

cautioned our readers against putting any faith in the Mission to St. Petersburg.—We went further, we said that Mr. Daschkoff had no authority to tender the Mediation of his Court between this country and Great-Britain;—this assertion was impudently and peremptorily denied by the Intelligencer, and yet, without any assignable cause, Mr. Gales seemed suddenly to have changed his opinions in regard to the embassy, and has published the following candid recantation.

“We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we now neither expect or hope for any beneficial result from the mission to Russia—whatever we may have anticipated on its first agitation.”

These are the precise expressions of the Intelligencer. They need no comment.

#### Drowning men will catch at straws.

As the farce of the Russian Mediation is hissed off the stage, the Managers at Washington are getting up a Melo-drama of *Retaliation*. The British Governor of Canada has sent to England for trial, 23 men taken at the battle of Queenstown, alleged to be British subjects. If this fact should be proved against them in due course of law, they will undoubtedly be sentenced to death. Mr. Madison has seen fit, however, to seize 23 British officers and non-commissioned officers to hold as hostages for the safety of the three and 20 traitors. General Prevost has set apart 23 officers of the same grades to which the British officers may receive. Mr. Madison has now ordered 46 of the principal British officers in our power, to be put in close confinement to answer the event. The object of this proceeding on the part of the Administration is obvious. If they can but once commit the nation irretrievably upon the right of expatriation, they may well calculate upon an interminable war—and so sure as one of these hostages is punished, as is threatened, so sure will the present contest be prolonged till our means to continue it are exhausted. We are happy that the Session of Congress is at hand. We trust they will interpose with a strong arm, to save the country from the impending blow.

#### OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

*Of a Battle and Victory over the Creek Indians.*

Camp at Ten Island, Nov. 4th, 1813.

SIR—I had the honor yesterday of transmitting you a short account of an engagement that took place between a detachment of about nine hundred men from my brigade, with the enemy at Tallushatches towns; the particulars whereof I beg leave herein to recite to you. Pursuant to your order of the 2d, I detailed from my brigade of cavalry and mounted riflemen, nine hundred men and officers, and proceeded directly to the Tallushatches towns, crossed Coosey river at the Fish-Damford, 3 or 4 miles above this place.—I arrived within one and a half miles of the town (distant from this place south east 8 miles) on the morning of the 3d, at which place I divided my detachment into two columns, the right composed of the cavalry commanded by Col. Allcorn, to cross over a large creek that lay between us and the towns, the left column was of the mounted riflemen under the command of Col. Cannon, with whom I marched myself. Col. Allcorn was ordered to march up on the right and encircle one half of the town, and at the same time the left would form a half circle on the left, and unite the head of the columns in front of the town; all of which was performed as I could wish.—When I arrived within half a mile of the towns, the drums of the enemy began to beat, mingled with their savage yells, preparing for action. It was after sunrise an hour, when the action was brought on by Capt. Hammond and Lieut. Patterson's companies, who had gone on within the circle of assignment for the purpose of drawing out the enemy from their buildings, which had the most happy effects.—As soon as Capt. Hammond exhibited his front in view of the town (which stood in open woodland) and gave a few scattering shot, the enemy formed and made a violent charge on him; he gave way as they advanced, until they met our right column; which gave them a general fire and then charged; this changed the direction of charge completely; the enemy retreated firing, until they got around and in their buildings, where they made all the resistance an overpowered soldier could do; they fought as long as one existed, but their destruction was very soon completed; our men rushed up to the doors of the houses, and in a few minutes killed the last warrior of them; the enemy fought with savage fury, and met death with all its horrors, without shrinking or complaining, not one asked to be spared, but fought so long as they could stand or sit. In consequence of their flying to their houses and mixing with the

families, our men in killing the males, without intention killed and wounded a few of the squaws and children which was regretted by every officer and soldier of the detachment, but which could not be avoided.

The number of the enemy killed was one hundred and eighty-six that were counted, and a number of others that were killed in the weeds not found. I think the calculation is a reasonable one, to say two hundred of them were killed and eighty-four prisoners of women and children, were taken; not one of the warriors escaped, to carry the news, a circumstance unknown heretofore.

I lost five men killed and forty-one wounded, none mortally, the greater part slightly, a number with arrows; two of the men killed was with arrows;—this appears to form a very principal part of the enemy's arms for warfare, every man having a bow with a bundle of arrows which is used after the first fire with the gun, until a leisure time for loading offers.

It is with pleasure I say that our men acted with deliberation and firmness—notwithstanding our numbers were far superior to that of the enemy, it was a circumstance to us unknown, and from the parade of the enemy we had every reason to suppose them our equals in number, but there appeared no visible traces of alarm in any, but on the contrary all appeared cool and determined, and no doubt when they face a foe of their own or of superior number they will show the same courage as on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN COFFEE,

Brig. Gen. of Cavalry and Riflemen.

Major Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

An English hermaphrodite brig from Jamaica for Halifax, with a cargo of rum, has arrived at Wilmington, prize to the letter of marque schr. Eliza, from Baltimore, bound to France.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 4.

French Papers.

Mr. Baldwin, a passenger in the Brutus, which has arrived in Portsmouth from France mentions, that he left Nantz the 26th October,—and though the report of Marshal Ney's victory which we gave in the last Centinel from the *Journal de Paris* of the 16th of that month, had been received there, no official account of the affair, as he understood, had appeared when he sailed.—This effectually puts an extinguisher on the report. Nantz being only 27 leagues (about 243 miles) from Paris, had the report have been confirmed in six days after it was first published, it would have reached Nantz before Mr. B. sailed. He saw a *Moniteur* of the 17th Oct. which did not contain any corroboration.

Mr. B. brought a file of Paris Papers to the 13th, and Nantz, to the 18th October. They are not so late as those received in New-Bedford.

In our last it was stated, that Napoleon left Dresden the 7th October for Leipzig; and a Paris paper by the Portsmouth arrival says, “It appears that the Emperor has prepared in Saxony [but behind the Elbe] some important operations;—that the troops were in motion;—that many corps had assembled at Leipzig [nearly 50 miles higher his Confederation of the Rhine than Dresden] and that the allies who were on the left bank of the Rhine had retired a cross the river.

From PORTUGAL AND ENGLAND.

By an arrival from Lisbon accounts have been received from thence to the 26th Oct. and London advices to the 10th—several days latest.

The Lisbon papers—so a passenger informs—contained the following incongruous statement, that Lord Wellington's army had advanced 10 leagues into France [which would have carried him to the walls of Bayonne:—] That he had retreated back again;—but that it was reported when the passenger sailed, that his Lordship was about making an attack on Bayonne.

The London papers did not contain any news excepting, that the Montague 74, had arrived in England from Rio Janeiro, with two or three millions of money on board; and the repetition of the old report, that the Congress and Essex frigates were off the coast of Brazil, and that the latter had a considerable sum in specie on board.

The Lisbon papers were taken by the Majestic in the bay.

#### THE GLORIOUS EXPEDITION.

The late War Papers (particularly the *National Advocate*) give the following characteristics, destination, plan, extent, and hopes of the expedition:—

“ALBANY, NOV. 13.—On the first authority (Secretary of war) we announce the rapid advance of the army into Canada,

that no opposition was expected and the Canadians dared not even to take a view of our boats as they passed;—which covered nearly five miles of the river; and that they calculated our forces in them from 12 to 15,000!

“We also announce with certainty that Gen. Hampton had made a rapid march to Champlain; to pass into Canada. He will take the middle road to the plains of Lacadie carry with him 400 provision waggons; and will effect a junction with Wilkinson before Montreal in two days or sooner. He returned from Chateaugay by concert with Gen. W. and will not draw Gen. Prevost to the outlet of Champlain, and give Wilkinson an opportunity to attack him in rear and flank, and overwhelm him in a moment. The undertaking is great and glorious.

“ALBANY, NOV. 16.—We again assert on high authority that Gen. W. has landed 2000 men on the Canada side, and is descending like a thunder storm on Montreal. His Excellency the Secretary of War is of opinion, that he reached the Island of Montreal the 14th and possibly has full possession of the town this day—Huzza. Gen. W's numerical force is equal to all opposition. Hampton has made a sudden movement.—By rapid marches he will give Sir George Prevost battle on La Torme road. The two Generals harmonize in all their movements. Gen. W. is to do the fighting part, and Hampton is to open the road for the magazines. He has 400 waggons and 1000 oxen with him. It will all do well. The combined movements is worthy the head which planned it. It must astonish and confound the Europeans [Napoleon and all.] They will say we have slept by the side of the Lion and in an unexpected moment awoke to seize him by the throat, and behold the king of beasts expires at our feet!! I should not have disclosed so much as I have done but I know John Bull cannot take advantage of it. Our Officers write in the most animating style: Gen. —, says, “We take Montreal, or are all d—d.”—Another says! We conquer or find honorable graves!—And a third, “We are in Montreal in ten days or in Heaven the 11th.”

Such are the exultations and promises of the War papers—what will they say of the fulfilment of these promises?

#### THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1813.

Arrived, Sunday, His Majesty's schooner Bream, Lieut. Hare, from Halifax.

The Bream left H. M. brig Thistle, on Saturday last, at Briar Island, with a convoy for this place, wind bound.

Boston papers to the 4th inst. have been received since our last—from them we have copied Messrs. *Wilkinson & Hampton's* official letters, detailing the operations of their late brilliant achievements on the borders of Canada—they are marvellous for their novelty, and interesting to the school boy.

Halifax papers to the 6th inst. have also been received—nothing new.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER 6.

Arrived, Saturday—H. M. S. Niemen, Capt. Pym, from Bermuda, 14 days, with a convoy of vessels, which arrived.

Yesterday,—viz. ships Magnet, Henry, Berkely, and Messenger; brigs Sir John Sherbrooke, Amelia, Mary, and Sally; and sch'r's Post-Boy, Friends, Caledonia, and Francis & Lucy;

Sailed, Saturday H. M. S. San Domingo, Admiral the Right Honorable Sir JOHN B. WARREN, for Bermuda.

#### FOR SALE

At the lowest Current Rate and Credit, FOUR Sets of Undoubted BILLS of EXCHANGE, amounting to £600 Sterling, drawn upon Glasgow, Greenock, Mary-Port, and Ayr.

For terms enquire at this Office.  
11th December.

#### NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to WILLIAM WHITELOCK are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, otherwise their debts must be put in suit without further notice.

WARD CHIPMAN, Jun.

St. John, 4th December, 1813.

#### TO RENT,

UNTIL THE FIRST OF MAY, A SMALL convenient House opposite the Commandants—Any person desirous of occupying the same, will apply at this Office for the terms and conditions.  
December 10.



BY HIS HONOR  
MAJOR-GENERAL  
Sir THOMAS SAUMAREZ,  
PRESIDENT and Commander in Chief  
L. S. of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.  
THOMAS SAUMAREZ.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to the first Tuesday in December next; I have thought fit by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the second Tuesday in January next ensuing, then to meet at Fredericton for the despatch of Business.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and in the fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command,  
JON. ODELL.

#### CONTRACT.

PROPOSALS for building two Block Houses upon the heights in the vicinity of Saint Andrews, will be received at the Commanding Royal Engineers Office, Portland, Saint John, and at Capt. WALKER, Royal Engineers Office, Saint Andrews, where further particulars relative to the said buildings may be obtained on enquiry.  
23d November.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,  
Saint John, New-Brunswick,  
23d November, 1813.

#### WANTED

FOR the use of the ROYAL ARTILLERY in this Garrison, Four Tons of good STRAW, to be delivered at the Artillery Barracks in the Lower Cove.  
ROBERT PARKER,  
Ordnance Storekeeper.

JOHN ROBINSON,  
Has Received by the PEGGY from LONDON, and AUGUSTUS and PALLAS from LIVERPOOL, a general assortment of GOODS, which are now opening for Sale on reasonable terms, viz.

LOAF SUGAR, Printed Calicos,  
Hyson, Souchong and India Cottons,  
and Singlo Teas, British Shirting ditto,  
Pepper, Ditto Sheeting ditto,  
London Soap, Cambrick Muslins,  
uperfine, Second and French Cambricks,  
SCoarse Cloths, Irish Sheeting,  
Double mill'd Cassimeres, Ditto Dowlas,  
India Silk Handkerchiefs,  
Common ditto, chiefs,  
Red, Yellow, and Ribbons,  
White Flannels, Cotton Suspenders,  
Baizes and Serges, Stationary,  
and many other Articles suitable for the Season. *tfb.*  
St. John, 19th June, 1813.

#### Good Stabling for Horses.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING fitted up a commodious Stable at the Brewery, for the accommodation of Horses, &c. takes this method of informing the inhabitants living on the River St. John, and others, that he will, in future, be able to accommodate them with the best of Stabling. The convenience of the situation he flatters himself will give general satisfaction. No pains will be spared to provide always the best of Hay, and the strictest attendance will be given to those entrusted to his care.

ELISHA BROAD.

St. John, 17th Sept. 1813.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of Capt. DANIEL FOWLER late of the County of King's, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested, within ten months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to  
JOHANNA FOWLER, Executrix,  
THOMAS FOWLER, Executor.  
King's County, 11th Dec. 1813.