

**QUEBEC, MAY 27.**  
**BY THIS DAY'S POST.**  
**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**  
*Head-Quarters, Kingston, May 21, 1813.*  
**GENERAL ORDER.**

The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in announcing to the Troops, the brilliant result of an action which took place on the bank of the Miami River, on the 5th inst. with part of the North-Western Army of the United States, under Major-General Harrison, and which terminated in the complete defeat of the Enemy, and the capture, dispersion or destruction, of Thirteen Hundred Men, by the gallant division of the army under the command of Brigadier General Proctor. Five Hundred Prisoners were taken, exclusive of those who fell into the hands of the Indians, and whose numbers could not be ascertained.

Brigadier General Proctor praises the gallant behaviour of the Troops, and refers to his Official Despatch, not yet received.

The Enemy's loss was very severe, while that of the British amounted only to 14 rank and file, killed—1 subaltern, 4 sergeants and 37 rank and file, wounded.—Militia, 1 Captain, killed—4 rank and file, wounded. (Signed)

**EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.**

The Military Chest £15,000 is also taken, besides about 100 oxen, hogs, provisions, &c. &c. &c.

**MONTREAL, MAY 25.**  
**IMPORTANT.**

9 o'clock A. M.—We received the following Extract of a Letter from a respectable gentleman at Niagara, dated 16th instant, to his friend in this City.

"I have barely time to say, that General Proctor's letter has at last arrived.—He has, with the assistance of the Indians, killed and taken THIRTEEN HUNDRED Kentucky-men, under Brigadier-General Clay, who was killed in the action. Our loss in killed and wounded was under 60. The Indians having gone home with their provisions and plunder, General Proctor was obliged to raise the siege of Harrison's Camp. A great deal of plunder has been taken, and all the enemy's boats.—I have no time to say more."

[We have it from other sources that Gen. Proctor had returned to the vicinity of Detroit. There was no attack or movement of the enemy on the Niagara River, or on Lake Ontario. Our fleet would be fully ready in a few days.

**MONTREAL, MAY 18.**

*Extract of a letter from Kingston, U. C. dated 7th May:—*

"No doubt you have heard, e'er this, of the attack upon York. On the 26th ult. an alarm was given that there were ten sail of the enemy about ten miles below York. I was on piquet that night, and early in the morning we discovered 14 sail of the enemy coming up the river. The whole of the regulars in garrison were assembled, which consisted of not more than 300 men. The enemy got up and commenced landing. They landed from 2500 to 3000 men; out of which were killed and wounded about 600. We sunk several of their boats, and killed numbers of them on the beach. Capt. M'Neal, of the 8th regiment, fell early in the engagement. We were forced to retreat from the bush to one of the batteries—where we commenced a heavy fire on their shipping. In the mean time the powder magazine which

was on the battery unfortunately blew up, where we lost about twenty men. We immediately collected the men together and had the bodies removed, and commenced again firing on the enemy. We had then been hard at it from seven in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, when we discovered three columns of the enemy advancing; we then turned one of the guns on them and commenced firing. However our force was so reduced, and the enemy's grape, canister and round shot came so thick about us, both from them and their shipping, that we had to spike the guns and retreat to the lower battery. We then gave them a few more shot and were obliged to retreat. When we got 200 yards from the powder magazine it blew up; being set on fire by ourselves, which must have killed several hundred of the enemy."

*Extract of a letter written by a gentleman of high respectability, dated Kingston May 12th, 1813.*

"There never was a greater act of bravery than in the following instance—" Serjeant DERBY of the 8th (or King's Regt.) after the battle at York retreated with ——— But (I suppose) not liking his company; he and four others got a batteau, returned to York, and recovered a great quantity of the soldiers' knapsacks, and firelocks, with many other articles belonging to the company. He then made the best of his way for Kingston, but the Batteau being very old, he was obliged to beach her;—he then determined to return a second time to York which he did, and cut out a barge from under the Light-House, which belonged to the late Gen. Brock, amidst the American guard boats, and vessels, and returned to where he left his old Boat loaded the Barge and arrived here last night, and was in sight of the vessels (the enemy's) two days whilst they were beating down. You may mention this fact, as I saw the Serjeant himself, and was afterwards told of the same, by that worthy man, Major ———. I saw also the baggage, and the Regiment's drum—What a pity this gallant fellow had not had a command, s———e!!! *Your's &c.*

**QUEBEC, MAY 25.**

The news of the past week, from Upper Canada, is of that satisfactory nature as to give full confidence, not only in the security of the Canadas, from the presumptuous foe; but to hold out the pleasing hope that the enemy will be driven to such a distance from the frontiers, as to be totally disabled from being any more troublesome to the Upper-Province. As to the Lower-Province, it may be considered to be perfectly secure in its native strength.

The late brilliant victory of General Proctor, near the Miami, and the consequent fall of the fort which he had summoned, which we have every right to expect, is a pretty wide stride towards driving the enemy nearer to their sea-board, where they have their hands full from our shipping, whose strength they are daily taught to feel.

Instead then of the expected acquisition of the Canadas and other British colonies, if the States should, on a peace, find a more circumscribed frontier, their towns laid in ashes, their shipping captured or destroyed, their population diminished, their commerce annihilated; and, to complete the climax, a heavy load of debt on their shoulders, they will have reason to execrate the day that the Jeffersons and Madisons took the helm of government, and needlessly plunged them

into scenes of blood and devastation. War they would have, be its consequences then their portion! The demi-god, whom they worshipped, has fallen from his height; and they are in a fair way of sharing his fate. Thus will the bitter chalice they meant for Great-Britain, return to their own lines.

We were in hopes to have seen, by this time, something official respecting the attack upon York, but nothing of that nature having transpired, our readers must be satisfied with what private information has come to our hands on the subject.


**NEW-YORK, MAY 29.**

*From the Boston Patriot of Wednesday.*  
**MORE GOOD PRIZES!**

We are informed by two gentlemen of strict veracity, who arrived in town yesterday morning, that the privateer Thomas, of Portsmouth, had captured an English ship, loaded with Dry Goods, invoiced at seventy thousand pounds sterling, and that the ship had arrived at Wiscasset. Also, another loaded with wheat, which had arrived at Boothbay. The owners had received this joyful intelligence by express, from the prize-masters.

**SAINT JOHN, 24th MAY, 1813.**

**Public Notice is hereby given**

 **THAT** a PACKET is established between Digby and St. John, New-Brunswick,—She will leave Digby every Friday, and St. John every Sunday, wind and weather permitting.

**WILLIAM TAYLOR, Master.**

**WILLIAM HAY**

**INFORMS** the Friends and Customers of his Father JOHN HAY, deceased, that he carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, in Duke street, where the best of Loaf Bread, and small Bread of all kinds may be had, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.  
*St. John, 26th April, 1813.*

**NOTICE.**

**ALL** persons having any demands against ALEXANDER EDMOND previous to the first instant, are requested to render them without delay; and those indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment to  
**EDMOND & BEDELL.**  
*Saint John, 7th June, 1813.*

**THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF BERTON and NEEDHAM**

**IS** this day by mutual consent DISSOLVED, and all persons having any demands against said Co-partnership, will please render their accounts for adjustment, and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscribers—all accounts over Twelve Months standing not settled by 24th June next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

The Co-Partnership of BERTON, NEEDHAM and KING, was also dissolved on the same day—All persons indebted to said Co-Partnership are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

**JAMES D. BERTON.**  
**M. NEEDHAM,**

*Fredericton, 1st May, 1813.*

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,**  
**BLANK** Bills of Exchange, Half-Pay Certificates, Seamen's Articles, Bills of Lading, Powers of Attorney, Boy's Indentures, Deeds, Subpœnas, &c.