

The Royal Gazette And New Brunswick Advertiser.

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DEPT. PAY MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HALIFAX, 25th JANUARY, 1813.

THE Reduced Officers on the British American Establishment residing in the Provinces of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and in the Islands of St. Edward and Cape-Breton, are hereby notified, that the Half-Pay and Military Allowance respectively due to them, for the period between the 24th June, 1812, and 25th December following, will be issued at the Army-Pay-Offices in Halifax and St. John, on Monday the 8th day of February, at the usual Office-hours. From those Reduced Officers who may have lately come to reside within any of the above-mentioned Settlements an additional Certificate will be required of the latest period up to which they have received their Half-Pay from England.

R. A. TUCKER,
Deputy Pay Master General.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of JAMES BELL, late of Fredericton, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same to the Subscriber within two months from this date, otherwise they will not be included in a dividend, then to be made by the Administrator in pursuance of an arrangement entered into with him by the principal Creditors of the said Estate. W. F. ODELL.
Fredericton, 20th February, 1813.

S. GROSVENOR,

Has Received by the Brigs FRIENDS and HARMONY from LIVERPOOL, and Ship TRUE BRITON from LONDON,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will Sell on the very lowest terms for CASH. FREDERICTON, 17th JUNE, 1812.

JAMES FRASER,

Has Received by the Brigs FRIENDS and HARMONY from LIVERPOOL, and Ship TRUE BRITON from LONDON,

A VERY EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF British and East India Goods,

SICILIAN and other WINES—GIN and BRANDY—Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable Terms for CASH, or on short Credit. Also, on Consignment, an Elegant LANDAULET, complete. FREDERICTON, 17th JUNE, 1812.

CURRIE and HANFORD, HAVE FOR SALE,

Just landing from on board the HARMONY, from CADIZ, A FEW PIPES CHOICE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

Which will be Sold on Reasonable Terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange. St. John, 21st Nov. 1812.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of JOHN BLACK, & Co. being, by the consent of all the partners dissolved: All persons having any demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and those indebted to the said Firm are desired forthwith to make payment and settlement with WILLIAM BLACK, & Co. JOHN BLACK, & Co.
Saint John, New-Brunswick, January 1, 1813.

BERTON and NEEDHAM,

Have Just Received by the Hero and FRIENDS from LIVERPOOL, and ALMELL from GLASGOW,

A neat and fashionable assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange. FREDERICTON, 13th MAY, 1812.

CHEAP GOODS.

EZEKIEL BARLOW,

Has Just Received by the Brig BROTHERS, THOMAS RAWLEIGH master, from LIVERPOOL,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

Which he offers for Sale on very reasonable terms for prompt payment.

Also, A quantity of SOAP and CANDLES; A few Tierces of LONDON PORTER in bottles; A few Crates of well assorted Earthenware, 86 Hhds. and Tierces of MUSCOVADO SUGAR; And 11,000 bushels of Fine SALT.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 19.

From the North Western Army.

OHIO. CHILICOTHE, FEBRUARY 2.
DISASTROUS.

With the most poignant regret, we perform the melancholy task of announcing the entire destruction of the North Western Army, consisting of about 1000 men, under the command of Gen. James Winchester. No official report of this unfortunate occurrence has yet reached us; but we believe the following particulars may be relied upon. When the action of the 18th ult. was announced to Gen. Winchester, who was at the Rapids with the residue of his division, he marched immediately with 250 men, in order to reinforce Colonel Lewis and take the command of the detachment. Although from the vicinity of the enemy, and the facility with which they could cross over, the danger of an attack was evident, yet, unaccountable as it may appear, not the least precaution was taken for the security of the army. The night preceding the fatal morning, we are informed, that Gen. W. had taken up his lodgings in a private house, three quarters of a mile from the troops. The officers had been billeted in the several houses in the neighborhood, and the soldiers were lying in promiscuous groups in barns, pens, &c. without order or regularity. The enemy, being probably apprised of the unguarded situation of the American troops, attacked them at day-break on the morning of the 22d ult. with a force of about 16 or 1800 Indians, and 2 or 300 British, with six or eight pieces of artillery. The attack was so sudden, and our troops so completely surprised, that the roaring of the British cannon gave the first intimation of their danger. The scene of confusion which ensued can be imagined, but not described. The officers being unable to find out their men, the great part of the troops could not be formed, so that very little if any resistance was made. A few succeeded in making their escape—the remainder was either killed or taken prisoners. The unfortunate General Winchester was killed, scalped, and mangled in the most shocking manner; and it is feared that Colonels Lewis and Allen are among the slain.

The day previous to the attack, Col. Wells, of the regulars, sensible of the danger to which the detachment was exposed, hastened to the Rapids to give an account of their situation to Gen. Harrison. The General immediately proceeded to their assistance, with a reinforcement; but receiving the melancholy intelligence of their unhappy fate on his march, he immediately fell back, and retreated 18 miles on this side of the Rapids, after destroying a small quantity of provisions which could not be brought off.

Gen. Tupper has marched from his station in order to join Gen. Harrison. Gen. Perkins, Lestwich, and Crooks, with their brigades, joined him some time ago. We hope that the disaster which the imprudence of Gen. Winchester has occasioned, will not materially retard the operations of the army. The present moment is very favorable for an attack on Malden; where, we understand, that all the British vessels now lie. If, as we anticipate, General Harrison has at his disposal a force sufficient to defeat and drive the enemy beyond Malden, while the rivers and lakes remain frozen over, the destruction of all shipping would be unavoidable; in which case, the naval superiority of the enemy would be irreparably lost; and we entertain no doubt but that this reverse, instead of depressing the spirit of our troops, will excite them to redouble their efforts, in order to avenge the untimely deaths of their unfortunate brothers, by the extirpation of their barbarous foes.

CHILICOTHE, FEBRUARY 3, 1813.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose to you a statement of the defeat of General Winchester at the River Raisin, on the 22d. The western country is truly in a distressing situation. Unless something efficient is done before the breaking up of the ice on the lake, this country will be thronged with Indians. I also send you a law passed by the legislature of this state since my arrival here, (which was on the evening of the 31st). I shall leave this in a few hours for the head quarters of General Harrison.—In health, I am yours,
With respect and esteem,
E. WHITTLESEY.

SUPPORTER OFFICE,

CHILICOTHE, FEBRUARY 2, 1813.

Late last evening an express arrived in town, bearing letters from Gen. Harrison to Governor Meigs.—A number of letters have also been received from officers in the army, which contain the melancholy account of the total defeat of the advanced detachment under the command of Gen. Winchester. Of the engagement at River Raisin, on the afternoon of the 18th Jan. and the taking possession of that place, by the

force under Col. Lewis, the public are already informed. Gen. Winchester reinforced Colonel Lewis with about 250 men on the 20th. On the morning of the 22d, at day-break the American force was attacked by the British and Indians. The line was formed as expeditiously as was practicable, from the irregular manner in which our troops were encamped. To the centre were opposed the British, with from three to six pieces of cannon—the Indians on the flanks. The Americans are said to have fought bravely until they had expended their ammunition, of which Gen. Winchester had not taken the precaution of supplying the troops; they were scarcely able to fire five rounds.—Those who surrendered on the field of battle, are said to have been made prisoners by the British, while those who attempted to make their escape, were pursued by the Indians on horseback, tomahawked and scalped.—The slaughter was great, and Kentucky has lost many valuable citizens and brave soldiers. About forty only have arrived at the Head-quarters of General Harrison. The opinions are various as to the force of the enemy—they are generally supposed to have been 1600 strong. Gen. Winchester was killed and mangled in the most horrid manner by the Indians. He is said to have lodged three fourths of a mile from camp, the night preceding the engagement; and his officers were principally at private houses. The reinforcement sent forward by Gen. Harrison had not arrived at the River Raisin at the time of the defeat; and were ordered back to the Rapids of the Miami, where they arrived on the evening of the 22d. On the morning of the 23d, at 2 o'clock, a retreat was ordered by Gen. Harrison. The troops have retired back as far as Portage river, at the crossing of Hull's road, where they are well supplied with provisions. The movement of General Winchester to the River Raisin was to secure a considerable quantity of provisions, and to protect the inhabitants, it was without orders from Gen. Harrison. Although this defeat may, for a short time retard the progress of the army, the country may, notwithstanding, safely confide in the exertions of the General. Had not his well arranged system been partially frustrated by the precipitate movement of General Winchester, it would in all human probability have insured success.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

FROM GENERAL HARRISON.

Since the above was issued, another express has arrived in town, bearing a letter from Gen. Harrison to Governor Meigs; who has politely favored us with the following extract, dated

Head-Quarters, Carrying River, Jan. 24th, 1813.

DEAR SIR—The event of which I expressed so much apprehension in my letter to you, from Lower-Sandusky, has happened. The detachment under Col. Lewis was reinforced by Gen. Winchester with 250 men. He attended it, and took the command at the River Raisin on the 20th, and on the 22d, he was attacked at Reveille, by a considerable British and Indian force with six pieces of artillery; the troops being surprised and the ground unfavorable, had but little opportunity of forming to advantage. They were surrounded and broke in 20 or 25 minutes. A Major and Captain and about 25 privates were all that effected their escape.

I had but 360 men with me, about 3 miles above the Rapids, where the news first reached me. I immediately ordered them to prepare to march, and set out with my staff to overtake a detachment of 300 men that had set out that morning for the River Raisin. I overtook them at the distance of six miles, but before the other troops (Col. Andrew's Ohio regiment) came up it was ascertained that the defeat was complete, and it was the unanimous opinion of Generals Payne, Perkins, and the field officers, that we should return. A detachment to the amount of 170 of the most active men was sent forward with directions to proceed as far as possible, to assist those who were fortunate enough to escape; there were, however, but few; the snow was so deep that the fugitives were entirely exhausted in running a few miles; those that did get off effected it by turning down to the lake and secreting themselves. I believe there were not more than 40 or 50 that got a mile from the scene of action, and the greater part of them were overtaken.

Never were the affairs of any army in a more prosperous situation than ours before the unfortunate step of marching the detachment to the River Raisin. It was made not only without any authority from me, but in opposition to my views. Every thing in my power was, however, done to prevent any disaster, and reinforcements were pushed on with as much rapidity as possible (Major Cotgroves' battalion the first in the army) was within fourteen miles of the scene of action when he heard of the defeat, and 300 regular troops were also on their way. I remained at the