, NOV. 19.

The campaign for the season is said to be at an end. Gen. Hampton's army is at Plattsburgh, where they are to take up winter quarters—Gen. Wilkinson's army is at the French Mills, near St. Regis, about 25 miles from the four corners. Chateaugay, and are building huts for winter quarters. The army under Gen. Wilkinson has had a severe engagement with the enemy, who followed them from Kingston and Prescott—they were attacked in the rear, on or near Cornwall. The enemy were three times repulsed at the point of the bayonet, and finally retreated, leaving the Americans on the field. The number killed on either side is not correctly ascertained—it must however have been great in one instance it is said the charge was continued from twelve to fourteen minutes.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, Annapolis, Nov. 24, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons who are indebted to this institution, or who may, after the 31st of December next, present notes for discount, that after that day no note will be received or discounted unless the same is drawn upon paper, properly stamped, agreeably to the directions of the act of Congress, passed on the 2d day of August, 1813, entitled "An act laying duties on Notes of Banks, Bankers, and certain Companies; on notes, bonds and obligations, discounted by Banks, Bankers and certain Companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions"—Accordingly to the following Table:

If \$100 stamp of	5 cts.
above 100 & not exceeding 200	20 cts.
200	50 cts.
500	100 cts.
1000	150 cts.
1500	200 \$1
2000	3000 \$1 50 cts.
3000	4000 \$2
4000	5000 \$2 50 cts.
5000	7000 \$3 50 cts.
7000	8000 \$4 00
8000	\$5 00

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants an Overseer for the ensuing year. No one need apply who cannot bring the best recommendation. Application to be made to James Cheston in Baltimore, or to the subscriber in New York, Oct. 14, 1813.

ANN CHESTON.

New York, Oct. 14, 1813.