

Gen. Wilkinson's army and the British forces from Kingston and Prescott; 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 "Lake 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

WATERBURY, 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 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 till they came to a low spot of ground, when the British opened a tremendous fire of grape and cannister 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—a 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, & were 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 5,000, 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 suppose, must have lost 500 as our troops turned them in three different attacks at the point of the bayonet and fought desperately. The British have certainly not gained a victory. Time will show 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 transpiring 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 Saranic. 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 desired 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 for discount 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
500	50 cts.
1000	100 50 cts.
1500	150 75 cts.
2000	200 \$1
3000	300 \$1 50 cts.
4000	400 \$2
5000	500 \$2 50 cts.
7000	700 \$3 50 cts.
8000	800 \$4 00
	\$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 M. GIBSON, in Baltimore, or to the subscriber, West River, Oct. 12, 1813.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1813.

A REPORTER WANTED.

A person qualified as a Reporter of Debates, would meet with hand-some encouragement, during the next session of the Maryland Legislature, which commences on the first Monday in December, by applying at this office.

It appears now to be established beyond doubt, that the late action between the British forces from Kingston and Fort Prescott, and the rear of Wilkinson's army, commanded by Gen. Boyd, cost the Americans 400 in killed, wounded and prisoners, instead of 150 as at first stated. How much soever we may feel disgusted at the war, and the manner in which it has been prosecuted, we cannot but feel a great degree of pain for the sufferings which our soldiers have been compelled to endure. Many of them are men who have been unfortunate in their circumstances, and compelled, though contrary to every feeling which animates the soldier who pursues the profession of arms through choice, to enroll themselves in the army for the want of other employment. It has been often predicted, that not only this campaign, but even the war itself, must terminate in disgrace, and almost every day comes loaded with proof to verify this prediction. We could wish that the honour of our country could remain untarnished, since such wanton sacrifices have been made of its interests; but unless the glory of our national achievements can preserve the fame of the republic, she must greatly suffer in the eyes of foreign nations, from the folly of our theoretical and desperate politicians. Not only do they find the armies of their enemy different from what they calculated on, but the elements seem combined, as they did in Russia against Buonaparte, to render abortive all their military operations. These visitations of Providence, it is true, cannot be guarded against, but causes which might have been removed without difficulty, have retarded the operations of our forces, until it would appear that the understandings of our generals had been wholly blinded, and their energies chilled, for the purpose of showing some great displays of Almighty wisdom.

Wilkinson and Hampton have not yet been able to afford each other any assistance from the positions which they have respectively held, and each has had a skirmish which resulted to them in very considerable loss. Thus it has happened, that the Canadians have been able, by gradually reducing our army, to cut off in detail some of its divisions, and retard its operations, until so late a period in the season, that the asperity of the climate has raised an insurmountable barrier to their movements. As Buonaparte expected to find comfortable winter quarters in Moscow, so did Wilkinson in Montreal—but as the expectations of the one were wholly disappointed, and his plans frustrated, so it is probable will be those of the other.

The proclamation of Gov. Chittenden, which will be found in our paper of to-day, shews him a man determined to exercise all the authority the constitution of the U. States has vested in him, as chief magistrate of an independent state. From the commencement of the war, it seems to have been a favourite scheme with administration to reduce as much as possible, without exciting too much indignation, the powers which have been vested in the governor of each state. With this view the U. S. have been divided into military districts, and a multiplicity of officers appointed to take the command of all the forces, whether regulars or militia, that have been assigned for the defence of each. The president can call into service any portion of the militia of the country, whenever certain exigencies shall require it; but it can only be done through the governor of the state or states from which they are called, as they are generally the commanders in chief

of such forces. Having the command then, of all the military force of the state, and entrusted with the defence thereof, his excellency the governor of Vermont had a constitutional right to order the militia of the state to any point thereof which he deemed unprotected.

Because he has thus dared to exercise a power to which he is justly entitled, the flood-gates of democratic abuse have been raised, and column after column poured upon him. From the known character of his excellency, it is hoped his firmness will not be shaken by such vile attacks.

From the Federal Republican.

Do our opposition Editors imagine that the government has made war in "sport?"

[Nat. Intelligencer, Nov. 17, 1813.]

Why, really Mr. Madison's Scaramouch has here put us to our trumps, as the saying is. With such simplicity he has asked a very puzzling question. Whether the war was intended for a Comedy, or a Tragedy, is very doubtful. But in its rehearsal, so strange have been the incidents, so grotesque and odd has been the appearance of most of the dramatis personæ, that were it not for a few actors in the Queens-town scene, and the introduction of young Croghan, we should have been in danger of taking the war on land for broad farce. Yet we know not, for certainty, whether the war is made in sport or in earnest. The little man in the palace has for once puzzled the world, and the "opposition editors" to boot—He has made war in a manner which really leaves the subject in great doubt. But we will state some of our difficulties: and we pray, that if we err, Scaramouch may be instructed to give us a hint.

Grundy, Calhoun and Clay, Barwell, Bassett and Willis Alston, were of opinion, when war was declared that the Canadas would be ours in one fortnight. Little Fisk, of Vermont, said the Green Mountain Boys would grab them in a week. That queer fish Widgery, of Maine, swore, that he would rig out his white linen pocket handkerchief upon the end of his cane, carry it as the flag of liberty through the Canadas, and they should be ours in three days. While that gay Lothario, the gallant Rhea of Tennessee, in his usual clear and eloquent manner, asserted, that his friends were all fools; for it would take but one true blue Jeffersonian proclamation to finish the business, which he conceived, if little Colvin was employed, might be done in three hours.

Now, Mr. Madison, the "opposition editors" are certain, that these wise congressmen got all their war notions from yourself, or Monroe, or Gallatin, or Eustis, or Hamilton. This war has been made nearly two years—and if these congressmen, and you, and your cabinet into the bargain, were not all dunces, the land part of our war must have been made in sport. For, mark you, instead of taking the Canadas in three hours, according to the gallant Mr. Rhea; or in three days, according to poor old Widgery; or in a week, according to little Fisk; or in a fortnight, according to the brave Grundy, Alston, &c. &c. we have not even begun to take it.

If this is not war in sport, there is something very strange and queer in all this.

Look you, Mr. Madison, we poor "opposition editors" beseech you to look at the queer incidents of this war, and clear up all our doubts.—We never thought you wicked enough to make war in sport, but we are sadly puzzled—Your first and favorite gen. Hull, really made considerable sport for the enemy.

The Ohio militia, by riding their captains on rails, and running races with the Indians, made not less sport for our regular army.

Harrison, with his ten thousand Kentuckians, his "unheard of manoeuvres," his "deadly fires," his "irresistable charges," his horrible conflicts with ten or twelve hundred British and Indians, with his short modest and chaste letters, has furnished his full share of sport to all who can laugh at bloated vanity and bombastic imbecility.

The warlike assemblages of the gallant governor Meigs, his scientific marchings and counter marchings, from one feather bed to another feather bed, with sleek contrabands, and his ragged militia at his heels, combined with that unfortunate dysentery which plagued the brave Hopkins in his march; and defiled all the laurels which grew around him, inso-

much, that at the close of his campaign, not one could be found fit for his gallant brow, have given not a little sport to the Tories and traitors among us.

You, Mr. Madison, cannot but remember the broad grins which followed the murderous proclamations, and leadless combats of the Hobadils, Smyth and Porter. Your own dear old soul, Granny Dearborn, too, with his "fair round belly," his gay coat, his rapid movement, his official sickness, has afforded no despicable sport.—While Barstler's brave surrender, Chandler's night cap battles, and Morgan Rattler's "adventure of the slut and pups" in Canada, has forced the world into a roar of laughter.

Secretary Armstrong's trip to the lines, may possibly increase the sport. This, in a military view, will depend upon the fact, whether Wilkinson and his first bitten veterans, dance forward to the whistling of British bullets from Kingston, or suffer themselves, like quiet and prudent soldiers, to be driven back, "by the storms and cold weather" to Sackett's Harbor.

But, in a civil view, the trip of the wily Secretary, must afford rare amusement. If three years hence; he sits well the part he is now studying, we will never guess again, if he does not afford most excellent sport to the "opposition editors." Although we will not answer for it, but poor Monroe shall exclaim, in the deepest tones of tragedy—"it may be sport to you but it is death to me."

We might add many other puzzling incidents—such as the attempt of Mr. Madison to make peace the very day that he declared war—the war-like mission to Russia—the attempt to substitute an embargo for old-fashioned fighting at the summer session—the great reliance placed on our well armed militia to conquer Canada—the most excellent defence of our seaboard of fifteen hundred miles, upon the whole of which there are not fifteen hundred regular soldiers—all which things, we confess, upon the supposition that there is any thing of earnest in this war on land, puzzle us confoundedly. So, therefore honest Mr. Joe Gales, we will thank you if you will prevail on some one of the clerks, deeply versed in the mysteries of democracy, to unravel for our good, the puzzling circumstances which in the simplicity of our hearts we have stated.

As to the war on the ocean, we have not the slightest difficulty in answering the question. The case there, is as clear as the cowardice and villainy of Charles Jared Ingersoll—So far as the ocean is concerned, the war was made in sport. The Virginia Junco expected thereby to destroy the navy, almost the only remaining monument of federal wisdom.

Those genuine sons of federalism, the officers of the navy, took the war on the ocean into their own hands. With their brave tars they have made it bloody sport for the enemy, and forced tears of disappointment from the administration. Would to God there existed a spirit in the government to protect and cherish that institution, which, in this accursed war, has alone preserved our national character, from disgrace and ruin.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Washington, 17th Nov. 1813.

A General Court Martial for the trial of Brigadier General William Hull, will assemble at some suitable place in the city of Albany (state of New-York) on the 3d day of January next.

The court will be composed as follows:

- President, Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn.
- Members, Brig. Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, Thomas Parker, Leonard Covington, Col. John R. Fenwick, Henry Carberry, 36th reg. inf. Peter Little 38th reg. inf. William N. Irvine, 42d do.
- Lt. Col. Richard Dennis, 16th reg. Infantry.
- Samuel S. Conner, 13th do.
- S. B. Davis, 32d do.
- William Scott, 36th do.
- William Stewart, 38th do.
- Special Judge Advocate, Alex. J. Dallas, Esq.
- Special Judge Advocate, Philip S. Parker, Esq.
- Supernumeraries, Lt. Col. John W. Livingston, 41st Regiment.
- Lt. Col. James G. Forbes, 42d do.
- Maj. George Bomford, corps of Engineers.

By order of the Secretary of War, A. Y. NICOLL, Inspr. Gen.

From a London paper. A German moralist, in this age of chymistry, has published an analysis of the character of the German women, and assigned the several proportion of 32 parts as under:

Vanity	8 parts
Love of Rule	4 parts
Sexual Passion	4 parts
Artifice	4 parts
Fickleness	4 parts
Timidity	2 parts
Innocency	2 parts
Superstition	4 parts
	32 parts.

We understand that the British prisoners now at this place, taken by Gen. Harrison at the Moravia Towns, are to be removed in a few days to Newport, Kentucky, where they will be stationed until exchanged. Those taken by Com. Perry, in the engagement on Lake Erie, are to remain at this place.

[Chillicothe Supporter.]

From the Federal Republican.

The family and friends of the late General LINGAN, being anxious that his remains should be conveyed from the scene of his murder, to the sepulchres of his fathers, this melancholy office was confided to the care of two of his fellow sufferers residing in Baltimore, Messrs. Henry Nelson and John E. Hall. On Tuesday the 23d instant, these gentlemen conveyed the body in a hearse to a place appointed in the vicinity of Georgetown. Here they were met by a few select friends of the deceased. The procession then moved to Harlem, where the body was deposited in the earth, and the usual solemnities were pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Addison. Removed from the scene of murder, the friends of good government and political freedom may, and do rejoice, that the remains of this monument of jacobin intolerance and perfidy have been redeemed, and rest in tranquillity with kindred spirits.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 22d of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, for cash,

All the residue of the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of said county, deceased, consisting of several valuable Negroes, Stock of all kinds, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, A. A. County, Head of South River. December 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias and renditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals, western shore, returnable to December term next, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 11th day of December, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises,

A tract of land, situate in Anne Arundel county, called

Moore's New-Market,

Containing 300 acres. One Negro Man named Nick, one ditto named John, a Negro Woman named Maria, one ditto named Henny. The above is taken as the property of Amos Gambrell, and will be sold to satisfy debts due Pinkney and Munroe, Wm. Warfield, and officers fees for 1812.—Terms of sale, Cash

SOLOMON GROVES, Sheriff A. A. County. Nov. 25.

BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS MAIL STAGES.

The public are respectfully informed that the proprietor will commence running his stages every day between the two cities, on the first day of December, for the accommodation of his friends and the public in general. It will leave the Indian Queen Tavern every morning at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Annapolis at 2 P. M.—Returning will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, every morning at 7 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock P. M. This line of stages is also connected with a new established line between Annapolis, Washington City and George-town, and all passengers in this line, wishing to proceed on to either of the above places, will have the preference. Allowance of baggage as usual. All baggage at the risk of the owner. JOHN GADSBY, November 25.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wants for the ensuing year, on his farm on the North side of Severn, a single man as an Overseer. No one need apply who cannot bring well recommended for his integrity, industry and industry. JAMES MACKOBER.