

the examination of sundry prisoners taken on the field of battle, which justifies the opinion of the surviving general officers who were in the engagement: This goes to prove, that although the imperious obligations of duty did not allow me sufficient time to rout the enemy, they were beaten—the accidental loss of one field piece notwithstanding, after it had been discharged fifteen or twenty times. I have also learned, from what is considered good authority, but I will not vouch for the correctness of it, that the enemy's loss exceeded five hundred killed & wounded. The enclosed report will correct an error in my former communications.—As it appears it was the 89th, and not the 94th British regiment which was engaged on the 11th. I beg leave to mention, relative to the action of the 11th, what, from my extreme indisposition, I have omitted: Having received information late in the day, that the contest had become somewhat dubious, I ordered up a reserve of six hundred men, whom I had directed to stand by their arms under Lt. Col. Upham, who gallantly led them into the action, which terminated a few minutes after their arrival on the ground.

With much consideration
And respect,
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obt. humble serv't.
JAS WILKINSON.

The Hon. John Armstrong,
Secy at War.

Statement of the strength of the enemy in the action of the 11th Nov. 1813, on Keasler's field in Williamsburgh, in Upper Canada—founded on the separate examination of a number of British prisoners taken on the field of battle.

Of the 89th regiment	760
49th do.	450
Volunteers	270
Glengary's	80 one company
Of the 100th	40 a detachment from Prescot.
Canadian Fencibles	220
Indians	40
Incorporated Militia	300
	2170

Four pieces of mounted Artillery; and seven Gun-boats—one mounting a 24 pounder.

I certify that the above statement is correct agreeably to the statement of the above mentioned prisoners.

(Signed)
I. JOHNSON,
Inspector General 2 Division.

NEW-HAVEN, NOV. 30.
LATE FROM HALIFAX.

A schooner arrived at this port on Saturday last, in a short passage from Halifax. We have not been able to see the captain; but learn, verbally, from those who have conversed with him, that a violent gale of wind was experienced at that place just before he sailed, in which the British fleet in port suffered severely. The *La Hogue*, 74, was driven on shore, and bilged; two frigates, and the *Atalanta* a sloop of war, entirely lost. The squadron under the command of admiral Warren, having a considerable number of troops on board, and destined on an expedition against some port at the Southward, are also stated to be sufferers in the gale; but to what extent we do not learn.

It is said a number of Halifax papers, containing the particulars of the disasters above mentioned, were received by this arrival, and immediately forwarded to New-York.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 1.
The northern mail which arrived last evening brought nothing new, except the following article from a Vermont paper.

BURLINGTON, NOV. 25.
Gen. Hampton arrived in the bay off this place, in the Steam-Boat, on Tuesday evening last next morning sailed for a warmer climate. The orders for the Northern army to join general Wilkinson have been countermanded, with the exception of the second Battalion of the eleventh, and a company of the 5th, which are to join the regiments under gen. Wilkinson at the French Mills.

Brig. Gen. Jacob Davis, who was charged with his excellency's government of Chittenden's proclamation, and arrested at Plattsburgh, we learn is liberated on giving surety in bonds of 3000 dollars for his appearance at the district court of the U. States in the city of New-York.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
Mr. Thomas H. Fletcher, of this town, had just arrived from General Jackson's army, and stated that on the evening of the 7th inst. Gen. Jackson received intelligence that a large body of Indians were besieging a Fort of friendly Indians, situated about 30 miles below the Ten-Islands of Coose river.

At 12 o'clock that night, a detachment of the army (2000 strong) took up the line of march and arrived at the Fort about 7 o'clock on the 9th.

The action was brought on by captains Deoderick's, Caperton's and Bledsoe's companies. The advance was led on by colonel Carroll in handsome style. The Indians were totally routed in half an hour—the pursuit commenced which continued an hour and a half longer.

Of the enemy, 278 were found dead on the ground—though many more were certainly killed. The battle-field was very large, and on tirely covered with grass—of course many were killed, who could not be found.

We had 15 killed, and 84 wounded—generally slightly.—The Indian force was 1100 at least. General Jackson commanded in person.

Provisions are scarce in camp. It is thought that if the army had ten days provisions on hand after the battle of Talladega, the Creek war would have terminated in that time. The battle was fought only 30 miles from the Hickory Ground.

Mr. Fletcher was the bearer of a stand of colors taken from the enemy, bearing the Spanish cross.

Colonel Lauderdale, of the cavalry is wounded in the leg; Colonel McCrory's left arm is broke; Col. Pillow, shot through the body; Major Richard Boyd's right arm broke.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.
From the Boston Palladium of Friday November 3.

LATE FROM FRANCE.
By an arrival at New-Bedford from France, accounts are received to the 22d of October, a month later than our former advices; but the papers furnish intelligence of no great French victory; and the victories of the allies when achieved are not to be looked for in Paris papers. It appears by the printed accounts that Napoleon's headquarters were still at Dresden. The army under the Prussian general Blucher, are in advanced positions. It Buonaparte had gained any very important advantages recently, they would not only have been stated in the Gazette, but announced by salutes of artillery in the seaports of France. The verbal news is, that the French had been defeated, and forced to abandon Dresden, and were retreating towards the Rhine.

The French papers say, that the Cossacs have interrupted the communication between Leipzig and Frankfurt. In Frankfurt on the Maine is intended, this is an important fact, as it is far in the rear of the French headquarters.

A large body of French troops have been marched into Westphalia. From this circumstance it may be inferred, either that there are insurrections in that kingdom against Jerome Buonaparte, or that Bernadotte has turned one wing of the French army, and arrived on the Westphalian frontier, or in its territories. Our previous accounts related the revolt of several regiments of Westphalian hussars.

Gen. Thielman, the Saxon general, who has deserted Buonaparte's cause, and probably carried with him a considerable body of troops, was a person of much spirit and distinction. In my last he commanded at Torgau; when a French gen. arrived there with a corps of soldiers to occupy the place, and showed an order from Buonaparte. Thielman answered he could obey no orders but those of his king—and until these were received by him, he should resist by force the entry of the troops of any other power.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 1.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
We have been favoured with London papers to Sept. 30, and Glasgow papers to the 2d ult. brought by the ship *Diadem* from Greenock.

The intelligence from the south to the north of the European continent, must be grateful to all who value the peace and happiness of the world.

The battles recently fought have been obstinate and bloody; but the allies seem to have been invariably successful; and the important one of Donnevitz is equal to any which preceded it. Eighteen thousand

pieces of cannon were captured, and the French army was reduced to a state of demoralization. The numerical force with which they were engaged, was not more than 170,000 men.

Letters have to-day been received from Paris, which mention that Buonaparte continued at Dresden on the 20th inst. They contain no intelligence as to the operations of the hostile armies.

Reports still continue in circulation of a great battle having been fought in the vicinity of Dresden about the 17th instant. The intelligence is said to come by way of France.

This morning the election of a new Lord Mayor for London, during the ensuing year took place with the customary formalities, at Guildhall. Mr. Alderman Domeville, who is next in rotation, was chosen.

The Niger frigate, has carried 150,000 sterling to the North coast of Spain, for the payment of the troops.

SEPTEMBER 30.
His Majesty's ship Tweed, sailed yesterday from Portsmouth, with the New-Foundland convoy.

Accounts are said to have been received from Adm. Young, on the Dutch coast, relative to the war in Germany, which state that a series of desperate battles had been fought near Dresden on the 18th, 19th and 20th inst. in which the allies succeeded in separating the right and left wings of Napoleon's army from the centre, and compelled him to abandon Dresden. But the reports are considered doubtful.

It was reported in Madrid on the 9th inst. that Suchet had evacuated Barcelona.

French papers to the 26th inst. complain of absurd reports having been circulated in Paris, relative to the war in Germany.

Viscount Melville returned yesterday from inspecting the naval arsenals.

A general volunteering of the militia in England and Ireland, will be ordered to take place previous to the ensuing meeting of parliament.

Lt. Gen. Sir J. Hope, has sailed in the President for St. Andro. He is to be second in command to Lord Wellington.

The latest despatch from Mr. Thornton, is dated Juterboch, Sept. 10; and states that the French were withdrawing their heavy artillery across the Elbe, towards Leipsic and Erfurth, which indicated their intention of quitting entirely the right bank of the river.

The Swedish bulletin of the same date, says the results of the battle of Donnevitz become every day more important—already we reckon more than 10,000 prisoners, 80 cannon, more than 400 ammunition wagons, three colours and one standard, taken from the enemy.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1813.

Maryland Legislature.
On Monday last the Legislature of this state convened, and after some little debate relative to the propriety of admitting those gentlemen returned from Allegany by a majority of the judges of election, "ad duly elected," to take their seats, the members proceeded to qualify in the usual manner, by taking the several oaths required by the constitution.

When the members from Allegany county were called, several objections were started by the minority, which occupied some considerable time in debate.

It was contended, on the side of the majority, that the returns of a majority of the judges of election, was at least *prima facie* evidence that the persons named were duly and legally elected, and they had no right, therefore, to decide that they should not qualify as members.—There was nothing, they contended, pointed out in the constitution, or in the history of parliamentary proceedings, which would justify such an act.—It was only after the house had been organized that they had the power to give any decision on the legality of a contested election; and to exclude members returned by the constitutional authority, would be a course of proceeding altogether novel.

On the other side it was argued, by Messrs Mason, Dorsey and Stansbury, that as neither of the returns appeared correct; and as there were

several instances in which the returns were not made by ALL the judges; and went into a long arithmetical calculation to prove that there were not a majority of eighteen, the whole number of judges for the six districts in Allegany county. Neither, said Mr. Kilgour in reply, are six a majority of eighteen, and a construction such as the gentleman has laboured to give the law, would be an absurdity; for the most that is required by the law is one judge from each district to meet at the place in the county where the county court is held, and make out the returns from the number of votes given in each district. The phraseology of the law, he observed, was general, and did not in express terms, as had been said by the gentleman from Washington, require that the returns should be made by ALL the judges, or the WHOLE of the judges.

Mr. Stansbury seemed greatly alarmed for the dignity of the house, lest disorder should ensue before they were in a situation to meet it.—In the event of any disturbance, he asked, who there was to call the house to order until a speaker had been appointed? As two returns had been made from Allegany, and one appeared equally correct with the other, he wished to know who there was to decide which of the persons returned should be allowed to qualify, and take their seats as members?

Messrs. Herbert, Wilson and J. H. Thomas, said, those imaginary difficulties might be easily obviated, for they were bound to pay attention to the returns made by a majority of the judges, until it should be made to appear that they had been illegally made.

Several attempts were made by the democratic members to organize the house previous to admitting the Allegany members to qualify, but the grounds they took were so untenable that they were over ruled by the majority, and Messrs. Hilleary and Robinett qualified and took their seats as members.

The whole debate was conducted with a degree of moderation that was hardly expected in the beginning—but the plans of the minority were so obvious, that it required no great deal of foresight to penetrate them. We conceive that the ground which the majority took and maintained, was the only one justified by long established usage, and sanctioned by the law of the state. They manifested on this occasion every disposition to be governed by equitable and legal motives, and if law and precedent can be marshalled on their side, no one can find fault to say against their proceedings. Notwithstanding the threats which have been so repeatedly thrown out by democratic editors of news-papers, and others destitute of any principle, we are happy to see in the majority of the house a preparation to meet them on the very threshold of the contest.

We entertain so high an opinion of the integrity, wisdom and firmness of the majority, that under the worst of circumstances, we have no apprehensions of their relinquishing the dignity of the state, or the rights and interests of their constituents; making the constitution their strong hold, no storm or tempest however lowering in its aspect, will be able to drive them from their duty, or shake their determination to do justice to themselves and others.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Monday, December 6.

This being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, the following members appeared; viz:

SAINT-MARY'S COUNTY.
John R. Plater,
Enoch J. Millard,
Gerard M. Casin,
Thomas Hakiston.

KENT COUNTY.
Frederick Boyer,
Jervis Spencer,
Beddingfield Hand,
Joseph Browne, 4th.

CHARLES COUNTY.
Nicholas Stonestreet,
John E. Ford,
George D. Farnham,
Thomas Rogerson.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.
Brake Randall,
Georg Harryman,
Georg Warner,
Tobin E. Stansbury.

TALBOT COUNTY.
John Bennett,
Daniel Martin,
Samuel Spitzer.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.
Thomas Bayly,
John Chittman,
Estie M. Waller,
Henry K. Long.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.
John Stewart,
Edward Griffith,
Richard Tontell,
Benjamin W. Leconte.

CECIL COUNTY.
John R. Evans,
William Lusby,
Samuel Hogg,
Robert Evans.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.
Francis M. Hall,
John C. Herbert,
James Semervell,
Henry A. Callis.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.
Dennis Claudi,
Lewis Duwall.

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.
Thomas Emery,
Samuel Burgess,
Thomas Wright, of Solomons.

WORCESTER COUNTY.
Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams,
Littleton Quinton,
Robert J. H. Handy.

FREDERICK COUNTY.
John Thomas,
Joshua Delaplaine,
John Hanson Thomas.

HARFORD COUNTY.
John Forward, of Wm.
John Forward, of Jacob,
Francis I. Dallam,
Israel D. Maulsby.

CAROLINE COUNTY.
Thomas Saulsbury,
William Potter,
Thomas Culbreth,
Peter Willis.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
William B. Barney,
James L. Donaldson.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Frisby Tighman,
John T. Mason,
Martin Kerishner,
William Gabby.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Abramam Jones,
Charles J. Kilgour,
Richard J. Crabb.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.
William Hilleary,
George Robinett, of Nathan.

A sufficient number of delegates being convened, all the delegates present, except those from Allegany county, severally qualified in the presence of each other, by taking the several oaths required by the constitution and form of government.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, that the house proceed to ballot for a speaker? The yeas and nays appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Dorsey, Sellman, Boylston, Hall, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennet, Martin, Duwall, Emory, Burgess, Wright, Forward, of Wm. Forward, of Jacob, Dallam, Maulsby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tighman, Mason, Kerishner, Gabby.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Plater, Millard, Casin, Hakiston, Boyer, James Spencer, Hands, J. Thomas, Crabb, Tarnsey, Reynolds, Blake, Taney, Stonestreet, Ford, Delaplaine, Kilgour, Farnham, Rogerson, Stansbury, Chittman, Waller, Long, Semervell, J. H. Thomas, Griffith, Toole, Hogg, Compter, J. R. Evans, Lusby, Harryman, Robert Evans, Potter, K. M. Hall, Herbert, Semervell, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Handy, Jones, Semervell.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

President's Message.
TUESDAY, DEC. 7.
This day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted the following MESSAGE to the Houses of Congress, by Mr. his Secretary:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and the House of Representatives: In meeting you at the present juncture, it would have been highly satisfactory, if I could have announced a favorable result to the negotiations for peace. It was a just expectation, in the respect due to the sovereign who had invited his offer of mediation, from the press with which the invitation rested on the part of the United States, and from the pledge to be fulfilled by their Legislature for the future, which their plenipotentiaries were into the negotiations, that it would be lost to the British government embracing the experiment of trying a stop to the effusion of blood. I promptly accepted the mediation on that side was the least, as it was of a nature which rights or pretensions of the one to the decision of an umpire. I afford merely an opportunity, able and desirable to both, for settling, and if possible, adjusting for the interest of both.

The British cabinet, either in a desire of peace for a dread high power, or misled by other calculations, has disappointed reasonable anticipation. No communications from our Envoys have as yet been received from that quarter. It is known that the mediation declined in the first instance, & no evidence, notwithstanding the time, that a change of disposition on the part of the British councils has taken place to be expected.

Under such circumstances, a resort of its rights, and conscientious strength, has no choice but an appeal to the one in support of the other. To this determination, the encouragement is derived from the thought with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless our arms, both on land and the water.

Whilst proofs have been continued of the enterprise and skill of our public and private, on the ocean, a new trophy gained in the capture of a British vessel, after an action giving celebrity to the great inland waters, on which we were also to be encountered. Presented achievements of our arms as brilliant in their character as they have been important in their consequences.

On Lake Erie, the squadron under command of capt. Perry, having the British squadron, of superior strength, sanguinary conflict ended in the capture of the whole. The conduct of the hero, as it was so well seconded by the rest of the squadron, justly entitles them to the admiration and gratitude of their country, and will fill an early page in our annals, with a victory never to be forgotten, however much it may be in magnitude.

On Lake Ontario, the capture of the British commander, favored the success of our arms, frustrated the efforts of the British commander, to bring his action. Ct. Chandler, however, to establish an accession.

On motion by Mr. J. ... the question was put ...

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