

FROM CANADA.

MONTREAL, August 21.

By accounts four days from York we learn that General Proctor had returned to Detroit from the attack on Fort Meigs, which after having bombarded for four days he attempted to storm, but was repulsed. The General took with him 400 Regulars, out of which it is stated that our loss amounts to from 80 to 90 in killed, and wounded—Col. Shorts of the 41st and two other officers were killed and several other officers in the detachment are wounded.

QUEBEC, August 24.

In Upper Canada all is favorable. Our superiority on the lake is, at present, out of all question. The laurels of the victorious Yeos maintain their unfading verdure; whilst those of the flying Chaucey are "in the sere, the yellow leaf." "Sir George will, we trust, shortly add some new sprigs to the British wreath to supply the place of those unfortunately lost at Fort Meigs; though, we are persuaded, from no want of doing all that could be done by the assailants, on the occasion. We cannot, at all times, command success however we may deserve it.

Late American accounts of Col. Murray's expedition, on Lake Champlain, have done justice to the British arms, by doing away the unfounded aspersions previously published. It is admitted in various accounts, that private property was every where respected. Thus will truth ever triumph over calumny. Falshood may do its worst, the British character is too well known ever to suffer from the detractions of the American press; or even of the American government.

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 3.
GENERAL ORDER.

Head-Quarters, St. David's,
August 24.

His Excellency the Commander of the forces, having had before him the Reports of the Commanders of the different Columns employed in the forward movement of this morning, is happy to find that they concur with the observations which he himself had an opportunity of making of the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry of the whole of the troops engaged. The service, the immediate object of the movement, was effectually performed, and a complete reconnoissance of the position and strength of the enemy obtained—if a more perfect display of his force was not made, it can only be ascribed to the admirable countenance of the small band of British troops, by which, notwithstanding his great numerical superiority, the enemy was effectually deterred from venturing from behind his entrenchment.

I. HARVEY,
Lt. Col. and Dpt. Adj. Gen.

From the Kingston Gazette, Aug. the 28th.

[We have great satisfaction in giving to the public the following extract of a letter from an Officer with the army at St. David's dated the 24th inst.]

A considerable demonstration was made this morning at the dawn of day upon Fort George for the purpose of correctly ascertaining the physical and artificial means possessed by the enemy for the defence of that post, and with a view of surprising and capturing or driving in his line of piquets and not without a hope, that the American commander might be induced by his numerical superiority, to support them with his garrison, thereby affording to the centre division the opportunity it has long wished for to exhibit its valor and display the advantages arising from its discipline. But no provocation could induce him to quit his intrenchments and the Fort. The enemy's piquets were surprized and captured, but no disposition was evinced by the American army to support them, and our advanced columns after having remained a considerable time in the town of Fort George, the reconnoissance being completed, were ordered to retire deliberately to their respective camps. The columns most advanced were commanded by Lieut. Col. Penderleath, 49th Regt. Lieut. Col. Battersby, Glenary Light Infantry, Lieut. Col. Ogilvie, King's and Major Moodie, 104th Regt.

So effectually was this service performed, that our troops advanced to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's intrenchments which enabled us to make the most correct observations with regard to the nature and strength of his works. Lieut. Col. O'Neil with a detachment of 30 of the 19th Dragoons covered the advance of Lieut. Col. Harvey, who was to reconnoitre the centre of the enemy's position and dashed with great gallantry into the town, scouring several of the streets, and penetrating as far as the Presbyterian Church, and Col. Harvey actually called at his old quarters and

recovered a Box he had left there containing several very valuable articles.

The enemy commenced a pretty brisk fire from the garden walls and houses, and opened his batteries upon us—notwithstanding which, our troops, who were extremely unwilling to come away, retired with the greatest order and regularity, marching in ordinary time, supported by the Cavalry and Indians, and I am happy to say with a very trifling loss, viz. Capt. Fitzgerald of the 49th, severely wounded, Lieut. Jones and one rank and file of the same Regt. slightly wounded; two rank and file killed and 3 wounded of the 104th. Of the enemy 70 were made prisoners and a number killed and wounded. The officers commanding the Piquets made their escape by an early flight.

The complete success of this affair in which the main object in view has been accomplished, has given additional spirits and confidence to our troops, and must at the same time have convinced the enemy that to his intrenchments alone he is indebted for his present security.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The garrison of Fort Balague, which we took in our short visit to the coast of Catalonia, consisted only of two lieuts. a surgeon, a garde-magazin, 16 Italian cannoniers, and 88 subalterns and soldiers of the 11th regt. of the French line, of whom 2 were killed and 11 wounded, Marshal Suchet, as soon as he learned the landing of Sir John Murray, contrived to assemble a force which it would have been folly to have attempted to resist. When he quitted Valencia, his army amounted to 24,000 men, to which he added the garrison of Tarragona and other detached corps, which swelled it to 30,000. Sir John Murray had, at the greatest extent, but 18,000 to oppose him, and of these were only four English regiments, the rest consisting of Germans, Sicilians and Spaniards. The next mail from Spain will probably inform us that Sir John Murray has taken some stronger position, of which there are many on the coast of Catalonia.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 22.

M. Molbach, secretary of the royal library of Copenhagen, and M. Professor Widell Simonson, have undertaken a literary tour, to make some researches into our national antiquities.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 23.

The gracious reception, with which the Emperor Napoleon has honored M. de Kaas (the Danish Envoy) has procured him a most agreeable sensation.

JUNE 27.

Gen. Schulenberg has been appointed to command the Danish troops, destined to act under the Prince of Eckmuhl.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian Fredric has addressed a Proclamation to the Nobility of Norway, exhorting them to exercise the most rigid economy in the households, that the poor may not be deprived by the exorbitant price of grain necessary for their subsistence.

JUNE 29.

The English vessels are seen every day passing between the Islands of Laland and Fehmern.

JULY 8.

M. le president de Kaas returned last week from his journey to Dresden. We learn that several valuable cargoes of grain have arrived safely in Norway.

BUCHAREST, JUNE 15.

Mecca and Medina have been reduced to the dominion of the Porte. The rebel Idris Mula, Pacha of Widdin, has been completely defeated, and his fortress, the garrison of which revolted twenty years since against the Ottoman rule, is finally subjected with all its dependant territory, to the Turkish empire.

PARIS, JULY 16.

Copy of a letter to the Minister of War from the Duc of Albufera, (Suchet.)

VALENTIA, JUNE 30, 1813.

Mons. le Duc,

By my last advices of the 21st and 25th I have had the honor to inform your Excellency of the raising of the siege of Tarragona, the departure of the English fleet, its appearance again on the coast of Valentia, and the return of the troops which I had marched into Catalonia.

On the 24th the division Musnier, and the brigade d'Aigremont entered Valentia in good order. I conceived the design of availing myself of the absence of the enemy to attack the Duc del Parque at Xucar. The enemy however, notwithstanding the secrecy and despatch which I used, had anticipated my intention, and had quitted his entrenched heights in the vicinity of Xucar,

had evacuated St. Philippe, and had left only an advanced guard upon the hill of Olleria. Apprized of the retreat of the enemy I sent the divisions of Gens. Habuf and Harispe in pursuit of him, whilst three companies of the 14th, and four companies of the 44th, attacked the enemy on the Hill of Olleria. The defence was vigorous—the reserves being obliged to support their advance.—The battle was, however, decided by a charge of four companies of infantry, under Major Durand, at the point of the bayonet. The slaughter was prodigious; more than 150 Spaniards were killed or wounded. We had 4 killed and 50 wounded—30 soldiers and 2 officers were taken from the enemy. The enemy continued his retreat to Castella, as I am assured by 20 or 30 deserters who have come in.

The moment I had ascertained the retreat of the Duc del Parque, I resolved to drive from Requena the Corps of Elio, who with 8000 infantry, 1200 cavalry, and 4 pieces of artillery menaced Valencia, whilst Villacampa, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir was equally approaching the Capital. On the 25th I ordered General Musnier to march against Villacampa at Pedralva; the enemy did not await the arrival of our troops. I caused him to repass the Guadalquivir on the 26th, and on the 27th he was directed to proceed with 9 battalions, 600 horse, and 4 pieces, to advance upon Requena to attack Elio. Our hussars chased the enemy's cavalry beyond the confines of the city—the Castle was held by a Spanish garrison. General Musnier summoned them to surrender—the commander requested till 6 o'clock in the evening to consider of it, under the expectation that Elio would come to his relief; he was deceived, and at that hour he yielded with 150 soldiers and 5 officers. We found in the fort some thousand of English cartridges, &c. Next day Gen. Musnier marched upon Utiel, the enemy shew 900 horse to cover the retreat of Elio, but avoided an engagement.

I understand the English expedition retired to Alicante in disorder on the 24th.

(Signed) The Duc de Albufera.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

The following account of the capture of His Majesty's Brig Boxer, is copied from a Democratic paper printed at Portland on the 7th inst.—although knowing it to be materially incorrect, we lay it before our readers to make their own comment.

FROM THE PORTLAND ARGUS.

Particulars of the late Naval Victory.

On Monday the 6th inst. at 5 P. M. anchored in this harbor, the U. S. brig Enterprise, (late Lieut. Wm. Burrows, commander) with H. B. M's brig Boxer, (late captain Blyth) her prize, of equal force, captured on the 5th inst. after an action of 45 minutes; the following particulars of the engagement are obtained from the officers on board the Enterprise:

Sept. 5th, at 5 A. M. light winds from the N. N. W. Pennaquid bearing north 3 miles distant, saw a brig at anchor in shore, and made sail on a wind, with the starboard tacks on board. At half past 7, the brig weighed and fired 3 shot at a fishing boat, for the purpose of ascertaining what we were (as we have since learnt). At half past 8, the brig fired a shot as a challenge, and hoisted 3 English Ensigns, and immediately bore up for us. At 9 we tacked, kept away South and prepared for action. At half past 9, it fell calm, the enemy bearing N. N. W. distant 4 miles. At half past 11, a breeze sprung up from the S. W. which gave us the weather gage—we manoeuvred to the windward until 2, P. M. to try our sailing with the enemy, and ascertain his force. At half past 2, P. M. we shortened sail, hoisted 3 ensigns, and fired a shot at the enemy.

At 3 P. M. tacked and bore up for the enemy, taking him to be one of H. M's brigs of the largest size. At quarter past 3, the enemy being within half pistol shot, gave three cheers and commenced the action, by firing her starboard broadside when the action became general.—At 20 minutes past 3 P. M. our brave commander fell, and while lying on deck, refusing to be carried below, raised his head and requested, that the flag might never be struck. At half past 3, we ranged ahead of the enemy, fired our stern chaser, rounded to on the starboard tack, and raked him with our starboard broadside. At 35 minutes past 3, the enemy's main topmast and topsail-yard came down. We then set the foresail, and took a position on his starboard bow, and continued to rake him, until 45 minutes past 3, when he ceased firing and cried for quarters; saying that as their colors were nailed, they could not haul them down.

We then took possession of the prize which proved to be H. B. M's brig Boxer.

64 prisoners were taken including 17 wounded. The number of the enemy killed cannot be exactly ascertained, as many were hoisted overboard before we took possession, Capt. Blyth being one of the slain who fell in the early part of the action.

When the sword of the vanquished enemy was presented to the dying conqueror he clasped his hands and said, "I am satisfied; I die contented." And then consented, nor till then, would he consent to be carried below.

Some of the Boxer's crew inform that when she last left her port she had 115 picked men for the purpose of taking the Enterprize, and that 6 were put on board of a prize, and 5, including the doctor, were on shore at the island of Manhiggen, leaving on board when the action commenced 104, which account is corroborated by the muster-book found on board of the Boxer. The Enterprize had 2 men killed and 12 wounded, among the latter of whom were the Capt. who expired at 12 o'clock on the night following the action: and midshipman Nervin Waters also mortally; yet languishing.

The damage done to the two vessels in the action, forms a most surprising contrast; for whereas the Boxer is literally cut to pieces, in sails, rigging, spars, hull, &c. the Enterprize is in a situation to commence another action of the same kind immediately, if we may except some injury done to some of her spars and rigging, which may require them to be replaced. While we deeply lament the loss of our gallant Burroughs, we are proud to record the cool and determined courage and good conduct of Lieut. McCall, his successor to the command, as also that of all the rest of the brave officers and crew of the Enterprize, who, in this brilliant affair, have placed at a greater distance all doubt of the decided superiority of our naval heroes; nor is their heroism less conspicuous in their humanity to the vanquished enemy, than in their bravery while in combat.

The remains of the Intrepid and Gallant William Burrows late Commander of the United States brig Enterprize and of his brave Competitor SAMUEL BLYTH, late commander of the British brig Boxer, will be entombed in this town to day with Military and Civic honors.

The procession will be formed at the Court-House precisely at 9 o'clock A. M. under the direction of Robert Isley and Levi Cutter, Esquires, assisted by twelve Marshals, and will proceed, under the escort of the Portland Rifle Company, and Captains Shaw's and Smith's Companies of Infantry—Commanded by Capt. Abel W. Atherton, to the lower end of Union wharf, where the corpses will be landed from each vessel from barges of ten oars each, rowed at minute strokes by ship Masters and Mates, accompanied by most of the barges and boats in the harbor.

During the approach of the barges from the vessels to the shore and the moving of the procession, minute guns will be fired alternately by each vessel. From Union wharf the procession will proceed up Fore and Pleasant Streets, to High Street, thence down Main and Middle Streets, to the Rev. Mr. Payson's Meeting-house, where the rights of Sepulchre will be performed, with appropriate and solemn music—thence to the place of interment.

Captains Bird and Varnum will parade their Artillery Companies on the Hill nigh the gun house and will fire minute guns after the procession leaves the Meeting house, until it arrives on the burial ground—By an order from Col. Learned, minute guns will be repeated from Forts Preble and Seammel—after the whole Ceremonies the procession will return to the Court House.

NORFOLK, SEPTEMBER 3.

THE ENEMY.

Thursday, September 2.—This morning, at half past 7, the enemy's shipping in Lynnhaven Bay consisting of THIRTY ONE SAIL, (18 ships, the remainder brigs and schooners) were under a press of sail and standing up the bay. Five ships, the headmost of which was Admiral Cockburn's, were some distance advanced, and appeared to be making for Hampton roads. Admiral Warren who led the van of the remainder of the fleet, made signals to those ahead, when they tacked about and the whole stood down again: At half past 10 they were all at anchor off the Light house. The squadron must have received a reinforcement, very recently, as we believe it has at no time been so numerous, particularly in ships.—We may hourly expect some important movement on the part of the enemy. One thing may, we think, be safely relied on, that he will make no serious attempt on this place, with his present military force.

Friday 3.—Last evening the enemy re-