

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE.

MONTREAL, JULY 6.

The intelligence of the last week from the theatre of war in U. Canada, is not of a very sanguinary nature; but however it is not the less interesting, and we have much satisfaction in communicating to the public, the particulars of a campaign, not of a General with his thousands, or his hundreds; but of a Lieutenant with his tens only. The manner in which a bloodless victory was obtained by a force so comparatively and almost incredibly small, with that of the enemy; the cool determination and the happy presence of mind, evinced by this highly meritorious Officer, in conducting the operations incident to the critical situation in which he was placed, with his little band of heroes, and the brilliant result which crowned those exertions, will, while they make known to the world, the name of Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, reflect new lustre, if possible, on the well earned reputation of the gallant 49th Regiment, and class this event with the most extraordinary occurrences of the present accursed war. We shall at present make no further comment but refer our readers to the following detail of Mr. Fitzgibbon's operations as communicated to us by a friend who had the particulars from the best authority.

Immediately after the gallant affair of our advance on the 6th ultimo; Lieut. Fitzgibbon made application to General Vincent to be employed separately with a small party of the 49th Regiment, and in such a manner as he might think most expedient—the offer was accepted; and this little band has since then been constantly ranging between the two armies. Many events would naturally occur on such a service, which would be very interesting, but are necessarily prescribed in our limits of detail, and will confine ourselves to two very extraordinary occurrences: about the 20th ult. Lieut. Fitzgibbon went in pursuit of 46 vagabonds, volunteer cavalry, brought over by a Doctor Chapin from Buffalo, and who had been for some weeks plundering the inhabitants round Fort Erie and Chippawa; he came near to them at Lundy's Lane, about a mile below the falls; but he discovered that they had been joined by 150 infantry—his forces was but 44 muskets—he did not think it advisable to attack; and therefore his party was kept concealed.—He however rode into the village, at the end of the lane, dressed in green, to reconnoitre—he could not perceive the enemy—Mrs. Kirby who knew him ran out and begged him to ride off, for that some of the enemy's troops were in a house at a short distance—he saw a horse at a door, and supposing there were none but his rider in the house, he dismounted and approached it, when an infantry soldier advanced and presented his piece at him; he made a spring at him, seized his musket, and desired him to surrender—the American resisted and held fast—at this instant a rifleman jumped from the door with his rifle presented to Lt. Fitzgibbon's shoulder, who was so near to him, that he seized the rifle below the muzzle and pulled it under his arm, keeping its muzzle before and that of the musket behind him; in this situation, Lieut. F. called upon two men who were looking on, to assist him in disarming the two Americans, but they would not interfere; poor Mrs. Kirby apparently distracted, used all her influence but in vain; the rifleman finding that he could not disengage his piece, drew Lieut. F.'s sword out of its scabbard with his left hand, with the intention of striking at Lieut. F.; when another woman, a Mrs. Dunfield, seized the uplifted arm and wrested the sword from his grasp; at this moment, an elderly man named Johnson, came up and forced the American from his hold of the rifle, and Lieut. F. immediately laid the other soldier prostrate; a young boy of 13 years old, son of Dr. Fleming, was very useful in the struggle which continued some minutes; Lieut. F. thus relieved, lost not a moment in carrying off his two prisoners and the horse, as the enemy's force were within 200 yards of him, searching a house round a turn of the road.

At 7 o'clock in the morning of the 24th ult. Lt. F. received a report that the enemy was advancing from St. David's with about 1000 men and 4 pieces of cannon, to attack the store house, in which he was quartered at the Beaver Dam; about an hour afterwards he heard the report of cannon and musketry; he rode off to reconnoitre, and found the enemy engaged with a party of Indians, who hung upon his flanks and rear and galled him severely.—Lieut. F. despatched an Officer for his men, and by the time of their arrival, the enemy had taken a position on an eminence at some distance from the woods in front; he estimated the enemy's strength at 600 men and 2 field pieces, a 12 and a 6 pounder.—To make the appearance of cut-

ting off his retreat, Lieut. F. passed at the charge step across his front; to gain his other flank, under a quick fire from his guns, which however did not the smallest injury. He took post behind some wood, and saw that the Indians were making very little of the enemy, and it would have been madness in him with 44 musketry to dash at them across open fields, where every man he had could be so easily perceived. Many of the Indians were at this time taking themselves off and he began to think of his own retreat; he had a hope however that Colonel De Haren would soon join, but fearing that the enemy would drive him off or make good their retreat; he determined to play the old soldier, and summon the enemy to surrender.—He tied up his handkerchief and advanced with his bugles sounding the "cease firing," a flag was sent to him, by a Capt. M'Douall of the Artillery. Lieut. F. stated that he was sent by Colonel Deharen to demand their surrender, and to offer them protection from the Indians, adding that a number had just joined from the north-west, who could not be controlled, and he wished to prevent the effusion of blood. The Captain went back to his commanding officer Lieut. Col. Boerstler, and soon after returned saying that Col. B. did not consider himself defeated and could not surrender. Lieut. F. proposed that Col. B. should send an officer to see Col. Deharen's force; when he would be better able to judge of the necessity. He soon returned with a proposal that Col. B. should himself be shewn the British, and if he found the force such as to justify his surrender, he would do so, to this Lieut. F. said he would return to Col. Deharen and state Col. B.'s proposal. The real intention of shewing to the enemy's officer our small force never existed, but appearances must be kept up, in order to carry on the farce. On Lieut. F.'s return, he found Captain Hall with 12 Dragoons just arrived, to whom was communicated what had passed, and Capt. Hall immediately assumed the rank of Colonel for the purpose.—On this, Lieut. F. returned and stated that Colonel Hall being now the senior officer on the spot, did not think it regular to let the enemy see his force, but that it was perfectly ample to compel the surrender; and from motives of humanity, five minutes would be allowed for acquiescence; and if refused, hostilities would recommence at the expiration of this period. Col. B. agreed to surrender on condition, that the officers should retain their horses, arms and baggage, and that some militia and volunteers (among whom were Dr. Chapin and his marauders) should be permitted to return to the States on parole. When the extent of our force is considered, it is no wonder, that these conditions were immediately acceded to—Lieut. F. at this moment most fortunately met with Colonel Clarke of Chippawa who came galloping up and who proceeded to assist him in disarming the enemy, as Col. Hall could not appear, and his only officer (an Ensign) must remain with the men. Colonel Deharen immediately afterwards appeared with the flank companies of the 104th Regiment, and the whole affair was soon settled, thus putting into our possession 26 officers, one 12 and one 6 pounder, two caissons, and two waggons, and above 500 prisoners, including about 20 Dragoons. Had not Colonel Deharen arrived at that moment, this large number of the enemy would have yielded to 43 soldiers of the 49th regt. for all the arrangement were made previous to the arrival of that officer. The Indians behaved well; they killed and wounded during their skirmishing about 50 of the enemy. We are informed that at the moment of the summons being sent, many of the enemy had gone off—the number of Indians engaged did not exceed 80. Thus terminated a bloodless victory on our part. If promotion and reward await the officer selected to be the bearer of despatches announcing an enemy's defeat; we cannot doubt but that the hero of this achievement will receive that favor from his Sovereign, to which his services have established so just a claim, and who we believe has no other patronage but his own distinguished merit.

On Saturday last arrived in this city four officers and 119 non-commissioned officers and privates; forming part of the American prisoners captured on the 24th ultimo by the gallant Lieut. Fitzgibbon and his small party of the 49th Regt. in the advance of our army under General Vincent. They were embarked last evening on board of the Steam-boat for Quebec in charge of Capt. Renvoizer of the 3d Battalion of Incorporated Militia,—the remainder arrived this morning in bateaux.

The Steam-boat arrived on Sunday morning about 7 o'clock from Quebec, and brought up four companies of the 13th regt. under the command of Colonel Williams. When we consider that this regiment has

come direct from the West-Indies, where it has been stationed for some years past; we must confess with much pleasure, that we were agreeably surprised, at seeing the healthy and animated appearance of the men composing this admirable corps—We have seldom seen a regiment direct from Great Britain, arrived in this country under more favorable impressions; we congratulate the people of these provinces that so fine a reinforcement has thus become added to the noble stock of our gallant Defenders.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEAD-QUARTERS, KINGSTON, Adjt. General's Office, June 28, 1813. THE Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in announcing to the Army, that a report has just been received from Brig. Gen. Vincent, of a most judicious and spirited exploit achieved on the 24th instant, by a small detachment of the 49th Regiment, amounting to 46 rank and file, under Lieut. Fitz Gibbon, and a band of Indian Warriors—which terminated in the defeat and entire capture of a considerable detachment of the American regular Army, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Boerstler, of the 14th United States Regiment, after sustaining considerable loss.

Lieut. Fitz Gibbon, on reconnoitering the enemy's position, and finding him too numerous to oppose with his small force, with great presence of mind, kept him in check, while he sent and summoned him to surrender in the name of Major Deharen, and which he was fortunately enabled to enforce, by the prompt and timely advance of the Light Division under that officer, by whose vigorous co-operation the capture of the enemy's force, consisting of 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 6 Captains, 15 inferior officers, 25 sergeants, 2 drummers, 462 rank and file, one 12-pounder and one 6-pounder, field pieces, and a stand of colors, was effected on the field.

Not a single British soldier is reported to have fallen on this occasion.—The Indian Warriors behaved with great steadiness and courage, and his Excellency has much satisfaction in learning that they conducted themselves with humanity and forbearance towards the prisoners, after the action.

By His Excellency's Command, EDWARD BAYNES, Adjutant-General.

By further advices we learn that the American Lieut. Colonel, with some inferior officers and 140 rank and file had arrived at Kingston, in the fleet, commanded by Sir J. L. Yeo; and that the remainder of the prisoners were coming round the lake, by land. The latest date from the head of the lake, was the 25th, and from Kingston, the 30th. A cannonading was heard at York, supposed to have been caused by an attack on Fort George, by General Vincent.

HEAD-QUARTERS, KINGSTON, Adjt. General's Office, 29th June, 1813. GENERAL ORDER.

At a General Court Martial held at the 40 Mile Creek on the 22d June—was arraigned private James Gready, of the 8th or King's Regt. on the following charge:

For desertion from Pescott to the enemy when on duty, on the night of the 23d of March last, and not returning until apprehended on or about the 17th inst. amongst the American Prisoners of War, taken at Stoney Creek, on the 6th inst.

The Court having found the prisoner private James Gready, guilty of the whole crime laid to his charge—do sentence him to be shot to death, at such time and place as the General Officer Commanding may think fit.

At a General Court Martial held at Kingston, on the 26th June, 1813, was arraigned private Terrance Hunt, of the 6th Regiment, on the following charges:—

1. For deserting from the 6th Regiment of Foot, from St. Johns, in Lower Canada, on or about the month of July, 1803.

2. For being found in arms serving with the Enemy on or about the 6th of June, 1813.

SENTENCE.—The Court having found the prisoner, private Terrance Hunt, of the 6th Regiment of Foot, guilty of the crimes laid to his charge, doth therefore for the same, adjudge him the said Terrance Hunt, to suffer Death by being shot at such time and place as the Commander of the Forces shall be pleased to direct.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces avails himself of this opportunity of calling the serious attention of the Troops under his Command to the awful consequences, which, under the present circumstances of the Country, must inevitably await the Crime of Desertion, more particularly Desertion to the Enemy.

His Excellency trusts that there can be found very few instances of Soldiers so base

and so disloyal as to desert the Standard of their Sovereign, in favor of his foes, at a period when he has such powerful claims to their services in support of all that is dear and valuable to Englishmen.

The melancholy examples that are about to take place, his Excellency hopes will have a due influence upon the Troops under his Command, and at the same time convince them, that no length of residence or service in a foreign country, can absolve them from their allegiance to their King, or screen them from the just punishment which sooner or later must attend their desertion of his cause.

His Excellency directs that the Sentence of Death, passed upon the prisoners James Gready, private of the 8th or King's Regiment, and Terrance Hunt, private of the 6th Regiment, be carried into execution—That on James Gready, of the 8th or King's Regiment, at such time and place as Major-General De Rottenburg may direct—and that upon private Terrance Hunt, of the 6th Regiment, be carried into execution by Brig. Gen. Darrock, at Kingston—and that the execution be conducted in the presence of the Garrison under arms, with all that awful solemnity which the occasion calls for—and at such time and place as Brig. Gen. Darrock may direct.

This General Order and Sentence of the Court being at that time read to the Troops; and is to be inserted in the Regimental Books of General Orders.

By His Excellency's Command, EDWARD BAYNES, Adjt. Gen.

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.

SUGAR and RUM.

Just Received per Schooner BRITANNIA, JOHN WOODWORTH Master, from MARTINIQUE, 113 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar, 7 Puncheons of Rum, For Sale by the Subscriber cheap for CASH. NEHEMIAH MERRITT. St. John, 8th February, 1813.

JAMES BURNS, CLOCK and WATCH MAKER FROM

BRITAIN, LAST FROM HALIFAX, INFORMS the inhabitants of St. John, and its vicinity, that he has opened his Shop in Mr. BURTIS' House, opposite the Market House, where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, viz. Making and repairing Clocks; Cleaning and repairing Chronometers, Repeating, Patent Levers, Duplex, Horizontal and Vertical Watches, and hopes that his long experience in Britain, and his exertions to please, will intitle him to a share of Public patronage from whom the smallest favour will be acknowledged.

N. B. Compasses touched, and Quadrants Silvered and Repaired. St. John, N. B. June 21, 1813.

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. tfo.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of HENRY LEAVITT, late of Miramichi, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are hereby desired to render the same, duly attested, within twelve Months from the date hereof; and those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES LEAVITT, } Admini-
EDWARD SIMONDS, } strators.
Miramichi, 1st July, 1813.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late GARRET DYKEMAN, of Waterborough, Queen's County, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to

GILBERT DYKEMAN, } Admini-
JACOB DYKEMAN, } strators.
Queen's County, 10th July, 1813. 4spg

For Sale at this Office. MATES' & CARPENTERS' PROTECTIONS.