

NEW GOODS

H. G. MUNROE

Has just received an assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS consisting of American and London Superfine and Coarse Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets and Corduroys, Flannels, Mole-skin and Coatings, Rose Blankets from 7-4 to 12-4, Striped do, Carpets and Carpeting, Russia and Irish sheeting, Marcellines, Quilts, 3-4 7-4, and 9-3 Irish Diapers, Shirting Cotton, Irish and German Linen, Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Yarn Hosiery, Silk, Kid, and Beaver Gloves, Ribbons, White and Coloured Florence, White Satin, Together with many other articles in the Dry Good line.

Also Ironmongery, Stationary and Groceries, All of which is offered for sale on accommodating terms. LIKEWISE Loaf, Lump, and Piece Sugar, or Cash, at the Factory Prices. Annapolis, Oct. 21.

NOTICE

I forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on my farm, on the north side of Severn, or in any manner trespassing on the same, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

FREDERICK MACKUBIN, October 4.

ANNAPOLIS & WASHINGTON STAGE

The subscribers propose running a line of stages from this city to Washington and Georgetown, to commence on the first Monday in November. The stage will leave Crawford's Hotel in Georgetown, every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Annapolis at 3 o'clock P.M. Returning will leave Parker's Tavern, Annapolis, at 6 A.M. every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrive at Crawford's at 3 P.M.

The proprietors are determined to spare neither pains nor expense in this establishment, and respectfully solicit encouragement from the public. Fare of passengers, four dollars, with the usual allowance of baggage. All baggage at the risk of the owners. WM. CRAWFORD, ISAAC PARKER, Oct. 21, 1813.

A LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, WITH STEEL'S LIST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW'S Store, and at this Office. Price 12 1-2 Cents. October 28.

J. HUGHES,

Having succeeded Gideon White as Agent in Annapolis for the sale of MICHAEL LEE'S

Family Medicines

So justly celebrated, in all parts of the United States, for twelve years past, has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of

- Lee's Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Billious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without Mercury). Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion for letters and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mistletoe for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

20 Lee's Tooth Powder.

To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

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 Rights and Mobs to the City of Baltimore. Together with the DEPOSITIONS Taken before the said Committee.

THOMAS GREEN, Author of 'The History of the American Revolution'.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM GENERAL WILKINSON.

HEAD QUARTERS, FRENCH MILLS, NOVEMBER 15, 1813.

I beg leave to refer you to the journal which accompanies this letter, for the particulars of the movements of the corps under my command down the St. Lawrence, and will endeavour to exert my enfeebled mind to detail to you the most striking and important incidents, which have ensued my departure from Grenadier Island, at the foot of Lake Ontario, on the 2d instant.

The corps of the enemy from Kingston, which followed me, hung on my rear, and in concert with a heavy galley, and a few gun-boats, seemed determined to retard my progress. I was strongly tempted to halt, turn about, and put an end to his teasing; but alas! I was confined to my bed. Major General Lewis was too ill for any active exertion, and, above all, did not dare suffer myself to be diverted a single day from the prosecution of the views of government. I had written to Maj. Gen. Hampton on the 6th inst. by his Adj. General, Col. King, and had ordered him to form a junction with me on the St. Lawrence, which I expected would take place on the 9th or 10th. It would have been unparadonable, had I not deemed it of vital importance to the issue of the campaign.

The enemy deserve credit for their zeal and intelligence, which the active universal hostility of the inhabitants of the country enabled them to employ to the greatest advantage. Thus while menaced by a respectable force in the rear, the coast was lined by musquetry in front, at every critical pass of the river, which obliged me to march a detachment, and this impeded my progress.

On the evening of the 9th inst. the army halted a few miles from the head of Lounge Saut. In the morning of the 10th, the inclosed order was issued. General Brown marched, agreeably to order, and about noon we were apprized, by the report of his artillery, that he was engaged some distance below us. At the same time the enemy were observed in our rear, and their galley and gun-boats approached our boats, and opened fire upon us, which obliged me to order a battery of 18 pounders to be planted, and a shot from it compelled the vessels of the enemy to retire, together with their troops, after some firing with the advanced parties. But by this time, in consequence of disembarking and re-embarking the heavy guns, the day was so far spent, that the pilots did not dare enter the strait (8 miles a continued rapid) and therefore we fell down about twilight and came to for the night. Early the next morning, every thing was in readiness for motion; but being received by intelligence from Gen. Brown, I was still delayed, and cautious prescribed I should, in the result of his affair, before committing the flotilla to the Saut.

At half past 10 o'clock, a number of barges arrived, with a force, in which the general information he had forged the enemy would reach the foot of the strait in the day. Orders were immediately given for the flotilla to pass which passed the enemy's boats, and began to show among us. Information was brought at the same time from Gen. Boyd, that the enemy's camp were advancing in columns, and immediately sent orders to him to halt them; this report was confirmed, that gun-boats were sent to retard us, and a volley of their movements and our movements were brought in the succession, which con-

vinced me of their determination to harass an attack, when it could be made to the greatest advantage, and therefore I resolved to anticipate them, if possible, and take their artillery. The action soon after commenced with the advanced body of the enemy, and became extremely sharp and galling, and, with occasional pauses, and sustained, with great vivacity, in open space and fair combat, for upwards of two and an half hours—the adverse lines alternately yielding and advancing. It is impossible to say with accuracy what was our number on the field—because it consisted of indefinite detachments taken from the boats in order to render safe the passage of the Saut. Generals Covington and Swartwout voluntarily took part in the action, at the head of detachments from their respective brigades and exhibited the same courage that was displayed by Brig. Gen. Boyd, who happened to be the senior officer on the ground. Our force engaged might have reached 16 or 1,700 men, but actually did not exceed 1800; that of the enemy was estimated from 1200 to 2000, but did not probably amount to more than 15 or 1600—consisting of 1 am informed of detachments from the 40th, 84th, and 104th regiments of the line; with three companies of the Voltigeur and Gensang corps, and the militia of the country, who are not included in the estimate.

It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to give you a detailed account of the affair, which certainly reflects high honour on the valour of the American soldier, as no examples can be produced of undisciplined men, with inexperienced officers, braving a fire of two hours and an half, without quitting the field or yielding to their antagonists. But, sir, the information I now give you is derived from officers of my confidence, who took active parts in this conflict; for though I was enabled to order the attack, it was my hard fortune not to be able to lead the troops I commanded. The disease with which I was assailed on the 2d of September, on my journey to Fort George, having with a few short intervals of convalescence, preyed on me ever since, and at the moment of this action I was confined to my bed, and emaciated almost to a skeleton, unable to set on my horse, or to move ten paces, without assistance.

I must however be pardoned for trespassing on your time a few remarks in relation to the affair. The objects of the British and American commanders were precisely opposed—the last being bound by the instructions of his government, and the most solemn obligations of duty, to precipitate his descent of the St. Lawrence by every practicable means, because this being effected, one of the greatest difficulties opposed to the American arms would be surmounted; and the army, by duties equally imperative, to retard, and if possible, prevent such descent. He is to be accounted victorious who effected his purpose. The British commander having failed to gain either of his objects, can lay no claim to the honours of the day. The battle fluctuated, and triumph seemed, at different times, inclined to the contending arms. The front of the enemy were at first forced back more than a mile, and though they never regained the ground they lost, there stand was permanent, and their charges, and near the close of the contest, we lost a field-piece by the fall of an officer, who was acting with the same coolness as if he had been at a parade of review. This was Lt. Smith, of the light artillery, who in point of merit stood at the head of his grade. The enemy having halted, and not being again formed in battle, took to flight, and the firing having ceased on both sides, we re-

turned to the attack, and the British were driven back to the foot of the strait, where they were again formed, and the firing recommenced. The British were driven back to the foot of the strait, where they were again formed, and the firing recommenced. The British were driven back to the foot of the strait, where they were again formed, and the firing recommenced.

I acquiesced in these opinions, not from the shortness of the stock of provisions, (which had been reduced by the act of God) because that of our meat had been increased five days, and our bread had been reduced only two days, and because we could in case of extremity, have lived on the enemy; but because the loss of the division under Major Gen. Hampton weakened my force too sensibly to justify the attempt. In all my measures and movements of moment, I have taken the opinions of my general officers, which have been in accord with my own.

I remained on the Canada shore until the next day, without seeing or hearing from the powerful force of the enemy in our neighbourhood, and the same day reached this position with the artillery and infantry. The dragoons have been ordered to Utica and its vicinity, and I expect are 30 or 60 miles on the march.

You have under cover a summary abstract of the killed and wounded in the affair of the eleventh instant, which shall soon be followed by a particular return, in which a just regard will be paid to individual merits. The best rest in honour, and the wounded bless for their country, and deserve its gratitude.

With perfect respect I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedt. humble servant, (Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.

Extract of a letter of the 13th November from General Wilkinson. It is a fact for which I am authorized to pledge myself, on the most confidential authority, that on the 4th of the present month the British garrison of Montreal consisted solely of 400 men and 300 stores, which had been sent up from Quebec. We have with us provisions here, and that last at Chateaugay about 40 days subsistence, to which I shall add thirty more.

RETURN of the killed and wounded of a detachment of the Army of the U. States, descending the St. Lawrence river, under the command of Major General James

Wilkinson, in a battle fought at Williamsburg, in Upper Canada, on the 11th of Nov. 1813. The British were defeated, and the Americans were victorious. The British were driven back to the foot of the strait, where they were again formed, and the firing recommenced.

It is due to his merit to state, and his services, that I should make particular mention of Brigadier General Covington, who received a mortal wound directly through the chest while animating his men, and leading them to the charge. He fell, and he fought, at the head of his men, and survived but two days.

The next morning the flotilla passed through the Saut and joined that excellent officer, Brig. Gen. Brown, at Barnhart's, near Cornwall, where he had been instructed to take post and wait my arrival, and where, I confidently expected to hear of Maj. Gen. Hampton's arrival on the opposite shore. But immediately after I halted, Col. Atkinson, the Inspector Gen. of the division under Maj. Gen. Hampton, waited on me with a letter from that officer, in which, to my unspeakable mortification and surprise, he declined the junction ordered, and informed me he was marching towards Lake Champlain, by way of co-operating in the proposed attack on Montreal.

This letter, together with a copy of that to which it is an answer, were immediately submitted to a council of war, composed of my general officers, and the colonel commanding the Elite, the chief engineer & the adjutant general, who unanimously gave it as their opinion, that the attack on Montreal should be abandoned for the present season, and the army near Cornwall should be immediately crossed to the American shore, for taking up winter quarters, and that this place afforded an eligible position for such quarters.

I acquiesced in these opinions, not from the shortness of the stock of provisions, (which had been reduced by the act of God) because that of our meat had been increased five days, and our bread had been reduced only two days, and because we could in case of extremity, have lived on the enemy; but because the loss of the division under Major Gen. Hampton weakened my force too sensibly to justify the attempt.

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WILKINSON TO GENERAL WILKINSON. I have the honor to receive, at a late hour last evening, by Col. King, your communication of the 6th, and was deeply impressed with the sense of responsibility it imposed of deciding upon the means of our co-operation. The idea suggested in the opinion of your officers of effecting the junction at St. Regis, was the most pleasing, as most immediate, until I came to the disclosure of the amount of your supplies of provisions. Col. Atkinson will explain the reasons that would have rendered it impossible for me to have brought more than each man could have carried on his back, and when I reflected that throwing myself upon your scanty means, I should be weakening you in your most vulnerable point, I did not hesitate to adopt the opinion, after consulting the general and principal officers, that, by throwing myself back on my main depot, when all the means of transportation had gone, and falling upon the enemy's flank, and straining every effort to open a communication from Plattsburgh to Cohogawaga, or any other point you may indicate on the St. Lawrence, I should more effectually contribute to your success than by the junction at St. Regis.

The way is in many places blockaded and obstructed, and the road impracticable for wheel carriages during winter; but by the employment of pack horses, if I am not overpowered, I hope to be able to prevent your straggling. I have ascertained, and witnessed that the plan of the enemy is to burn and consume every thing in our advance. My troops, and our means will be described to you by Gen. Atkinson. Besides the rawness and sickness, they have endured fatigues equal to a winter campaign, in the late snow and bad weather, and are sadly dispersed & fallen off, but upon the subject I most refer you to Col. Atkinson.

With these means, what can be accomplished by human exertion, I will attempt, with a mind devoted to the general objects of the campaign, I have the honor to be, Sir, Very respectfully, Sir, Your most obedt. servant, (Signed) W. HAMPTON.

W. HAMPTON, His Ex. Maj. Gen. Jas. Wilkinson, OBN. WILKINSON TO GENERAL ARMY STRONG, Head-Quarters, French Mills, 2 Nov. 15, 1813.

I beg this may be considered as an appendage to my official communication respecting the action of the 11th inst. I last evening received the enclosed information, the result of

triumph, or provide a honorable grave. Enclosed you have a memorandum of field and battery train, provy well found in fixed ammunition, which may enable you to disperse your own; but we are deficient in loose powder and musket cartridges, and therefore hope you may be abundantly found. On the subject of provisions I wish I could give an favorable information, but whole stacks of bread may be computed about fifteen days, and out near at twenty. In speaking on this subject to the secretary of war, he informed me ample magazines were laid up on Lake Champlain, and therefore I must request of you to order forward two or three months supply by the safest route, in a direction to the proposed scene of action. I have submitted the state of our provisions to my general officers, who unanimously agree that it should not prevent the progress of the expedition; and they also agree in opinion, that if you are not in force to face the enemy, you should meet at St. Regis or its vicinity.

I shall expect to hear from, if not see you at that place on the 19th. And have the honor to be, respectfully your obedient, humble servant, (Signed) J. A. WILKINSON, Maj. Gen. HAMPTON.

FROM GEN. HAMPTON TO GEN. WILKINSON. Head-Quarters, Four Corners, 2 November 8th, 1813.

SIR, I had the honor to receive, at a late hour last evening, by Col. King, your communication of the 6th, and was deeply impressed with the sense of responsibility it imposed of deciding upon the means of our co-operation. The idea suggested in the opinion of your officers of effecting the junction at St. Regis, was the most pleasing, as most immediate, until I came to the disclosure of the amount of your supplies of provisions. Col. Atkinson will explain the reasons that would have rendered it impossible for me to have brought more than each man could have carried on his back, and when I reflected that throwing myself upon your scanty means, I should be weakening you in your most vulnerable point, I did not hesitate to adopt the opinion, after consulting the general and principal officers, that, by throwing myself back on my main depot, when all the means of transportation had gone, and falling upon the enemy's flank, and straining every effort to open a communication from Plattsburgh to Cohogawaga, or any other point you may indicate on the St. Lawrence, I should more effectually contribute to your success than by the junction at St. Regis.

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