

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, JUNE 14.

From Sacket's Harbour.

A Utica paper gives the following additional particulars of the affair at Sacket's harbour.

By additional information which we have since received from persons who were at the Harbour at the time of the engagement, it would seem that this, for a victory, is a very singular one. The accounts state the victory to have been complete. Although the enemy sustained a defeat, yet it would seem the Americans sustained the principal loss—as it appears that during the engagement, the Americans "bit their own nose off" by burning all the public stores at the Harbor including the property taken at York and deposited there. The navy barracks were also burned, together with the sails and rigging intended for the 36 gun ship now in a great state of forwardness, and most of our cannon spiked!! Another singular circumstance attending this affair is, that when the British were in full retreat, the conquerors did not follow up their victory, and prevent at least the re-embarkation of many of the foe. But we are informed this was not the case—the enemy retreated in a manner unmolested, after losing their leader, (Gen. Gray) who was shot by a deserter from the enemy. General Brown we are informed has rewarded him with Gen. Gray's elegant gold watch, sword, and purse.

A letter from Burlington, June 5th, states that the Growler and Eagle were attacked by the militia and about 400 men of Col. Hamilton's regiment from Isleaux-Noix, and three gun boats, that every officer on board was killed and that out of 150 men, only 14 are now living. The Growler was manned by the British and sent in search of the President. The Eagle carried 10 guns and the Growler 12. The letter adds—"We expect to hear the President is taken; and I should not be surprised if we were to have a visit from them to-day or to-morrow. The provisions here are a great temptation for them. They now have the complete command of this Lake.—This account I have from a person, who was an eye witness of the affair."

Another battle was fought in Mexico, near St Antonia, on the 31st of March, between about 1200 Spaniards and an equal number of revolutionists. The latter were completely victorious. Salcedo, Harrara, and 12 others were taken prisoners the day after the battle, and while on their way to La Bahia for safe keeping they all had their throats cut by order of Bernardo. The above facts are stated in a letter dated Nachitoches, May 8.

BOSTON, JUNE 19. EUROPEAN NEWS.

* * * The tidings from the North of Europe, which we give this day, will be found to be consolatory to every friend to the independence of Nations.

† The success of the old follows the operations of the new Russian campaign, without the aid of a Russian winter. The brilliant affairs had already attested to the fact. We have so arranged the details of these events, as to render an analysis unnecessary. We shall only remark, that at the last dates the victorious (yet temperate) career of the Russian eagles, and their prospects of powerful co-operation—had not been impeded nor decoupled. We deduce this nearly as much from the meagre sketches of events in the Paris papers, as from the prolific details of the Russian reports.—For when the Moniteur admits that the Viceroy had removed his main army 20 or 30 miles backward, without assigning a cause or an object, we must calculate that it knew of something too sombre to be exhibited.

† The news from Spain is auspicious of a successful campaign to the allied and patriotic armies.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The U. S. frigate President, Commodore Rodgers: and Congress, Capt. SMITH, sailed from Boston, on a cruise, the 30th April. On the 14th May, a frigate, reported to be the President, was fallen in with, in lat. 36, 10, long. 54 by Capt. Drake who has arrived in New-York from Cadiz. And on the 19th May, Capt. REX, from Cadiz for Charleston, was boarded from the Congress, Capt. Smith, then in lat. 29, 23, N. long. 37, 20, W. from Cadiz, and informed that he had not taken any prize.

BOSTON, JUNE 21.

The sad confirmation of our fears for the fate of the Chesapeake, and the certain information of the extent of our loss, have filled every mind with anguish, and overshadowed the public rejoicings with

deeper gloom. The death of the gallant Lawrence and his brave companions, is deplored with a sincerity of sorrow, which victory could not have mitigated, and which thank Heaven, is not sharpened by the consciousness of disgrace. The glory of our departed hero cannot be tarnished by mischance; and the remembrance of his services and worth, is only rendered dearer by misfortune.

When we advert however, to the base unfeeling authors of this great calamity, our grief gives place to our indignation. When we see a country, happy as this was, plunged into an unnecessary war, to gratify the malice, or further the ambition of a cold-blooded, calculating administration; when we are called to mourn the untimely end of the wretched victims of their profligate policy; we cannot refrain from expressing our utter detestation and abhorrence of its unprincipled promoters. The best blood of our country, shed in this unhalloved contest, cries against them, from the ground, for vengeance, as did the blood of Abel against his murderer.

In the corrupted currents of this world, Offence's gilded hand may shove by justice: But 'tis not so above.

JUNE 22.

After our paper went to press we received the following from our attentive Correspondent:

Office of the Newport Mercury, Saturday afternoon, June 19.

This day arrived ship New-Jersey, Starks of Philadelphia, from Cadiz. Sailed on the 20th of April. On the 2d of May, in lat. 39, long 25, 30, spoke the privateer Paul Jones, Capt. Taylor, who informed that he had captured a brig from England for New-Bedford, with goods, and an English ship from England for Newfoundland. He also informed that his arm-chest had blown up, which killed his Doctor and several of his men. Yesterday morning about 10 miles to the eastward of Montaug point was boarded from the Loire frigate from Halifax, the Lt. of which informed that they were looking for a squadron of frigates, which they expected to find that day—she parted from the New-Jersey at 12 A. M. standing to the S. and at 4 P. M. yesterday afternoon Capt. S. saw about 4 miles from the Long-Island shore, and 10 miles to the eastward of Montaug, eight frigates and two brigs, standing to the westward under easy sail. Capt. S. supposes this was the squadron which the Capt. of the Loire was looking for.

The Loire had captured an American ship from Charleston for Cadiz, with rice, for a breach of the blockade, and ordered her for Bermuda. The Capt. of the Loire made an endorsement on Capt. S.'s papers of which the following is a copy:— "Warned not to enter the Chesapeake, Delaware, New-York, New-London and Boston. JOHN BROWN, Capt. of H. M. ship Loire.

"June 18, 1813."

The Capt. of the Loire informed Capt. S. of the situation of the American squadron at New-London, and said that as soon as he was joined by the squadron he was looking for, that they should proceed immediately to New-London to destroy the American squadron and the town.

From the Montreal Courant, June 12.

"His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, has just received an express, announcing that a strong division of the American Army had advanced to the Forty-Mile Creek, with the intention of attacking the position occupied by Brig. Gen. Vincent, at the head of Burlington Bay. The enemy's plan was however anticipated by the gallant General, and completely defeated by a spirited attack at day break, on the 6th inst. on the American Army, which was completely defeated and dispersed. Twelve officers, two of whom are Generals, and five pieces of cannon were taken, and the fugitives were pursued in every direction by a numerous body of Indians under the Chief Norton. The enemy's force is stated at 2000 cavalry, and 4000 infantry, besides a strong force in boats.

"This intelligence was communicated off York, at 2 P. M. to Com. Sir James Yeo, who had sailed with the fleet on the 3d inst. to co-operate with Gen. Vincent and immediately proceeded with reinforcements on board to support the General's further attack on the enemy. Further reinforcements under Major Gen. Deharon proceeded this day from Kingston to join Gen. Vincent. The British loss has been very slight. The official despatch is hourly expected."

A number of sailors arrived in town last evening and this morning on their way to the Lakes.

A part of De Witt's regiment has also arrived in town, and is said to be 1500 men.

YORK, JUNE 5.

Owing to light and adverse winds, we did not arrive at this place till this evening. Sir James is a noble fellow. Mr. Chauncey would not venture out on his challenge. Gen. Vincent had an action this morning with success.

By other letters from Kingston, it appears, that Sir James Yeo, had challenged Com. Chauncey to come out from Sacket's Harbour, and meet upon the open Lake; but the latter, in all probability, will prefer delaying an engagement until the new American frigate is completed.

BOSTON, JUNE 24.

EVENTS OF THE WAR.

BLOOMFIELD JUNE, 15.

The following detail of the events of the war on our Western frontier, is collected from numerous and authentic sources, and will be found in the main to be correct.

It will be remembered that the American forces, supposed to consist of 6 or 7000 men, under General Dearborn, made a landing at Newark, on Thursday morning, the 27th of May; the British, after a short contest, retreated to 40 mile creek, about 35 miles distant from Fort George, and that the next day Colonel Preston, with a small body of men, entered Fort Erie, without resistance. The British had destroyed or removed all the public property at that post, and on their whole line on the river—except a small quantity of flour, which fell into our hands near Queenstown, and was destroyed by a party of British, under Colonel Thomas Clark, the same night.

On the 31st of May, our fleet sailed from Newark for Sacket's Harbor, as it was understood to protect that place.

On Tuesday, the 1st June, Gen. Winder, with 2000 American troops, left Fort George, and moved towards the 40 mile creek, where it was now ascertained the British had posted themselves, in formidable entrenchments. On Friday morning, 4th June, another body of American troops, stated at 2000 men, under command of Gen. Chandler, marched to reinforce Gen. Winder, in the meditated attack on the British, at the 40 mile creek. The baggage of the army was sent on by water, in boats.

On the approach of the American army under General Winder, the British left their post at the 40 mile creek, and retired about 20 miles, where they threw up intrenchments on a rising ground.

The American force advanced beyond the 40 mile creek 11 miles, and encamped on Saturday evening the 5th.

Two hours before day-light on the morning of the 6th, the British advanced guard composed entirely of regulars, and consisting of about 500 men, commanded by Gen. Vincent, broke into the American encampment. This was effected with great success on their part. By some means the enemy had obtained our countersign. It has been conjectured by the desertion of some of the inhabitants, who had joined the American army in its advance. The American picket guard who were within one fourth of a mile of the main body were entirely cut off; the sentinels surprized and taken prisoners, and a alarm given until the enemy set up in the midst of the camp the Indian war-hoop—With this cry they rushed into the American encampment, and took possession of a number of cannon, which they fatally turned against our troops. The confusion became general. Winder was taken prisoner, by mistaking a body of the enemy who were directing the cannon—Chandler was also captured after having his horse shot under him, and himself slightly wounded—Major Vandeventer is among the prisoners of this day with about 200 of our men.—The number of killed is stated to have been 30 on the American side, and 90 on the British, among whom is Major Clark, supposed of the 49th regiment.

The same day, Sunday the 6th, in the forenoon, the American force retired, in great disorder, under command of Colonel Burns of the dragoons, leaving their dead on the field. In their retreat they were joined by the reinforcement which left Newark, on Friday previous, under command of General Chandler. The news of this disaster reached Newark by express on Sunday night. Generals Lewis and Boyd, at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, left that place to take command of our retiring forces, and joined them on the same day.

On Tuesday morning at an early hour the British fleet made their appearance off the 40 mile creek, where the American army then laid, and demanded by a flag its immediate surrender. General Lewis received and treated this demand with great indignation. An attack was then made upon the American boats, all of which escaped excepting nine, containing baggage of the officers, &c. the residue of which was preserved by the British landing force to pro-

tect them. After the rencontre the residue of the American army effected a retreat to Fort George—having lost in the different engagements 1000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. They reached Fort George on Thursday last. We are further informed, that on Saturday evening preparations were making for a retreat from Newark, boats being stationed along the east bank of the river. Great consternation prevailed at that place. Colonel Proctor and forces had joined General Vincent, and were on Friday, it is said, within 20 miles of Fort George.

Our fleet is in Sacket's Harbour waiting the out fit of the new frigate.

General Dearborn being quite ill, was to have left Newark on Sunday the 13th for Albany.

ALBANY ARGUS EXTRA.

JUNE 19.—We yesterday conversed with Capt. Canfield, of the 23d, who left Fort George on Monday seven night, and last evening with Mr. Wood, of Plattsburgh, who left it Thursday evening subsequent, and Buffalo last Sunday. These gentlemen corroborate the accounts we have published of the action on the morning of the 6th, at Forty-mile-creek, and Capt. Canfield gave us reason to hope that a subsequent battle had been fought, which had terminated more successfully for our arms—but the information communicated by Mr. Wood has dissipated our hopes.

Our loss is stated at from 20 to 30 killed, and 150 made prisoners. One hundred of the enemy remained dead upon the field, and about sixty were made prisoners. Gen. Vincent was not killed, as has been supposed. The opinion arose from the circumstance of his horse, hat, &c. being found on the field of battle at day light, and from that of the enemy having sent in 2 or 3 flags, to enquire whether he was killed or a prisoner. A person answering his description was seen by our scouts towards evening making for the British camp, with an American sergeant in company, whom it was conjectured he had bribed to facilitate his escape after he had been made prisoner, and before his rank was discovered.

The British fleet had landed a reinforcement and captured 6 or 7 of our boats.—The communication being cut off by water, it had been found very difficult to transport provisions to the army by land, over bad roads, and where teams could not be procured. The army had from these and other causes fallen back upon Fort George on Thursday. The British fleet was still in sight.

Mr. Wood derived his information principally from officers who were in the battle.

From New-London June 19.

"There are now in our harbor, five miles from the town, seven British ships, viz. three 74's and 4 frigates; five of which came up this morning from the eastward. Our ships are gone up the Thames six miles from this city, and are in perfect safety, unless they land a force sufficient to get possession of the forts, which they cannot do without great loss. Almost every thing is moved from town.

"Monday morning, 6 o'clock.—Four of the British ships are now under way, standing Eastward."

NEW-LONDON, (Gaz.) JUNE 19.

"Since our last the Ramilies and Orpheus have not moved. A brig, two schooners and a sloop lie near them. The deserters say, the Valiant and Acacia have gone to Halifax for supplies."

"The President has apprehended all Gen. Smith's proceedings and communications on his promptitude and energy. The Secretary at War has ordered that he should be put in complete confinement."

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of BENSON, of the Parish of St. Andrew, County of St. Andrew, are requested to render the same attested within Six Months from the date hereof, and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment. PARNEL BENSON, JOHN WATERBURY, Executors. Saint John, 19th June, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Surgeon, late of Saint Andrew's County, are requested to render the same attested within Six Months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment.

SARAH CALEFF, } Executrix. MEHETABLE NOWAT, } tris. SAMUEL CALEFF, Executor. Saint Andrews, 19th March, 1813.