

depopulation of the innocent inhabitants in the vicinity of the lines.

By advices just arrived from Kingston, it is with pain we learn, that the army under General Procter has been overpowered by numbers, and compelled to retreat. The General, a few of his Officers, and only about thirty men, are said to have escaped in the end. Our informant mentions Col. Warburton as having been made prisoner; he was taken in the same apartment Lieut. Reffenstein escaped, who is arrived with despatches. One thousand Indians are with Gen. Procter, on the way down. It is feared the stores sent on to Detroit and Malden, private merchandize on the way, will fall into the hands of the enemy.

It is reported that in consequence of American troops having entered Ogdensburg, Col. Pearson has commenced the bombardment of that place from Prescott. Major Generals Wattville and Lethbridge arrived here yesterday evening.

The unhappy fate of the two companies of De Wattville's regiment who fell into the power of the enemy upon Lake Ontario last week, is much to be lamented. They were 200 in number at most, and none of the 89th Regt. were with them as has been represented. It is painful to think that we have persons among us so callous as to expose our brave troops upon an element which they are unaccustomed to, without the proper means of defence. The more so especially as it is said there was no pressing necessity for such rashness.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 23.

We are happy to have it in our power to state from authority that the intelligence which had been received of the attack on General Procter's Division of the army, was a gross exaggeration of the misfortune which had befallen that officer.

Information from more correct sources have since been received, by which it appears that in the affair of the 5th instant, the enemy made their attack with such an overwhelming force that the 41st Regiment was unable to withstand it, and consequently obliged to disperse; that they were however rapidly rallying, and that Gen. Procter was on the 9th following, on the Grand River, within 50 miles of Burlington Heights, where he had made a stand with near 200 of the 41st, who had made good their retreat, and about 400 Indians. Some soldiers as well as Indians, were said to be on the road and hourly expected. The enemy satisfied with his slight success so far from attempting to follow our troops or to advance by the road through the wilderness, had immediately after the action, fallen back upon Sandwich, followed by our Indians under Colonel Elliott, who were hanging on their flank and rear.—It is not yet correctly ascertained what our loss has been, but it is feared that several gallant officers, in their attempts to rally their men, have fallen into the hands of the enemy.—General Procter was in communication with Gen. Vincent at Burlington Heights, and with Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton at Turkey Point, from neither of whom he had required any other aid than Provisions, feeling himself sufficiently strong to maintain the position he had taken up, and where he intended to remain until he should have collected all the troops who had effected their retreat from the field of battle.—We shall probably be able in a few days to furnish the public with some further particulars of this interesting event, which we are truly rejoiced to find has neither been so disastrous or discreditable as was at first represented.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 19.

In contemplating our late disasters, and turning our eyes to the map of the Canadas, we see the shores of Upper Canada washed by extensive inland seas, that naturally convey the idea of the necessity of a navy as the principal defence of that province. Upper Canada is indeed a precise counterpart of the United Kingdom, which looks principally for its security to its floating wooden walls. The army is but a secondary consideration. Notwithstanding the thousand vessels already built and afloat, a number greater than all the powers of Europe combined can assemble, we every day read of 120 gun ships and other vessels of a superior force still constructing. Shall so much be done where there is so little apparent necessity, and shall little be done in the Canadas where the necessity is great and the danger imminent? That much may be done, in the building way, in a very short time, with the requisite energy, Canada bore testimony in the year 1776, when, in a few months, a fleet of above 30 fighting vessels, all carrying cannon, was ready to act on Lake Champlain; besides the transporting over land, and dragging up the rapids of St. Therese and St. Johns, 30 long-boats, the

flat bottomed boats, a gondola weighing about 30 tons and above 400 bateaux. It is true that two or three of the largest of these vessels were previously constructed in England, in parts, and, at the time mentioned, put together on or near the lake. The largest, the Inflexible, sailed from St. Johns in 28 days after her keel was laid. She carried 18 twelve pounders.

These are striking proofs of what might have been done, and what may be done with exertion.

To put the honor of Great-Britain out of the question, though no trivial consideration, that the Canadas are worth struggling for, has evidently appeared in the numerous papers published on the subject. So much indeed has been said that it would be a mere waste of time to enter further into it.

From the Quebec Mercury Extra, Nov. 1.
BY LAST NIGHT'S POST.

HEAD-QUARTERS, La Fourche, on the Chateaugay River, Oct. 27, 1813. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces has received from Major-General De Watteville, the Report of the affair which took place in front of the advanced positions of his post, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, between the American army, under the command of Major-General Hampton, and the advanced pickets of the British, thrown out for the purpose of covering working parties, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. De Sallaberry; the judicious position chosen by that officer, and the excellent disposition of his little band, composed of the light company Canadian Fencibles and two companies Canadian Voltigeurs, repulsed with loss, the advance of the enemy's principal column, commanded by General Hampton in person, and the American Light Brigade, under Colonel McCarty, was in like manner checked in its progress on the south side of the river, by the gallant and spirited advance of the flank company 31 Embodied Militia, under Capt. Daly, supported by Capt. Bruyere's company of Sedentary Militia, Captains Daly and Bruyere being both wounded, and their companies having sustained some loss, their position was immediately taken up by a flank company of the 1st battalion Embodied Militia. The enemy rallied and repeatedly returned to the attack, which terminated only with the day in his complete disgrace and defeat, being foiled by a handful of men, not amounting to a twentieth part of the force opposed to them, but which nevertheless by their determined bravery maintained their position, and screened from insult the working parties, who continued their labors unmolested. Lieut.-Col. De Sallaberry reports his having experienced the most able support from Capt. Ferguson in command of the light company Canadian Fencibles, and also from Captain Jean Bapt. Duchesnay, and Captain Jachereau Duchesnay of the two companies of Voltigeurs; from Captain Lamolle and adjutants Hebdon and O'Sullivan, and from every officer and soldier engaged; whose gallantry and steadiness were conspicuous and praise worthy in the highest degree.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces having had the satisfaction of himself witnessing the conduct of the troops on this brilliant occasion, feels it a gratifying duty to render them that praise which is so justly their due; to Major General De Watteville for the admirable arrangements established by him, for the defence of his post; to Lieut.-Colonel De Sallaberry for his judicious and officerlike conduct displayed in the choice of position and arrangement of his force; to the officers and men engaged with the enemy, the warmest acknowledgements of His Excellency are due, for their gallantry and steadiness, and to all the troops at the station the highest praise belongs for the zeal, steadiness and discipline, and for the patient endurance of hardship and privation which they have evinced. A determined perseverance in this honorable conduct cannot fail of crowning the brave and loyal Canadians with victory, and hurling disgrace and confusion on the head of the enemy that would pollute their happy soil.

By the report of prisoners, the enemy's force is stated at 7,500 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 10 field pieces. The British advanced force actually engaged, did not exceed 300. The enemy suffered severely from our fire, as well as from their own; some detached corps having fired upon each other by mistake in the woods.

Canadian Light Company had 3 rank and file killed—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file wounded.

Voltigeurs, 4 rank and file wounded. 3d batt, Flank Company, 1 Capt. wounded, 2 rank and file killed, 6 wounded and 4 missing.

Chateaugay Chasseurs, 1 Capt. wounded. Total—5 rank and file killed—2 Captains, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file wounded, and 4 missing.

Officers wounded—Captain Daly, 3d Embodied Militia, twice wounded severely, but not dangerously; Capt. Bruyere, Chateaugay Chasseurs, slightly.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, October 27, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Governor-General and Commander of the Forces, having transmitted to His Majesty's Government a letter from Major-General Dearborn stating that the American Commissary of prisoners in London had made it known to his Government, that twenty three soldiers of the 1st, 6th, and 13th, Regiments of U. States Infantry, made prisoners, had been sent to England and held in close confinement as British subjects, and that Major-General Dearborn had received instructions from his Government, to put into close confinement twenty three British Soldiers, to be kept as hostages for the safe keeping and restoration in Exchange of the Soldiers of the U. States, who had been sent as above stated to England;—in obedience to which instructions he had put twenty three British soldiers into close confinement to be kept as hostages; and the persons referred to in Major General Dearborn's Letter, being Soldiers serving in the American army, taken prisoners at Queenstown, who had declared themselves to be British born Subjects, and were held in custody in England, there to undergo a legal Trial.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received the Commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, through the Right Honorable the Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State, to lose no time in communicating to Major General Dearborn, that he has transmitted the copy of his Letter, and that he is in consequence instructed, distinctly to state to Major General Dearborn, that his Excellency has received the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent forthwith to put in close confinement, forty-six American Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, to be held as hostages for the safe keeping of the twenty-three British soldiers stated to have been put in close confinement by order of the American Government.

And he is at the same time to apprise him that if any of the said British soldiers shall suffer death, by reason that the soldiers now under confinement in England have been found guilty, and that the known law, not only of Great-Britain, but of every independent state under similar circumstances, has been in consequence executed, he has been instructed to select out of the American Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers put into confinement as many as may double the number of British soldiers who shall have been so unwarrantably put to death, and cause Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers to suffer death immediately.

And His Excellency is further instructed to notify to Major General Dearborn that the Commanders of His Majesty's Armies, and Fleets on the coast of America have received instructions to prosecute the war with unmitigated severity against all Cities, Towns and Villages, belonging to the United States and against the inhabitants thereof if after this communication shall have been duly made to Major General Dearborn, and a reasonable time given for its being transmitted to the American Government, that Government shall unhappily not be deterred from putting to death any of the soldiers who now are or who may hereafter be kept as hostages for the purposes stated in the letter from Major General Dearborn.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces in announcing to the Troops the Commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, is confident that they will feel sensible of the paternal solicitude which His Royal Highness has evinced for the protection of the person and honor of the British soldiers, thus grossly outraged in contempt of justice, humanity and the Law of Nations, in the persons of twenty three Soldiers placed in close confinement, as hostages for an equal number of traitors, who have been guilty of the base and unnatural crime of raising their parrieidal arms against that country which gave them birth, and who have been delivered over for legal trial to the just Laws of their offended country.

The British Soldier will feel this unprincipled outrage, added to the galling insults and cruel barbarities that are daily wantonly inflicted on many of his unfortunate comrades, who have fallen into the enemy's hands, as additional motives to excite his determined resolution never to resign his liberty but with his life, to a foe so regard-

less of all sense of honor, justice, and the rights of war.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.
British North America.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1813.

Arrived, Saturday, His Majesty's schooner Bream, Lieut. Hare, from a cruise.

The Quebec Mail arrived in this City on Monday last, some skirmishing had taken place on the Chateaugay River, (see General Order) in which our brave Canadian brethren, although exposed to vastly superior numbers, maintained that honor ever characteristic of British soldiers.

The Public anxiety will be much relieved at being informed that M-Coomb, the Private soldier of the 8th Regiment, charged by the Coroner's Inquisition with having perpetrated a late atrocious murder upon the body of KITTY TRAFTON, was safely apprehended upon his arrival at Fredericton, by virtue of Mr. Bremner's Warrant, forwarded for that purpose by the Militia express.

M-Coomb has since been conveyed to this City by virtue of a Warrant from His Honor the Chief Justice, in the custody of the High Sheriff of York, assisted by a guard from the 8th Regiment, and was committed to Gaol for trial on Sunday evening.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 9, 1813.

His HONOR the PRESIDENT has been pleased to approve of the nomination and appointment of Mr. MARK NEEDHAM, to be Deputy Provincial Treasurer, for the County of York, and its vicinity.

MARRIED] At Hampton, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. SCOVILL, Mr. BENJAMIN DODGE, of Wilmot, N. S. to Miss ELIZABETH RULOFSON, third daughter of Rulof Rulofson, Esq. of the former place.

In this City, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. VEITS, Capt. GEORGE A. NAGEL, to Miss RHODA VAIL, of this City.

NEHEMIAH MERRITT,

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

Printed Fancy Cambricks, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ White Cotton Cambricks, $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ Shirting Cottons, Superfine Navy Blue and mixt Cloths, Second and Coarse Cloths, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

St. John, 16th Nov. 1813.

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.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who stand indebted to the firm of RYAN & DURANT previous to March 1st, 1811, and to WILLIAM DURANT, & Co. since that period, are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM DURANT, in order that a final adjustment of all Accounts of the before mentioned Firms may take place.

One half or the whole of this Printing Office with its present Establishment to be disposed of—Enquire of Mrs. RYAN, or Wm. DURANT. City Gazette Office, 6th Nov. 1813.

ROOMS TO LET.

GENTEEL ROOMS to let in a central situation, and possession given immediately—apply to the Printer. 9th November, 1813.

WANTED at the ROYAL GAZETTE OFFICE, a Lad from 12 to 13 years of age, of good morals. 2d November, 1813.

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

13-6 40-0
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