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## AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 26.—Miscellany.

British brig —, prize to the ship John arrived at Salem on Friday morning, from Liverpool, cargo salt, coals, and crates—The privateer arrived soon afterwards.

Privateer schooner Fox, of Portsmouth, spoken, September 27, had taken nothing—had a partial engagement with a British schooner a few days after leaving port.

United States sloop of war Wasp was spoken 13th inst. 24 hours out from the Delaware—she is to join Com. Rodgers' squadron.

Ship Canton, Allen, 34 days from Lisbon, arrived at New York 20th inst. Left, ship Iris, of Boston, laid up; brig Retrieve, of ditto, condemned—In the Tagus, bound up, 3 ships one with a poop. Markets dull, no sale for corn.

September 24, lat. 44. long. 42. was spoken schooner William, Williams, 15 days from Boston for London.

The privateer schooner Thrasher, Parsons, returned to Gloucester on Wednesday evening, having taken nothing but the British brig Torrabey, arrived several days since.

Sloops Jane, Volusia, and Ceres, from Boston, were off Gay Head on Saturday morning last—several ships and brigs in company.

New Haven, October 21.—Arrived, sloop Ambition, Keeler, of Fairfield, from Boston in 5 days—On Saturday last was captured 5 leagues S. of Cape Cod light, by an English armed schooner called Liverpool Packet, Capt. Jn. Freeman, took out sundry goods to the amount of 1000 dollars, and put on board 17 people belonging to 4 other captured vessels, and discharged her. The other vessels captured by said sch. are the schooners Little Joe, Fairweather, Bridgeport, with a valuable cargo of pepper, sugar, gin, &c. consigned to New York; the schooner Four Brothers, Coombs, of Thomastown, for New York, with lumber; the schooner Union, Hall, of Bath, from Philadelphia, for Boston, laden with flour and corn; the schooner Polly, Williston, from Charleston, for Boston, laden with rice and cotton—Passenger in the Ambition, Mr. Abram Lake, of Staten Island, late from St. John's N. B.—Mr. L. states, that he was passenger on board the Portuguese brig Donna Maria Theresa, from Fayal, for Boston, who on the 29th June last, was, with a seaman, IMPRESSED by Com. Rodgers, and detained on board the President till the first of August, when himself and two of the men were put on board the prize brig Argo, under a midshipman, without any document to shew him an American; and on the 3d of September, was captured by brig Plumper, within 8 hours sail of Portland, and all taken on board the Plumper—the prize sent to St. Johns. Mr. Lake was furnished by the Captain of the Plumper, after his arrival at St. Johns, with a boat and sails and 3 men, in which they arrived at Eastport, where he reported himself and people to the commanding officer, who refused to render them any assistance, but through the hospitality of the collector succeeded in procuring a passage to Portsmouth, where he again applied to the Navy Agent.

Copy of a letter to the Keeper of the E. C. H. Books from his correspondent, dated

"Salem, October 23, 1812.

"Arrived this day, privateer ship John, Crowninshield, from her second cruise. September 25, captured the schooner Blonde, from Dominique, bound to St. Johns, Newfoundland, with a full cargo of rum. September 30, captured British brig Henry, from Liverpool, for Halifax, with crates, coal, and salt, (arrived.) October 15th, re-captured the privateer schooner Industry, Mudge, of Lynn, having been risen upon and captured by the prisoners on board. Capt. Mudge had re-captured, besides three arrived, an English ship of 5 hundred tons, and manned her out; but having but five of his own crew left, and the prisoners being three times that number, they took possession of her after a skirmish, in which Capt. M. was slightly wounded. They afterwards fell in with the English ship, which they also re-captured. Capt. M. and his men were in irons, and the Englishmen intended to carry them to Ireland. October 16, captured the British ship Jane, 350 tons, from St. Johns, for Port Glasgow, with naval stores and lumber—Same day, captured British brig Neptune, from St. Johns, for Leith, with lumber. Also captured 3 English fishing brigs and released them. The John has brought in above 40 prisoners.

"Also arrived.—British brig Henry, from Liverpool, with crates, salt, and coal, prize to the John. She is a new and handsome vessel, on her first voyage, and is a fast sailer.

"Also arrived.—British schooner Betsey Ann, from the Bay of Chaleur for Halifax, with 370 barrels salmon, and a quantity of butter and furs, prize to the Fame shallop privateer. About 10 days since, 2 degrees from Halifax, saw a dismasted frigate standing for Halifax. Spoke a British brig from the W. Indies, for St. Andrews, loaded with rum and sugar, supplied the schooner with water, not knowing she was a prize."

Brig Superb, Penn, from Bonavista for Boston, was captured 2d August, by the British frigate Garland, and carried to Jamaica.

The Koran, arrived at New York, September 18, lat. 47, long. 36, was boarded by the British ship of war Rambler, in company with the Leviathan, of 74, Sir R. Strachan, conveying a fleet of 18 sail of transports with troops from England for Halifax. October 17, lat. 42. long. 65, was boarded by the British frigate Nymph in company with five other frigates from Cable Sables on a cruise.

October 18, off Phoenix Island, was spoken ship Ceres, Rodgers, 62 days from Liverpool for City Point.

Accounts from Lagaira of September 28, say all American vessels at Porto Cavallo, &c. are condemned, said to be for want of Consular Certificates.

A brig from Africa for Boston, supposed to be the Federalist, has been spoken near our coast by an outward bound vessel, informed of the war, and advised to make for the Delaware.

The Constitution, Com. Bainbridge, and Hornet, Capt. Lawrence, are ready for sea, and will sail first wind.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 26.

## SECOND INVASION OF UPPER CANADA.

The Western papers, for the last three or four days, have teemed with the news of war, and the dreadful conflict of opposing armies. The following particulars of the reported attack on Queenstown, by the Americans, are probably the most accurate of any that have been given.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 13th inst. Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, at the head of 300 militia, and Lieutenant-Colonel Christie, at the head of 300 regulars of the 13th regiment embarked in boats to dislodge the British at Queenstown—They crossed under cover of a battery of 2 eighteen and 2 six pounders—Their movement was discovered almost at the instant of their departure from the American shore—The detachments landed under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry—Colonel Van Rensselaer received a wound through his right thigh soon after landing, but proceeded on until he received two other flesh wounds in his thigh and the calf of one of his legs, and a severe contusion on one of his heels, when he ordered the detachments to march on and storm the first battery, and was himself carried off the field—The orders for storming, was gallantly executed, and a severe conflict ensued—Lieutenant-Colonel Christie received a wound in the hand, but got over the works—At this time both parties were reinforced—The enemy soon gave way and fled in every direction—Major-General Van Rensselaer crossed over to sustain the attack, and ascended the heights at Queenstown, where he was attacked with great fury by several hundred Indians, who were, however, soon routed and driven into the woods. The reinforcements ordered over from the American side began to move tardily and finally stopped. This induced the Major-General to return in order to accelerate their movements—He mounted a horse, and used every exertion in his power to urge on the reinforcements, but in vain—Whereupon the General perceiving that a strong reinforcement was advancing to support the British, ordered a retreat, but before the order reached Brigadier-General Wadsworth, the battle was renewed by the enemy with great vigor and increased numbers, which compelled the Americans, whose strength and ammunition were nearly exhausted by hard fighting for eleven hours, and with very little intermission, to give way.—The number of killed is considerable on both sides, but the Americans have lost many prisoners, including about sixty officers, most of whom are wounded. Among the prisoners are Lieut. Colonel Scott, Christie and Fenwick of the United States troops, General Wadsworth and Colonel Stranahan of the militia—Major-General Brock of the British is among the slain, and his Aid-de-Camp mortally wounded. The whole number of Americans said to have been engaged is about 1600, of which 900 were regular troops and 700 militia.

On the 14th an arrangement was made between Major-General Van Rensselaer and General Sheafe for the liberation of all the militia prisoners on parole, not to serve during the war.

Further particulars will be given as soon as they can be ascertained. It appears that our troops behaved

valiantly, and were overcome by superior numbers, in consequence of the indisposition of a large body of the militia to join in the conflict.

Another account of the battle, from an officer of the army engaged, says—"Among the prisoners taken by the British, are Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, (thrice wounded) Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Lieutenant Bayley, Lieutenant-Colonel Christie, and Major Mullany. Colonel Gibson is either dead or a prisoner. The enemy had nearly thrice our force; upwards of 60 officers are either killed or taken. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is about 800. It is said that Colonel Christie, with 300 infantry, drove, at the point of the bayonet, several miles, between 500 and 600 British, of the Egyptian regiment (the 42d.) Never was there a greater effort of valor by Americans."

A letter of a subsequent date, states "that 1600 of our men crossed at Lewiston, and carried the British batteries after a most tremendous conflict; but General Brock coming up with a reinforcement of regular troops, succeeded in retaking the ground and fortifications; 400 of our men were killed, and 800 wounded and taken prisoners. It was at first conjectured that General Brock was killed; but is now reported that he was not, and that he will survive his wounds."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Washington, to his Friend in this town, dated 16th inst.

"In yours of the 11th inst. you flatter yourself the times will be better, by reason of a peace between this country and Great-Britain; you never was more out in your calculation than in this; for you may rest assured that War was declared through the influence of the French Minister, and it is said here (as coming from the same Minister) that now War is declared, Mr. Madison cannot make peace without the consent of Bonaparte, let the proposals from Great-Britain be ever so favorable to this country; and from the source I received this information, I have not the least doubt of its being true—From the same source it is said, that Commodore Decatur, with a part of the squadron from Boston, are ordered to cruise off Brazil, and that no part of the navy will be ordered where they can afford any protection to American commerce."

FROM HALIFAX, OCTOBER 30.

We have papers from Montreal to the 5th and from Quebec to the 8th inst.

A letter from Quebec dated October 11, says—"The Americans have not yet attacked us; but are daily threatening; their force at Plattsburgh is said to be from 10 to 12,000 men; but their Militia, we believe, are not much inclined to advance, as we are known to have a fine little army to receive them, and the whole population of the Province is unanimous in support of the Regular Troops; so that, we are not much alarmed at their threats."

It is ascertained, that it was part of the officers and crew of the Wiley Renard privateer, lately captured by the Shannon, who were guilty of the robbery and murder lately committed on Sheep Island;—Swaine, the murderer, has been informed against, and is now fully committed for trial; previous to which, we suppose, it will be known, whether the American Government will patronize or disown such atrocious barbarity.

Bermuda, October 9.—Arrived, H. M. Sloop Goree, Capt. Byng, and an Am. ship with a cargo of oil from the South Sea, captured by her.

October 17.—Monday arrived H. M. ship Tartarus, Capt. Pascoe, with the Henry and Duke of Bronte, under her convoy, 17 days from Halifax.

The Tartarus with her convoy, made the land late on Friday afternoon, and her signals not being perfectly understood, led to the conclusion that they were enemy's vessels, and about midnight alarm guns were fired, and the Volunteer Corps in the different Parishes turned out with the utmost alacrity, and remained under arms till morning; when the vessels were ascertained to be friends.

NOVEMBER 2.

Tuesday, arrived, H. M. schooner Paz, Lieut. Du-maresq, from a cruise; and,

The Liverpool Packet, Barss, from Liverpool, N. S. Thursday, H. M. S. Rattler, Capt. Gordon, from New-Province, and Bermuda.

The Liverpool Packet made the following captures, during her last cruise:

Schooner Polly, from Charleston bound to Boston, laden with Rice and Cotton.

Schooner Union, from Philadelphia, bound to Bath, laden with Corn and Flour.

Schooner Four Brothers, from Wiscasset bound to New-York, laden with lumber.

Schooner Anson, from Boston, bound to New-York, Sch. Little Joe, from Boston bound to Charleston.