

**HEAD-QUARTERS,  
FREDERICTON, 3d NOVEMBER, 1813.  
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.**

His Honor the President and Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct that the following General Order, together with the papers accompanying it shall be published for the information of the Militia Forces in this Province.

J. GUBBINS, Lieut. Colonel,  
Adj. General Militia Forces.

**ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Head-Quarters, Montreal, 10th Oct. 1813.  
GENERAL ORDERS.**

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces has received a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Earl of Bathurst, by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, declaring His Royal Highness' approbation of the conduct displayed by the different Troops engaged under the command of Major Macdonald of the Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles, against the enemy's Post of Ogdensburg. The complete success, which attended this attack is in itself sufficient evidence, if any were wanting—and His Royal Highness is peculiarly gratified to find, that the Militia have, in this, as in previous instances, emulated the example of the Regular Army.

In considering the case of Captain Jenkins of the Glengary Light Infantry, and Lieut. Impey, of the Militia, whose gallantry has been so eminently conspicuous.—His Royal Highness has great pleasure in acceding to the recommendation of the Governor and Commander of the Forces, by extending to Lieut. Impey the same remuneration according to his Rank, which Captain Jenkins will be intitled to receive as an Officer of a regular Regiment. And His Royal Highness is pleased to authorise and command, that with respect to Lieutenant Impey, and other Militia Officer in a similar situation, being wounded on actual service, do henceforth receive out of the Colonial Revenue, the same annual provision to which they would have been intitled, had their wound been received while serving in the Regular Army.

In order that His Royal Highness' views may the more effectually be carried into execution, a statement of the allowances granted to wounded Officers is hereunto annexed.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,  
Adjutant General, N. A.

COPY.

**CIRCULAR, No. 114.**

WAR-OFFICE, 20th JUNE, 1812.

SIR,—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having taken into his consideration the cases of those Officers of the Army who have sustained serious and permanent injury in Action with the Enemy, and being desirous of marking His Sense of their services, by extending to them a permanent provision in addition to those allowances which are given under the existing regulations, has been graciously pleased to order, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that Pensions shall be granted to such Officers, according to the Regulation and Scale herewith transmitted: and I have the satisfaction to add, that Parliament having, by their Vote, given effect to His Royal Highness' liberal and beneficent views, these Pensions will commence from 25th December, 1811, in all cases in which the injury may have been sustained previously to the 25th December, 1810; and from the expiration of a year and a day, in the instances of wounds received subsequent to that date.

In executing these His Royal Highness' commands, I beg to assure you, that it gives me much gratification to communicate to you this additional and striking proof of His Royal Highness' most gracious attention to the merits and services of the British Army; and I request you will use the earliest means of making the same known to the Officers of the Regiment under your Command. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Colonel of the Regt. of

COPY.

**REGULATION for granting Pensions to Officers of His Majesty's Land Forces, losing an Eye or a Limb on Service.**

IF an Officer shall be wounded in Action, and it shall appear upon an inspection made of him by the Army Medical Board, at any period not sooner than a year and a day after the time when he was wounded, that he has in consequence of his wound lost a Limb or an Eye, or has totally lost the Use of a Limb, or that his wound has been equally prejudicial to his habit of body with the Loss of a Limb; such Officer shall be intitled to a Pension, commencing

from the expiration of a year and a day after the time when he was wounded, and depending as to its amount upon the Rank he held at that period, according to the Scale annexed. This Pension, being granted as a compensation for the injury sustained, is to be held together with any other Pay and Allowances to which such Officer may be otherwise intitled, without any deduction on account thereof.

Officers who shall have lost more than one Limb or Eye, shall be intitled to the Pension for each Eye or Limb so lost.

And as the Pension is not to commence till the expiration of a year and a day from the date of the wound, it is to be independent of the Allowance of a year's pay, or the expenses attending the cure of wounds, granted under the existing Regulations.

Applications for this Pension are to be made in the same manner in which claims for the year's pay are now made to the Secretary at War; and must always be accompanied by the Certificate of the Army Medical Board, if the Officer applying is at home, and by that of the Principal Medical Officer on the Station where he is, if the Officer is abroad.

In the latter case, however, the Officer must, as soon as he returns home, be inspected by the Army Medical Board, and transmit their Certificate to the Secretary at War.

All Officers who may have sustained such an injury as would intitle them to this Pension, by any Wounds received since the commencement of hostilities in the year 1793, will, upon the production of the proper Certificate from the Army Medical Board, be allowed a Pension proportioned, according to the Scale, to the Rank they held at the time when wounded, and commencing from the 25th December, 1811.

This Allowance will be granted in general according to Regimental Rank, but in cases in which, in consequence of their Brevet Rank, Officers shall have been employed at the time when they were wounded, in discharge of Duties superior to those attached to their Regimental Commissions, it will be given by the Brevet Rank.

Given at the War-Office, the 20th Day of June, 1812.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the Name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

**Scale referred to in the above Regulation.**

RANKS.	Rates of Pensions.
Field Marshal; General or Lt. General, commanding in chief at the time,	To be specially considered.
Lieutenant-General,	£400
Major General, or Brigadier-General commanding a Brigade,	£350
Colonel,	£300
Lieutenant-Colonel,	
*Adjutant General,	
*Quarter Master General,	
*Deputy Adjutant General, if Chief of the Department,	
*Deputy Qr. Mr. General if do. Inspector of Hospitals,	£250
Major Commanding,	£200
Major,	
*Deputy Adjutant General,	
*Deputy Qr. Master General,	
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals,	
Captain,	
*Assistant Adjutant General,	£100
*Assistant Quarter Mr. General,	
*Secretary to the Commander of the Forces,	
*Aide-de-Camp,	
*Major of Brigade,	
Surgeon Regimental,	
Paymaster,	
*Judge Advocate,	
Physician,	
Staff Surgeon,	
Chaplain,	
Lieutenant,	
Adjutant,	
Cornet,	
Ensign,	
Second Lieutenant,	£70
Regimental Quarter Master,	
Assistant Surgeon,	
Apothecary,	
Hospital Mate,	
Veterinary Surgeon,	£50
Purveyor,	
Deputy Purveyor,	

The Officers marked thus (\*) to have the Allowance according to their Army Rank, if they prefer it.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

**OUR ARMY ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER.  
Camp, Fourth Division, near H. Q. Aug. 25.**

“We are still here in position—the British army is in a line on the top of the Pyrenees, looking down on France, and ready to descend into it.

“The enemy is in a double line, in the flat country below—the second line covering Bayonne, which we plainly see with the naked eye any time we walk to the top of the hill.

“Our sentries and those of the enemy are very close—they almost touch. It is not customary for them to fire on each other: on the contrary they are mutually very courteous. Some days ago, a French sentry did fire at a Portuguese, but the French officer of the picket immediately came forward and apologized: saying that it was a mistake of the man for that they had orders, one and all, not to fire on individuals, or posts. There is a great deal of civility shewn between the outpost whenever a flag passes or any opportunity offers; but we have beat them into this courtesy.

“Some days ago, several of the officers came out to us, near Irun, and conversed long with our officers. They were full of peace, and said it was certain; adding, as the terms that France and England must quit Spain and Portugal; and give them up to Ferdinand VII and the Prince Regent of Portugal; that England should give up to France all the Colonies she had taken from her in the West-Indies since the last peace, and the Cape of Good Hope!! That England should retain Sicily, and Malta be given to the Grand Master; that France, with the acquiescence of England, should conquer Macedonia for the King of Sicily—that the Rhine should be the boundary of the French Empire—things on the other side to return to the old regime, and be settled by the Emperor of Austria, who should have great part of her Italian dominions—that Joseph Bonaparte was to have the kingdom of Italy, and Jerome Holland.

“In several of the friendly conversations which the French officers have had with ours, they have asked them to drink wine with them, and by way of uniting them, have filled themselves a bumper to Lord Wellington. So much for the tone of things.

“If 12 or 15,000 of the militia were sent out, they would enable us to strike a blow, which would bring Bonaparte speedily to terms, and terminate the war at once. He would soon find us in Bordeaux, or perhaps further into France; as it is, and with the force now with us, we dare not budge into France. Our advance so far has excited incalculable alarm in France—the consternation has spread into all the neighboring provinces, and rumour had carried our march into the interior of Paris. All the rich inhabitants have removed with their effects from the towns and their chateaux, for 150 miles in advance of us; and the populace are extremely discontented that Bonaparte should be at a distance, leaving them without an army to protect them.

“Since Soult's retreat he has been organizing his army; and the deserters to us say using every means to bring them to discipline, so severe that great numbers of them have deserted to their families or to Germany, from whence they came.

“The French army having suffered so much both in the battle of Vittoria, and in the last series of brilliant affairs, in loss of baggage, Women &c. he has greatly contracted the baggage, and has sent away all the women, even the officers wives, and their companions; not even the Countess of Gazan, or any General's wife has been permitted to remain: and he only allows one soldier's wife to a regiment. We could bare some curtailment of the same kind.

“To the regret of the army, Gen. Sir Thomas Picton is obliged to go home; Sir H. Clinton has gone. We want General's of Division for the 3d, 5th, and 6th, divisions. It is feared that the health of Baron Alten will oblige him to go home, if so, we will likewise require a General for the Light Division. You have some able Gens. of this class at home, and this army ought to have them. The Marshal's elevation has done away the trifling etiquette which stood in the way. Send out Sir John Hope, Sir David Baird, and some others, who can fill the places of Picton, Clinton, &c.”

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 16.  
FROM MISSISSQUI BAY.

Information has been received that on the night of Monday the 11th instant, between eleven and twelve o'clock, twelve or thirteen boats or batteaux, containing about three hundred men of the American regular troops, commanded by Colonel Clarke, arrived near the house of Captain Cook, of the Militia at Caldwell's Manor, on the lines, immediately adjoining Missisqui Bay:—This party landed and entered the house of Captain Cook and plundered from it sundry articles of Merchandize and a quantity of Household Furniture, including Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, bedding, &c.—in short all moveables they could conveniently carry off—The Merchandize was

chiefly the property of Joshua Healy; who occupied part of the house as a store.—Col. Clarke headed this plundering party into the house, and actually assisted in tearing off the cotton furniture from the bedsteads. This officer even took a fancy to a silver thimble belonging to Mrs. Cook, which he discovered on the chimney piece and pocketed it. Mrs. Cook had part of a loaf of sugar which she had provided for the use of a sick child and which she entreated the Colonel might be spared her, but he did not possess sufficient humanity to allow even that article to escape him.—This field officer also degraded himself by strictly searching awfully for papers and money, the bed and the person of a gentleman, who was accidentally sleeping in the house of Captain Cook, and having ransacked his pockets, would have taken away the few shillings he found in them but for some observations.—The Col. and his companions having secured the booty in their boats they departed;—from Captain Cook's they proceeded to Philipsburg, a village within our lines in Missisqui Bay, where this marauding party again landed, but being opposed by a small guard of militia, some shots were exchanged in which, one man on each side was killed and several were wounded.—The Americans by their superiority in numbers, succeeded in surrounding the small party of our militia, who with almost the whole of the inhabitants of the village, were made prisoners and sent off in charge of a guard.—The arms taken from our militia were deposited by the enemy in charge of Mr. Russell an Innkeeper at Philipsburg, exacting from him a declaration that he would be answerable to produce them upon their return.

**FURTHER ACCOUNTS.**

On Tuesday the 12th inst. at 4 o'clock A. M. a detachment of about 150 of the enemy commanded by Col. Clark, landed at the mouth of Rock River in Vermont, three miles South of the village of Philipsburg in St. Armand—they immediately proceeded and came upon that place by surprise at day break, and surrounded the Militia that were stationed there. Our men made resistance on which they fired whole volleys of musketry and one on our side was killed and eight wounded, and two on their side were wounded. They then made prisoners of about 90 men, (the remaining few made their escape,) they then marched off for Burlington or Greenbush it is concluded. In the course of the morning, eleven Boats, a Sloop and two Scows, having three Field pieces on board came into the Bay and landed about 250 men and one field piece at Philipsburg. They embarked at two P. M.—but the wind and weather being very adverse to their getting out of the bay relanded. They then proceeded to plundering the Store of Mr. Charles Lester which they robbed of property to the value of 3500 dollars, and they also plundered the Store of Messrs. Day & Gelsion of a few articles. They re-embarked about 5 P. M. and landed at the mouth of Rock-River that night. Next morning some of their soldiers plundered the houses of Messrs. Dea, Hoegel & Strite in a shameful manner, and the inhabitants of the village were again alarmed, but they did not return there. They also took and drove off some horses, cattle and sheep, from the neighborhood of the Bay. It is believed they all returned to the West side of the Lake from whence they came.

The late wanton pillaging attack upon the Inhabitants of Missisqui Bay by Col. Clarke, has excited in the minds of all persons the most serious apprehensions, lest the war, sufficiently distressing before, should produce consequences that must be destructive to the peaceable settlers on both sides of the line of 45, who it is said had entered into an agreement not to molest each other, or pillage their property, but to remain in as good a state of neighborhood as a state of warfare would possibly admit of—and in this agreement the Inhabitants of this Province have abstained from every kind of hostility against their unarmed neighbors in the State of Vermont, and a kind of mutual friendly intercourse as far as could exist between governments at war, has been maintained. But it seems to have been reserved for Col. Clarke to disturb it.

His entry into this Province for the purpose of plundering the Inhabitants and taking away with him as prisoners, the unarmed settlers is such a violation of all the rules and principles of belligerents, as is unknown and unpractised in modern times.—It is not to be supposed that the inhabitants of Vermont have countenanced this outrage, or that knowing the consequences, they will not immediately insist on the release of the persons carried off and a restoration of the plunder. This act of justice will prevent retaliation by all the instruments in our power, and save the destruction and