

amount of our loss; &c. We have endeavored to collect the facts, and the following we think may be relied on.—The army moved in two divisions, one on the South West side of Chataugay river, and the other on the North East. Every precaution had been taken by the enemy to intercept its progress. The roads were filled with trees which had been previously felled in every direction; the bridges, were destroyed and the houses burnt or pulled down. Notwithstanding these impediments in a country almost impervious by woods and swamps, the light corps under the command of Major Snelling, surprised one of the enemy's posts, on the 24th, killed 5 and took a number of stand of arms, and blankets. On the 26th, our advanced guard were attacked by a body of regulars, Voltiguers, and Indians on the North East side of the river, near the Red Rapids, but were driven back with considerable loss, by a detachment, consisting of one company of the 5th under Capt. Brook, and one company of the 10th, commanded by Capt. Nelson; these brave fellows, who had marched from Norfolk, (Vir.) and had not one day's rest, after they joined the army, presented a firm front, and kept up a well directed fire; when ordered to charge, they drove the enemy at the bayonet point, though they were much superior in numbers. On the evening of the same day, the division on the other side of the river, was attacked. We understand their orders were to proceed by forced marches, and cross at the Red Rapids, which would have placed the enemy's Van between our divisions, but from the ignorance of the guides, they were detained too long; the enemy was repulsed, though our men were worn out by marching day and night. The attack was renewed in the night with no better success, and on the morning of the 27th, they forded the river without interruption, and on the 28th the enemy being strongly reinforced, and hearing nothing from Gen. Wilkinson, the army commenced its return to the corners. Our loss in these skirmishes is 22 killed and 27 wounded.—The loss of the enemy was unquestionably much greater as the superiority of our fire was evident, and in every instance they were repulsed. We believe our loss was entirely from the 10th, 33d and 34th, the remainder of the army not being engaged. No officers killed; wounded are all doing well; a Major Baker, a volunteer, from Orange County, (N. Y.) was badly wounded, but is out of danger. The force of the enemy, according to deserters reports, several of whom have come in, was from 6 to 7000, commanded by Governor Prevost in person.

We learn from a source entitled to credit, that Gen. Wilkinson passed Prescott on Thursday last (9th inst.)* His loss in passing the fort, was 2 killed and three wounded. Gen. Hampton and suit have arrived at Plattsburgh—it is said that the northern army left the four corners on Tuesday for Chazy.—An order has arrived at this post, for all the troops stationed here to join the army.—They embarked this morning for Plattsburgh.

* Our previous accounts state that Gen. Wilkinson, embarked from Grenadier Island the 1st, he must therefore have expended nine days in passing down the St Lawrence, about 70 or 80 miles.

A gentleman who arrived last evening from Burlington, and who came part of the way in company with two officers of Gen Hampton's army, and who were wounded in the late action, says, that from the general information he received from them, and from other sources, he is of opinion, an attempt will be made to get possession of Montreal, should the weather prove such as to render it practicable to pass on that Island; but that the result of the expedition was considered extremely precarious, inasmuch as the enemy were strong in numbers, (some accounts stating them to be from 17 to 20,000) and well clad and prepared to encounter the danger and hardship of a winter's campaign.

The above gentleman informs us, that the news of Gen. Wilkinson's having passed Prescott, was sent to Gen. Hampton by express.

Wilkinson's Army.

The following articles is from a Southern paper, and said to be extracted from a letter, received at Baltimore, from an officer in Gen. Wilkinson's army at Grenadier Island, Oct. 26th:—

"Here we are at the east end of Lake Ontario, pelted daily with inexhaustible rains, that seem to be collected and poured upon us, from all the lakes and swamps from this to Lake Superior.—We have indeed for nearly a month been exposed to such torments, as you have no idea of in your part of the world. In consequence of the bad weather our troops from Fort George and Sackett's Harbour, have been scattered every

where along the coast, many having saved their boats; but most of them have now arrived here.

"Thus you see how the best laid plans may be frustrated, or postponed by the weather—Gen. Wilkinson had drawn most of the troops out of Kingston, up the head of the Lake, and intended to have run down rapidly and attacked that place, thus emptied; but the dispersion of our boats by storm, baffled this fine scheme; I hope, however, it is not defeated. I pretend not to know what new measures, new events may produce, but seeing that our commander in chief arrived here after the fine season was gone, we ought not to expect that he can overcome nature and bring back in winter, the opportunities of summer. Had his predecessors performed their duties, our army would not now be shivering on a comfortless Island. Yet I know the General feels the necessity of striking a blow, and he will strike when it is practicable.

"Considering the copious and unintermitted rains, our troops are healthy and spirited."

P. S.—"If we attack Kingston, after allowing the enemy so much time for preparation, I anticipate a tremendous contest.—Fresh troops, coming out of warm, dry barracks, have a great advantage over a weather-beaten army; yet I doubt not we shall be victorious, meet them when or where we may.

Gov. Tompkins' Army.

LANSINGBURGH, Nov. 9.—The conscripts which rendezvoused at Waterford a few weeks since, and marched from thence to Plattsburgh, returned home during the last week, not in companies or half companies, but in pairs and singly. It appears, that on their arrival at Plattsburgh, they were ordered to join Gen. Hampton's army at Chateaugay, for the purpose of assisting in the conquest of Canada. They accordingly proceeded to Chateaugay; when all except about twenty (officers as well as men) availed themselves of their constitutional privilege, and refused to pass the boundary line of their country. After receiving much abusive language from the General, they were discharged without their pay, and with but four days' rations for their journey, to beg their way home.—The few who volunteered for Canada, were put under the command of the regular officers, and marched off with the army.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Thursday, Arrived, sloop Betsy, Yarmouth—On Wednesday afternoon, was chased into Cohasset, by the Wasp, which sent in her boats to cut her out, but some militia having assembled on the rocks, fired at them and drove them off.—The Wasp captured same day, the sloop Polly, Groshier, from Truro for Boston, with salt, mackerel, &c. and offered to ransom her for 450 dollars; also, boat —, Willis, (belonging to Capt. Tower) just out of Cohasset, bound to Boston, with 150 bbls. Mackerel—she was ransomed for 750 dollars, and returned home same evening.—She brought in several passengers, taken out of the Polly.—The Officers of the W. said they had taken a sloop, with copper on board, and not having heard of her arrival at Halifax, presumed she was retaken or lost.

Same day, sch. Sally, from Provincetown—Early this morning, off Cohasset, was boarded from a small boat, with 2 guns, and about 12 men—detained one hour and then released.—Supposed her to be a captured vessel, manned out by the Wasp, as a tender.—Soon after, saw a large ship, standing S. E. apparently a frigate.

Same day, sloop Catherine, Bath, 9 days—Went into Sandy Bay, on Saturday last, with several other vessels, bound up.—On Monday, a small English privateer sch. of 3 guns, appeared off, and her boat, with 3 men 1 musket, captured the sch. Financier, Webber, of Falmouth, (Me) from Portland and two Marblehead schs. The privateersmen said they had taken 16 sail.

We understand that an Order has been issued by the commandant of the Fort at Newport, stating that no American vessel of any description, shall be permitted, after the 11th of this month, to sail from any port, with more provisions on board, than is sufficient for the ships crew. Neutrals, it is said, are excepted.

Sch. Sally, Chadwick, of and from Nantucket, from Georgetown S. C. with corn, &c. has been fallen in with at sea, by the Loire frigate, in distress, out of provisions, crew sick, &c. and has arrived at Halifax.

The sloop of war Recruit was near Fry's Pan Shoals 15th ult; mounted sixteen 32 pound carronades with locks, and 2 long 6 pounders in her bows, with about one hundred men and boys; "whose appearance (says the passengers in sloop Packet, from New-York for Savannah, captured by the R.) was squalid, their discipline imperfect, water bad, provisions in-

different, and her Captain expressing a desire to change his cruising station; but it is certain his intention is to remain and intercept the trade between E. and S. ports." After capturing the above sloop Packet, the Recruit during the night in a heavy wind ran foul of her, carrying away her bowsprit, main jib-boom, &c.; when all the persons on board her, except one of her original crew got on board the Recruit; and the sloop was not to be seen next day. Capt. Pechell, of the Recruit, on the 17th ult. endorsed the papers of Swedish ship Prudentia (arrived at Wilmington, 72 days from London) that "Wilmington is Blockaded," but permitted her to go in, she being in distress for provisions.

The sloop Minos, Bartlett, from Kingston for Boston, was chased on Scituate Bar, by the Wasp sloop of war, on Wednesday evening last—the barges from the W. took possession of her, took out some trifling articles, and abandoned her. She was afterwards got off, and carried to Scituate. The Wasp also chased into Scituate, same night, about 15 sail of vessels. The Wasp boarded and spoke several vessels from Provincetown on Friday, and the afternoon before, and allowed them to pass, in consequence, it is said, of an assurance from the commander of the Majestic, that all vessels from that port for Boston, in ballast, or not having any articles of provisions on board, should pass unmolested.

A letter from Balize, dated 28th Sept. says "a sch. has been off here for a week past, said to be the Sparrow, of Baltimore, from Providence; boats have been sent out to her four times, and as soon as she discovered them she made sail. Her boat, anchor and cable with three men she left behind when the pilot boat hove in sight, are taken up."

Portland Nov. 6.—Arrived, letter-of-marque brig Dash, Capt. Edward Kelliram, 15 days from Port-au-Prince.

Extract from the Journal of the Dash.

Oct. 26, boarded a Russian ship from Archangel, via Cork, detained her a short time and parted.—29, boarded Swedish brig Minerva Capt. Morris, from New-Haven, for St. Barts, 8 days out, all well.—Within George's Bank, lat 42, 80, long. 48, discovered a sail at day-light on the weather bow, and soon made her out to be a brig, which bore down for us in chase—finding he gained fast and within 7 miles, we cleared our deck of every incumbrance and threw overboard part of our cargo, guns, &c.—after a close chase of 12 hours during which she was at times within 3 miles of us, the night coming on we escaped.—Nov. 1—at 2 p. m. saw a sail on the weather quarter, (supposed to be the same vessel we escaped the day before) in chase, bore away and made all sail—at 3, saw a sail ahead standing for us—at quarter past 3 discovered her to be a large man of war—we hauled on a wind—she made signals, but not being answered by us, she tacked and made sail in chase—she being about 3 miles to leeward fired nearly 20 shot which fell short of us—at the same time saw another large ship about 6 miles to leeward, which tacked and gave chase—the brig being then on the weather quarter, distant about 5 miles, and little hopes appeared of our escape—the weather squally, at 5 p. m. we left the 74 fast, but the brig holding way at this time with us—at 10 p. m. saw the brig about 4 miles on the lee beam, being cloudy, tacked to the northward and again escaped. Saw no cruisers on the 3d. On the 4th arrived at George's river, and 5th at Portland.

WILLIAM BLACK, & Co.

HAVE just received by the Ship COMET, Captain GILLIES, from LIVERPOOL, An Assortment of CORDAGE, DUFFLE BLANKETING, and LIVERPOOL SALT, to be Sold low for Prompt payment. St. John, 8th November, 1813.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT,

HAS just imported in the Brigs FRIENDS and HARMONY, from Liverpool, a large quantity of BRITISH MERCHANT DIZE, which he offers for Sale by the Package at a small advance for Cash or Bills of Exchange, viz.

Printed Fancy Cambricks, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ White Cotton Cambricks, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ Shirting Cottons, Superfine Navy Blue and mixt Cloths, Second and Coarse Cloths, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ Rose Blankets, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Pelisse Cloths,

Patterns of the above can be seen at any time at his Store.

He has also on hand and for Sale, 20 Tierces of excellent Coffee, 10 ditto of Glass Ware, and many other articles.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1813.

We are sorry to record the loss of the Ship Herald, Capt. Simonds, of this port, which sailed hence for Jamaica, on the 1st instant.

On the 9th inst. between 4 and 5 o'Clock, they experienced a hurricane from E. S. E. which instantly threw the ship on her beam ends, and nothing remained above the water but a small part of her weather side and quarter; in which situation she was filling fast at the companion and skylight; when fortunately some of the weather lanyards was cut, and her three masts went by the board, dragging the bowsprit after them; the ship partly righted, but was two-thirds full of water, and being completely water-logged, every sea made a fair breach over her; after throwing over four of the forward guns, the starboard anchor, part of the cargo, and every thing that could be got at, she righted, and they were enabled to lessen the water in the hold. On the 11th they rigged a jury-foremast, but from the prevalence of Southerly gales, and in the hope of falling in with some of His Majesty's ships on the American coast, they resolved to bear up N. N. W. and after experiencing the many privations incident to vessels in such situations, being on short allowance of water, &c. on the 25th came in sight of Grand Manan—The 26th hard gales and thick weather—at 5 p. m. saw the land to leeward, which they supposed to be the entrance of St. John harbor, but from the loss of their log-line, line-glasses, and the compasses getting wet on the 9th, could not rightly ascertain their position—hailed off to W. S. W. in order to keep off shore till next morning, sounding every half hour—at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7, p. m. saw the land on the lee bow, when the ship was wore round as soon as possible, but from her disabled state, before the sails could be properly trimmed, she struck on the Eastermost Wolf and went immediately to pieces.

We are happy to say that the crew were saved with the exception of one man (Jeremiah Prescott, who was drowned on the 9th, while the ship was on her beam-ends,) and have arrived here.

On the 24th spoke the schooner Maria, Capt. Berton, from Kingston, out 35 days, very sickly.—City Ga.

Boston papers to the 15th inst. have been received since our last—Contents—nothing new.

The Cartel Anoloston, was to sail from Boston and Salem, about the 15th inst. for Halifax.—Bos. Pap.

MARRIED] At the Long Reach, on the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. SCOVIL, Mr. SYLVANUS HAVILAND, to Miss MARIA NASE.

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.

SICILY MADEIRA.

FOR SALE a few Pipes SICILY MADEIRA WINE cheap for CASH by CURRIE & HANFORD.

17th November.

DANIEL GREEN,

BEGS leave most respectfully to return his grateful thanks to a generous Public for past favors, and informs them he still continues FANCY and WINDSOR Chair Manufacturing at his Shop in the Market square, where the smallest favor will be thankfully received, and executed with despatch.

N. B. Wanted to the above Business a smart active LAD. St. John, 23d November, 1813.

Militia Protections for Sale at this Office.