

his personal character and example, he has saved the lives of the citizen, and prolonged the security of the Province to a period approaching that at which we may expect effectual aid from the metropolis. This is an achievement, which, in less judicious hands might not have been effected even at the price of much blood.

Military men and politicians in Europe, under the influence of the prevailing notions regarding the United States and Canada, and with a knowledge of the handful of British troops dispersed over this quarter of the world, will be astonished on hearing of the present state of the campaign, which had for its avowed object the conquest of these Colonies. "What" they will exclaim, "six months elapsed after a war declared by the United States, and no impression made on any of the British Provinces!" They will be at a loss whether to discard their long entertained opinions, or disbelieve in the sincerity of the United States. We hope none of our friends will fall into the latter error; and as to the rest, we shall endeavor to continue to illustrate the subject by facts. We ought, however, never to forget that our enemy is greatly our superior in numbers; that his whole conduct has been so unaccountable that it cannot be submitted to any reasonable calculation. It would therefore be necessary that the whole of the most active and disposable part of the population throughout the Province, were organized and completely prepared to march at a moment's warning, either in support of the Regular Army and Embodied Militia, or to repel unexpected and predatory irruptions of the enemy.

At every relaxation of active hostilities, we are assailed with the rumours of peace. We believe that we like peace as well as other men; but we dislike the cry of "PEACE! PEACE!" when there is no peace. When it comes, it will be joyful news, and not less joyful because unexpected; but let no man count upon what he may never live to see; and if he does, if he is wise, he will still be prepared for war. We can assure the public, that if the Americans make peace at present, it will only be a postponement of their intention of getting possession of the Provinces. Has not Mr. Madison told us that "the command of the Lakes is necessary for the permanent peace of the U. States;" and what is "the command of the Lakes," but another word for the conquest of Upper-Canada. The Message itself tells us, that when Hull was sent to invade Upper-Canada, it was merely to obtain "the command of the Lakes." What is there not, in a word, which such a government and such a people may not fancy to be necessary to their permanent peace; and we see that they make fancied a ground of war. It would be quite consistent, for such a people, to make perpetual war, to secure a permanent Peace.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Head Quarters, La Prairie, 28th November, 1812.  
GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the forces cannot dispense with the services of the Detachments of Sedentary Militia, which have come forward to join their brethren in arms, without paying a just tribute to the animated zeal and spirited loyalty, which have been so universally displayed on this occasion.

His Excellency has witnessed with the highest satisfaction, the enthusiasm and ardent courage, with which all classes of His Majesty's subjects have eagerly pressed forward to rescue their happy soil from the pollution of threatened invasion, zealous to sacrifice their lives in defence of the rights and dignity of a revered and beloved Sovereign.

Such genuine pledges of loyalty, are as honorable to the subject, as they are gratifying to the Monarch, and when combined with the true valor and discipline of British troops cannot fail of commanding that brilliant and glorious success, which has crowned His Majesty's Arms in every quarter of the globe.

His Excellency, in the most assured confidence, that none will fail at the first summons again to fly in arms to the defence of their country, should the temerity of the foe, a second time threaten to disturb the peace of our frontiers, is pleased to order, that the detachments of sedentary militia be relieved from permanent service, and be permitted to return to the social enjoyment of their peaceful homes.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Head Quarters, La Prairie, 27th Nov. 1812.  
G. O.

His Excellency the Commander of the forces has received from the acting Deputy Quarter Master General Capt. GRAY, a report of an attack upon the American Post on the Salmon River near St. Regis, on the morning of the 23d inst. by a force, consisting of a detachment of the Royal Artillery, 49th regiment, and Glengary Light Infantry, amounting to 70 rank and file, under Major Clarke, on their route to join their respective corps, and detachments, of nearly similar strength, from the Cornwall and Glengary Militia, the whole under the command of Lieut. Colonel M'Millan—this service has been promoted in an essential degree by Lieut. Col. M'Lean of Glengary, who superintended the embarkation of the Militia.

The attack was conducted with great judgment, alertness and spirit—The enemy fled to a Block house for protection, but being completely surrounded, one captain, 2 subalterns, and 41 men, which composed the garrison of this post surrendered prisoners of war. Four bateaux and 57 stand of arms were taken.

In rendering that praise which is due to the spirit and good order with which this service has been performed.—His Excellency has the greatest satisfaction in noticing the moderation and discipline displayed by

the troops, by confining themselves to a just and ample retaliation for the attack upon a company of the Voyageurs at St. Regis;—and respecting the persons and property of the inhabitants which the events of war had placed at their discretion.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Head Quarters, La Prairie, 27th Nov. 1812.

G. O.—Major General De Rottenburg will be pleased to give the necessary Orders respecting the Winter Quarters to be occupied by the troops in the Montreal District.

G. O.—His Excellency the Commander of the forces takes this opportunity of expressing to Lieut. Col. De Salaberry, his entire approbation of his conduct in the management of the advance, as well as the high sense he entertains of the alacrity with which, the corps of Voltigeurs, Voyageurs, the battalions of embodied Militia, Capt. Platt's Troop of Light Cavalry, and the Montreal Battalion of Volunteers, and Flank Companies, of the 2d and 3d battalions of Montreal Militia, repaired to their different posts to repel the threatened invasion, and which had it taken place, his Excellency feels confident from the tried Valour and Discipline of His Majesty's Regular forces, and from the enthusiastic loyalty and courage of all classes of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects, would have terminated in the defeat and disgrace of the enemy.

The extraordinary exertions which have been made upon this occasion, and which thus call forth his Excellency's notice and commendation, cannot fail of producing the most happy consequence to the future tranquility and prosperity of the country.

The General Orders of this day, and those of the 26th inst. to be entered in the General Orderly Books, and read at the head of all corps on Parade.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HEAD-QUARTERS, QUEBEC, 17th DEC. 1812.  
GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, has great satisfaction in announcing to the Troops under his command, that he has received a report from Major-General Sheaffe, communicating the detail of a partial action with the main body of the Enemy's Army, under the command of Brigadier General Smyth, on the 28th of November, on the Niagara Frontier, between Chippawa and Fort Erie which terminated with distinguished honor, to a very small division of the British Army under Lieut. Col. Bishop, who in a most spirited and gallant manner, defeated and repulsed an Invading Enemy so vain glorious in the great superiority of his Force, that he had with an ostentatious pretence of humanity, proposed the Surrender of Fort Erie, to avoid an useless effusion of British blood, and which was instantly rejected by Lieut. Col. Bishop with the contempt it merited.

The Enemy was gallantly opposed in landing, at two o'clock in the morning, by the Parties under Lieutenant King, of the Royal Artillery, and Lieuts. Bartley and Lamont, commanding Detachments of 30 and 35 men each, of the 49th Regiment: Lieut. Bartley prevented for a considerable time, the landing of a Force more than ten times his number, and did not relinquish the contest, until his party, reduced to 17 effective men, was threatened by a strong Detachment of the Enemy, who had landed on his Flank. He made good his retreat, and joined Major Ormsby. Lieut. King and Lieutenant Lamont resisted with spirit the advance of the Enemy, until both those Officers being severely wounded, and a number of their men killed and wounded, they were under the necessity of giving way to an overwhelming Force; the wounded Officers fell into the Enemy's hands.

Major General Sheaffe expresses in the strongest terms, his entire approbation of the celerity and decision evinced by Lieutenant Colonel Bishop, who moved with reinforcements from Chippawa, and met Major Ormsby, who had marched with the Detachment of the 49th Regiment from Fort Erie, and also Detachments of the 41st Regiment and of Militia, under Lieutenant Colonel Clark and Major Hatt.—At day break this Force advanced to meet the Enemy and made prisoner a Captain and 38 men of the Enemy's Artillery, and recovered the guns which had fallen into their hands, and remounted them on the Batteries. This Force formed to receive the threatened attack, but the Enemy being much galled by the musquetry, and suffering considerably from a six pounder, most ably served by Bombardier Jackson of the Royal Artillery, turned their Boats to their own Shore, after a vain display for several hours, of their numerous armament. From the numbers left on the Field, and the Boats that were sunk, the Enemy's loss must have been very great.

A heavy cannonade was kept up from all the Enemy's Batteries during the day, but with little effect.

His Excellency cannot express in sufficiently strong terms his approbation of the steady discipline, and intrepid firmness, displayed by the Troops on this occasion, who undaunted by the superior force of the enemy in numbers, have evinced a brilliant and glorious example of the pre-eminence of British discipline. Major Gen. Sheaffe reports the assistance rendered by Major Ormsby and the Officers of the 49th. Regt. and 41st. Regt. and the Light Infantry Company of the Royal Newfoundland Regt. under Capt. Whelan, and of the Militia under Lieut. Col. Clark and Major Hatt and Captain Kirby of the Artillery, and of the Indian Warriors, under Major Givens, as having been gallantly and judiciously displayed, reflecting the highest honor on every individual engaged. EDWARD BAYNES, Adjutant General, North America.

Blankets of various kinds may be had at this office.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1813.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 2d January, 1813.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint Major John Murray Bliss, to command the embodied Militia.

William F. Odell, Esq. is to be Paymaster to the same, until his services are required as a Field Officer.

Thomas Lee, Esq. is to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the embodied Militia with the Rank of Captain.

J. GUBBINS, Lieut. Col.  
Adj. Gen. Militia Forces.

POST-OFFICE, ST. JOHN, JANUARY 11, 1813.

It is now determined to close the Mails both for Halifax and Fredericton on every Wednesday evening at Sun-set;—No letters will be delivered or received after dark.

WM. CAMPBELL, P. M.

FROM HALIFAX, JANUARY 4.

Wednesday arrived, the Chesterfield Packet, 55 days, from Falmouth.

Saturday, brig Tulip, M'Colloch, of and from Philadelphia, bound to Bourdeaux, prize to H. M. S. Atlanta, Capt. Hickey—captured about three weeks since on the Banks of Newfoundland.

Yesterday, a schooner from St. John, N. F. 19 days.

The Chesterfield sailed from Falmouth on the 6th of Nov.; and the London papers brought by her, are not so late by several days, as those received by the ship Diligence, Capt. Simonds, which arrived here on the 12th ult.

The Hon. GEORGE CANNING has been lately returned the Representative of Liverpool in the Parliament of Great-Britain—We have given one of his Speeches to his Constituents, made during his election; it embraces, particularly, the two important Subjects of Parliamentary Reform and Catholic Emancipation—they are argued with great ability, and in the real spirit of patriotism.

By HUGH PIGOT, Esquire,  
Captain of His Majesty's Ship Orpheus, and Senior Officer in the Port of Halifax.

It is hereby certified and declared, that all MARINERS and SEAMEN, who shall come into this Province from the United States of America, within Three Months from this date, shall be protected from Impressment, and will be permitted to return to England or any part of the British Dominions they please.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, on board His Majesty's Ship Orpheus, in Halifax harbor, this 26th day of December, 1812, in the 531 year of His Majesty's Reign.

H. PIGOT,  
Captain and Senior Officer.

Secretary's Office, Halifax, N. S. 26th Dec. 1812.

I AM authorised by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to declare, that the sum of FIVE GUINEAS in addition to the King's Bounty will be given to each, and every Able Seaman, who shall voluntarily enter into His Majesty's Services on board any of the King's Ships in Halifax.

H. H. COGSWELL, Deputy Secretary.

NOTICE.

The First Subscription Assembly will be on the 18th inst.—The Sleights to be sent precisely 6 o'clock.—By order of the Managers.  
St. John, 11th January, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED.

RYE FLOUR,  
PORK,  
CYDER,  
OATS,

And for Sale by JOHN L. VENNERT, at Cheap Rates;  
St. John, 11th January, 1813. 4s

SACRED MUSIC.

JOHN RODGERS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of this City and its vicinity, that he intends opening a School on Wednesday evening next, for the purpose of teaching Sacred Music, in the upper part of Mrs. HANBURY'S house in Princess Street—where he hopes by a strict attention to his Pupils, to give general satisfaction.

Evenings of tuition Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—Scholars to furnish their own candles.  
Terms fifteen shillings per quarter—half in advance.  
Monday, 11th January, 1813.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 4th January, 1813.

WANTED.

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

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.