FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER, EXTRA, OF FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army to the Editor, dated

Odletown, Lower Canada, March 31st, 1814.

Yesterday morning Major Gen. Wilkinson left Champlain, at the head of his division, and arrived here about 1 o'clock P. M.—The first object of this movement I understand was the reduction of the enemy's fortress at the river La Cole, about 4 miles distant from this place.

After the troops had halted here a few minutes to refresh themselves, we proceeded up the road, when our advance, under Col. Clark and Major Forsyth, was attacked by a strong force of the enemy. Gen. Bissell was ordered to support that point of the action which he did with spirit, and the enemy were compelled to retire with loss. Major Gen. Wilkinson was at this time on the field of action, exposed to the fire of the enemy, and displayed that characteristic fortitude & firmness, which are so peculiar to himself in days of peril and tribulation. We had also the pleasure of witnessing the inefficacy of the Congreve Rocket, several of which were thrown by the enemy in and about our column, exploded and proved as harmless as the smoke which issued from them. But permit me, sir, to suggest that this was a mere skirmish, when compared with the conflict which succeeded it, in our attack upon the enemy's strong position in the afternoon, at the river La Cole. Their force at that place consisted of about 1500 regulars, which was increased during the action by reinforcements from the Isle au Noix. Many were posted in a stone building the walls of which are said to be nearly 4 feet in thickness, and impregnable to every thing but the heaviest artillery; others in a block house and surrounding buildings, which served to protect them for a time from the impression of our musketry.—We arrived at the River about 3 P. M. with Col. Clark and Major Forsyth, as the advanced guard who had been considerably exposed to fire on their flanks in passing thro' the woods to the River. Capt. M'Pherson succeeded the advance with 4 pieces of artillery; this gallant officer was military secretary to Major Gen. Wilkinson, but his proud, aspiring spirit, could not be appeased until the General permitted him to take the command of the battery. It was then that Mr. M'Pherson was himself—cool, collected & firm he stood by his pieces under the most galling and exposed fire of the enemy, until a second shot laid him low: the first shot passed thro' the fleshy part of his neck; with the intrepidity of a veteran, he tore off his handkerchief, bound it round his wound, and went on with his work of duty. But alas! the next was the unkindest cut of all: the ball passed thro' the upper part of his thigh bone, fractured it, and he was born from the field, exhorting his remaining officers and men to support the honor of the command, and persevere. This battery was placed in a strong and commanding position, within about 250 yards of the stone building of the enemy, against which its strongest fire was levelled. Lieut. Larribee, an officer of real merit, attached to this battery, had received a ball through his breast, and was taken from the field before the wounded M'Pherson. The command of this battery, about half past 4, devolved solely upon Lieut. Sheldon, who, in the early part of the action, manifested the greatest firmness and courage, but now, being reduced to but one or two men to aid him, his valor and activity were strikingly conspicuous—he was compelled to assist in loading and discharging his pieces with his own hands.

The infantry were formed on the right and left of the artillery, consisting of Brig. Generals Smith and Bissell's brigades, the former on the right, the latter on the left. Too much cannot be said of the firmness and unabating valor of these in sustaining the heavy and destructive fire of the enemy; and here let me mention once more our beloved and intrepid commander in chief—undismayed and unappalled, he stood in the very thick of battle—

"Like Mount Atlas—
"When storms and tempests thunder at its brow,
"And oceans break their billows at its feet."

Frequently was he exhorted by his staff to repair beyond the reach of danger, but his uniform reply to the anxious entreaties of his officers was, "I will never turn my back upon the enemy," expressing at several different times, a determination, in case the enemy should give us an opportunity to make a successful attack in line of battle, to lead them to the charge in person. His uniform conduct on the field, the collected and deliberate manner in which his orders were communicated to his aids, and the zeal he evinced for the success of the enterprise, gave the most universal satisfaction to the troops, and inspired a love and confidence which nothing in the world can abate.

In the course of the action several desperate charges were made by the enemy upon our artillery and the right flank of Gen. Bissell's command, but they soon felt the destructive fury of our fire, and were compelled to retire with the loss (in one charge particularly) of a captain, and leaving 15 dead upon the field.

The advantageous position of the enemy in their strong holds, the inefficacy of 12 and 6 pounders on a stone buiding of four feet thickness, and the utter impossibility of bringing up an 18 through obstructed roads, swamps and forests, induced the commander in chief to order the return of the troops to this place, which order was executed in the most deliberate and satisfactory manner, in the very face of the enemy, who dared not venture from their fortress to pursue or molest us. The army arrived here just about dark, by a gradual and easy march, in fine spirits, and were provided with comfortable quarters for the night.—Thus ends the narrative of the events of the day. Our loss may be computed at about 70 men killed and wounded;—that of the enemy, if general opinion is a test of truth, must have been more.—The action continued from 3 P. M. until half past five.

FROM THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

A gentleman from Burlington, which place he left on Monday last, reports:—That Colonel Clark, had advanced into the enemy's country as far as South River within 6 miles of Isle au Noix, captured the enemy's advanced guards; &c.—After which he returned to Misisquoi Bay, where he was reinforced, (his whole force said to consist of 200 men,) and left that place on the 26th ult, for the Stone Mills. About 5 miles from that place, attacked the picket guards, drove and pursued them to the Mills, where, on the 30th, he attacked the enemy's troops stationed there, [consisting of about 500] when, after a severe contest, he was compelled to retreat with the loss of 40 killed, 30 missing, and 100 wounded, and left the British in possession of the Mills.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We understand that our troops, while attacking the Stone Mills, were much annoyed by a gun boat; that a piece of artillery was brought up to be directed against her; that about 60 of the British rushed from the Mills and got possession of our piece, that while a grenadier was spiking it, Col. Forsyth approached with a party to recover it, when an American officer, at the moment of attacking the grenadier, was with the grenadier, killed with one ball, probably fired from the gun boat; that Col. F. recovered the piece, and then retreated with the party; that of the 60 British who sallied from the Mills all but 11 were either killed or wounded; that the Americans brought away 27 sleigh loads of killed & wounded, and left 7 killed. Some hours after this affair a brisk firing was again heard in the direction of Missisqui Bay; and it is probable the British followed our troops.

CHESAPEAKE FLOTILLA.

We are happy to learn, that this useful & effective species of defensive force, has been brought to so great a degree of perfection. The boats which were mentioned in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, as building on the Eastern Shore, are completed, and now in the care of their able and experienced commander, Commodore Barney. They met, we understand, the very decided approbation of Commodore Rodgers, who expressed much gratification at their structure and armament, and considered them every way far superior to those he commanded before Tripoli. This gentleman concurs with Commodores Chauncey, Perry, Lewis, and other able officers, and well informed men, in the superior efficacy of these vessels, for action, in smooth waters, like those in this Bay. Mounting so heavy metal, and presenting so small a mark to the enemy's fire, they are specially adapted to the service for which they possess so great advantages.

The manning of the flotilla goes on with a degree of alacrity, which is highly gratifying; indeed, it is nearly completed. A circumstance which occurred a day or two since, deserves public notice, as highly honorable to the brave fellows who are the subject of the anecdote.—The carpenters, to the number of *thirty five*, who had been engaged in completing the boats on the Eastern Shore, determining, as they said, to try the trim of their work, entered the service, and took in charge the vessels they had been building. It is difficult to estimate too highly the security and advantage this species of defensive force gives to our City. *Balt. Patriot.*

BARDSTOWN, (KEN.) March 30.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Edwards to Gen. Harrison.

U. STATES' SALINE,
Illinois Territory, March 17.

SIR,

The Indians have realized my expectations, by recommencing hostilities in this Territory.

The information which I have from time to time received, leaves no doubt on my mind that Dickson has been engaged ever since your battle on the river Trench, in preparing for a descent upon St. Louis, &c.

The last I heard of him previous to my arrival at this place, he was at Green Bay, distributing presents to the Indians, and some of the Pottowatomies of the Illinois river had gone to meet him at that place.

Since I came here I have received a letter from Col. A. Butler, commander at Detroit, stating that the movements of the Indians who submitted to you in October last, indicate hostility—confirming all my information of Dickson's designs—and strengthening suspicions I had previously entertained, that the Saux intended to unite with the enemy.——He had learnt that Dickson had penetrated into the interior of the country, and thinks his object is to attack this territory, and probably part of Missouri. He concludes by saying, "as the event of an attack is possible, and the information comes to me direct, and in such terms, & by such means as leaves me no reason to doubt Dickson's views, his intentions or his object—it became my duty as a citizen and more so as an officer of the government, to apprize you of the communications I had received upon this subject."

As those plans were contemplated and in train of execution, before the disaster of the Niagara frontier happened. It is to be presumed, that *their* influence will be decisive. And I am sure I need not say to you, that a large body of Indians can with more facility attack St. Louis and Cahokia, than any other point on the American frontier. You must know the amount of force provided for repelling any attempt they may make. I presume you will be convinced, that if it be the object of the enemy to produce a diversion of any part of our forces from Canada, that he will make his attempt in time to secure that object.

The recent alarms and the want of protection, are depopulating the territory. The settlements are so insulated and detached, so equally exposed, and the points of attack so numerous, that it would be impracticable to raise any force from the local militia by draft—and if raised it would be useless, unless it were mounted, which I have no power to order.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, Sir,
Your most ob'dt serv't,
N. EDWARDS.

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19 1814

That part of the enemy's force which came up the bay last week, we are informed, has returned down, but to what distance below, is uncertain—yet it is ascertained there are none above Sharp's Island. The cause of so sudden a retrograde, a few days may bring to light. Two schooners belonging to Choptank (one loaded with corn) fell into their hands during their tarry near Sharp's Island.

On Saturday last, Capt. Jarvis, of the schooner Bruzi, from Norfolk for Baltimore, came to this town from his vessel at the head of Miles River, where he had proceeded to avoid capture by the enemy. Capt. J. stated, in substance, the following: That his vessel, loaded with tobacco and shingles, was, on the 9th, chased into the mouth of Wicomico by a British tender and several barges; that Capt. Dashiel, with his company of artillery and about 25 militia, came to his assistance, when Capt. J. landed and aided in firing a six-pounder 12 times, four of which were seen to take effect, two in the tender, and two barges, one of which received a raking fire—Several men were seen to fall, and five oars floated from the barges and came ashore—The whole force immediately retreated. On Thursday night last, at 10 P. M. he left the mouth of the Potomac, passed six lights of the enemy off James Island, standing up the bay, wind S. E. At 10 A. M. Friday, came on a heavy squall from N. W.—when the fog cleared away, discovered off Kent Point, distant 2 1-2 miles, a 74 and three tenders, when he tacked and ran up the Eastern Bay, the three tenders in full chase, which they continued nearly to Tilghman's Point, which he eluded by superior sailing, and continued his course up to the head of Miles River.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Somerset, April 11th, 1814.

MR. SMITH,

On Wednesday last a number of Bay-Craft from Potomac and Baltimore, endeavouring to get into Pocomoke and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, discovered the vessels of the enemy, lying in the Tangier Sound, between James Island and Watts's Island—in consequence of which some went into Little Annamessex and others into Great Annamessex, into both places from 20 to 25. On Thursday the barges of the enemy went into Little Annamessex, and on that evening and the next morning burnt seven, among which was one from Baltimore, belonging, as I am informed, to Mr. *Isaac Atkinson*, of Baltimore, having on board a number of cannon, some of which they carried off, and some were thrown overboard or left in the hulk. They staid all night, in number about 40, very near the shore: and had the militia had notice, and been armed, they might have been very easily captured.

The militia assembled about 250 on Friday last, at Coulbourn's Creek, where there are lying about 15 vessels, amongst which are two large schooners laden with timber for the Navy Yard, and, should the enemy approach, will be scuttled. Yesterday I rode down to visit the guard at the Creek, and while there, a report prevailed that the enemy were steering up Pocomoke; immediately a detachment of horse were sent to ascertain the fact, and very soon returned with the information that two barges had captured a large sloop, and were carrying her down the river—in consequence of which, a part of the militia marched for the defence of that place: and further information (about one hour's sun when I came away,) was, that they were driving the cattle in that neighbourhood to the water side. I suppose to take them off. The force of the enemy is said to be 12 sail, including one 74. Should any thing transpire before the mail closes this evening, I shall add it.

By a late joint resolution of Congress they were to adjourn on the 18th instant, yesterday—Of what has transpired in either branch of our National Councils for the last week we have been deprived by the stoppage of the Western mail—Of a supposed Armistice, (which has been the subject of much speculation for several days) nothing certain has yet transpired further than one has been proposed by land, from the British Provinces; and reports are that flags both from the Chesapeake and Delaware have gone down; but without it is general, we hope none may take place.

Norfolk, April 6.

THE ENEMY REINFORCED

On Sunday last there arrived in our bay several ships: the weather being thick it could not be exactly ascertained of what description, but it is believed two are of the line, and two frigates; on their arrival one of the ships before in the bay saluted with 11 guns—from which circumstance it is supposed that Admiral Cochrane has arrived. The enemy's force now in the Chesapeake is four 74's, five frigates, and several tenders—On Monday all the enemy's ships with the exception of two frigates, got under way and proceeded up the bay.

New-York, April 11.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Saybrook, communicated to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated April 9.

"I am sorry to have to inform you, that the enemy's barges came into the river on the night of the 7th inst. went up as far as Pettypogue and destroyed (it is said) 26 sail of vessels, a large number of which were ships laid up there. The property destroyed is estimated at 200,000 dollars. They staid up the river all day yesterday, and at night took advantage of the darkness, and went out uninjured."

We learnt yesterday evening by advices from Washington that an ARMISTICE which had been offered by the Governor of Canada, would be accepted upon condition of its extending to their operations by sea, as well as land, and that despatches have been sent to the government at Halifax. Our informant has good information and is of opinion it will be promptly met.

Alex. Herald, April 11.

New York, April 12.

AN ARMISTICE

Is much talked of at the southward. Our letters from Washington confirm the reports on this subject, so far as to state, that a proposition of some sort, relative to the suspension of hostilities by land, has been received from the Governor General of Canada. But, it appears incredible to us, that our government would enter into an armistice by land, without an armistice by sea also; or, that they would agree to either, unless the preliminary basis of peace had been first settled. Such movements as that lately made by WILKINSON, in front of *Odletown*, are not, however, much calculated to inspire confidence in the operations of the army—at least, whilst under the present commander in chief—To fritter away our strength in a war of posts, is not the way to conquer Canada: So says common sense, and so says military science. The bravery of our troops is incontestible—but unless directed with more skill, their valour will be worse than useless.

The cartel schooner Chauncey, Captain De Peyster, for Gottenburg, went to sea on Sunday morning. Among her passengers were E. Wyer, Esq. bearer of despatches from government;—Messrs. J. Baker, Milne, Morris, Cather, Holland, Greenleaf, Wallace and lady, Tuckerman, M'Kenzie, Hall, &c.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

"*Philadelphia, April 7.*

"There is a prize brig now discharging a cargo, which will be sold in a day or two, consisting of 800 kegs raisins, 100 boxes lemons, and 40 butts Malaga wine, &c. Business is very dull and money scarce; whiskey, 54 to 55 cents; young hyson, in chests, 175 to 183 cents; small packages somewhat higher; hyson skin, 126 to 131 cents; brown Havanna sugars, 18 to $18 10 cents, per Cwt."

A committee of Newfoundland merchants in London have made an application to the Governor against the interests of the U. States and France as to the fisheries.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

QUERIES TO AMERICAN FEDERALISTS.

Why do the federal papers publish little or nothing that makes against the British government, and every thing that makes against our own government?

Have you ever seen in many, if any, federal papers, the official account of 917 American vessels captured by the British before war was declared or any hostilities committed against her on our part?

Do you remember to have read in any federal paper the list of duties, or rather the scale of tribute, which Britain, by her orders in Council, exacted from American Merchants for the privilege of trading to any place which she thought proper to shut against our trade?

Have you ever noticed in a federal paper a fair statement of the effects of the British system of blockading the ports of other nations by a mere proclamation—by which hundreds of our vessels, having no notice of the blockade, would run into the snare set for them, and be lost?

Were not all, or nearly all, the official and authentic details of Indian depredations and preparations, before the commencemnt of hostilities on our part, suppressed, and even denied, by the federal prints?

Have the federal printers ever dared to publish the official list furnished by your government, of the many thousands of American seamen impressed into the British service, and detained against their will?

Have you ever met in a federal paper with the acknowledgment made in parliament by Lord CASTLEREAGH, the British Prime Minister, that sixteen hundred American seamen were then impressed on board his majesty's ships of war?

Of the authentic accounts of several hundreds of American seamen discharged from British vessels since the war, because neither bribes nor threats, nor stripes nor chains, could prevail on them to fight against their own countrymen, how many have you been favoured with in your federal papers?

Of the numerous and shocking cruelties committed on our seamen in various parts of the world—of the barbarous and inhuman outrages on our soldiers and citizens at sundry places on our lake frontier as well as on our seaboard—how few have ever been given fully in federal papers! and how many have been justified or palliated!

Have you ever seen as much said in any one federal paper against all the wanton robberies, butcheries, thefts, burnings and rapes by the British, as you have seen said in them against the burning of the single town of Newark by the Americans, though it was deemed necessary to the protection of our own frontier; though not an inhabitant was injured or insulted in his person; and though a formal notice was given to them to remove their most valuable effects?

How often have you discovered in federal papers joy and exultation at the successes of the British, and mortification and chagrin at the victories of the Americans?

Fellow-Citizens, are these things so! If they are so, are they right? Is this partiality for the British government and nation—this hostility to the American government and nation—are they proper, patriotic or politic?

If they are not, are you just in encouraging such papers, or wise in relying on them for information?

Where you only see *one side* of a question, can you expect to come at the right of any thing?—Where that one side is uniformly *favourable to the British*, do you do your own country justice in looking at that only?

Were *you* on trial, and the court and jury would listen to no argument or evidence in *your* favor, but hear every thing that your *adversary* had to offer, would you think you had *a fair trial?*

Yet in this very way are you trying and condemning *your own government and country!*

You hear all that can be uttered against them—you hear nothing that be urged for them.

Is this the part which *an impartial man*—or *a patriotic American*—ought to act?

Is this obeying the Holy injunction, to DO AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY?

If it is, GO AND DO LIKEWISE—if not, GO, AND SIN NO MORE.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jun. Post-Master-General of the United States, arrived in this city on Saturday last and has entered on the duties of his office.

JESSE WHARTON, appointed a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, vice G. W. CAMPBELL, resigned, has taken his seat in the Senate.

Nat. Intel.

Erie, March 25.

We sometime since mentioned that the British were building a fleet on Lake Huron. On Saturday last, Captain Elliot received a letter from Commodore Chauncey, informing him that the enemy are building three brigs at Amherstburgh—the whole of the squadron on this Lake is to be fitted out and manned, and every necessary preparation made to meet the enemy next summer.

AMERICAN NAVAL FORCE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

An officer just from Sackett's Harbour, has politely furnished the following statement of the American naval force on Lake Ontario:

General Pike,	28 guns
Madison,	22
Oneida,	16
Sylph,	12
Governor Tompkins,	4
Fair American,	2
Conquest,	2
Ontario,	2
Asp,	2
Julia,	2
Growler,	2
Lady of the Lake,	2
BUILDING.	
1 frigate mounting 52 guns, rates	44
	32

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The House of Representatives will consist of 187 members; of these 89 are republicans, and 92 are federalists, and 6 are uncertain. Counting all the doubtful members as federalists, their majority in the House will be only 9. But if these should, as they may, vote republican, there will be a republican majority of 3. *N. H. Pat.*

Departed this life, on Sunday morning, 10th instant, *Mary Heron*, in the prime of youth.

In sure and stedfast hope to rise,
And claim her mansion in the skies;
True daughter of affliction she,
Inur'd to pain and misery—
She knew and felt her sins forgiven,
And found the earnest in her Heaven.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the valuations of Lands, Lots, Dwelling Houses, and Slaves, subject to the United States' direct tax, having been completed by the Assistant Assessors within the second district of the State of Maryland, composed of Talbot, Queen-Ann's and Caroline counties, the same are now open for inspection, and may be examined by all persons concerned, at my office in Trappe; and during twenty five days from this date, appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations will be received and determined according to law and right, and in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress of the 22d of July, 1813, "for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

William Dickinson, Principal Assessor of the second district of the State of Maryland.

april 19 4

☞ The Convention of the *Protestant Episcopal Church*, in the Diocess of Maryland, will meet at Baltimore, on the 1st of June next.

JAMES KEMP, *Sec'ry to the Convention.*

* * The Editors of newspapers in the State of Maryland, are requested to give this notice two insertions.

april 13 (19) 2

THE SPREAD EAGLE INN.

THE subscriber having lately taken the Inn in Centreville, at the sign of the Eagle, respectfully informs his friends, and strangers, that he is determined to keep the best fare that can possibly be procured

Private rooms, and the best accommodation in respect to eating, drinking, and attentive servants, shall be ready at all times, with good hostlers, and the best grain and hay—and every reasonable attention shall be given to all who honour him with their company.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging by the week, month or year

Nathaniel Covington.

April 19 3q

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, State of Maryland, on Sunday night 10th of April inst a young negro man by the name of DICK, about 21 years of age, yellow complexion, slender made, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—had on blue jacket and trowsers, and took with him sundry other clothing. It is supposed he will make for Philadelphia, and also that he has a forged pass. The sum of 50 dollars will be paid, if taken in the county; 75 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State; and the above reward if taken out of the State of Maryland, and returned to the subscriber, or secured in jail so that he gets him, with all reasonable charges.

Thomas Weyman.

(Talbot county, april 19 m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, a dark mulatto man called JAKE, (or Jacob Elliott—He is about 5 feet some inches high, well made, 25 years of age; has a remarkable scar on his under lip, near the corner of his mouth, occasioned by fighting—he has another scar on one of his legs, near the ankle bone. He is very fond of liquor, and when drunk, very impudent and quarrelsome. The clothes he took with him are not recollected; perhaps he may change his clothing—he had the common clothing of servants. Whoever will take up the said runaway, and secure him in any goal, shall receive the above reward, if taken out of the State—if in the State, thirty dollars—if in the county, twenty dollars—and all reasonable charges paid by

Jesse Shanahan.

Near Easton april 19 4

BROKE GAOL,

On Wednesday night, 9th inst one dark mulatto man by the name of *Daniel Johns*, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; he has a large beard and whiskers—He is well known in and about Easton—He says he was set free by a lady of Easton, formerly Miss Harriott M'Callum. He was committed to gaol on suspicion of stealing a horse.

Also a bright mulatto man by the name of *Nathan*, (slave of Mr Robert Gardner, on Kent Island,) about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a pertinively look. He was committed to gaol on suspicion of piloting the British up to Queens-Town. Any person apprehending both or either of said negroes, and returning them to the gaol in Centreville, shall be paid all reasonable expenses they may be at in so doing

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff of Queen Ann's county.

feb. 15——m