

had ordered him to form a junction with me on the St. Lawrence, which I expected would take place on the 9th or 10th. It would have been unpardonable had I lost sight of this object a moment, as I deemed it of vital importance to the issue of the campaign.

The enemy deserve credit for their zeal and intelligence, which the active and successful hostility of the male inhabitants of the country enabled them to employ to the greatest advantage. Thus while menaced by a respectable force in rear, the coast was lined by a motley in front, at every critical pass of the river, which obliged me to march a detachment, and this impeded my progress.

On the evening of the 9th inst. the army halted a few miles from the head of the Longue Saut. In the morning of the 10th, the enclosed order was issued. Gen. Brown marched agreeable to order and about noon we were apprized by the report of his artillery, that he was engaged some distance below us. At the same time the enemy were observed in our rear, and their batteries and gun boats approached our flanks, and opened a fire upon us, which obliged me to order a battery of 18 pounders to be planted, and a shot from it compelled the vessels of the enemy to retire, together with their troops, after some firing between the advanced parties. But by this time, in consequence of disembarking and re-embarking the heavy guns, the day was so far spent, that our pilots did not dare enter the Saut; (eight miles a continued rapid) and therefore we fell down about two miles and came to for the night. Early the next morning every thing was in readiness for motion; but having received no intelligence from Gen. Brown, I still was delayed, as sound caution prescribed I should learn the result of his affair, before I committed the flotilla to the Saut.

At half past ten o'clock A. M. an officer of dragoons arrived with a letter, in which the Gen. informed me he had forced the enemy, and would reach the foot of the Saut early in the day. Orders were immediately given for the flotilla to sail, at which instant the enemy's gun boats appeared, and began to throw shot among us. Information was brought me at the same time, from Brig. Gen. Boyd, that the enemy's troops were advancing in column. I immediately sent orders to him to attack them; this report was soon contradicted. Their gun boats, however, continued to scratch us, and a variety of reports of their movements and counter-movements were brought to me in succession; which convinced me of their determination to hazard an attack, when it could be done to the greatest advantage, and therefore I resolved to anticipate them. Directions were accordingly sent, by that distinguished officer Colonel Swift of the engineers, to Brig. Gen. Boyd, to throw the detachments of his command, assigned to him in the order of the preceding day, and composed of men of his own, Covington's and Swartwout's brigades, into three columns, to march upon the enemy, or flank them if possible, and take their artillery. The action soon commenced with the advanced body of the enemy, and became extremely sharp and gallant, and, with occasional pauses, sustained with great vivacity, in open space and far combat, for upwards of 2 and a half hours—the adverse lines alternately yielding and advancing. It is impossible to say with accuracy what was our number on the field, because it consisted of indefinite detachments taken from the boats to render safe the passage of the Saut. Gens. Covington and Swartwout voluntarily took part in the action, at the head of detachments from their respective brigades, and exhibited the same courage that was displayed by Brig. Gen. Boyd, who happened to be the senior officer on the ground. Our force engaged might have reached sixteen or seventeen hundred men; but actually did not exceed eight hundred;—that of the enemy was estimated from twelve hundred to two thousand, but did not probably amount to more than fifteen or sixteen hundred—considering, as I am informed, of detachments from the 40th, 84th & 104th regiments of the line—with three companies of the Voltigeur and Clergry corps, and the militia of the country, who are not included in the estimate.

It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to give you a detailed account of this affair, which certainly reflects high honor on the valor of the American soldier, as no examples can be produced of undisciplined men, with inexperienced officers, braving a fire of two hours and a half, without quitting the field or yielding to their antagonists. But, Sir, the information I now give you, is derived from officers of my confidence, who took active parts in this conflict; for though I was enabled to order the attack, it was my hard fortune not to be able to lead the troops I commanded.—The disease with which I was assailed on the 2d of September, on my journey to Fort George, having with a few short intervals of convalescence preyed on me ever since, and at the moment of this action, I was confined to

my bed and emaciated almost to a skeleton, unable to sit on my horse or to move ten paces without assistance.

I must, however, be pardoned for trespassing on your time a few remarks in relation to the affair. The objects of the British and American commanders were precisely opposed—the last being bound by the instructions of his government and the most solemn obligations of duty, to precipitate his descent of the St. Lawrence by every practicable means—because, this being effected, one of the greatest difficulties opposed to the American arms would be surmounted; and the first, by duties equally imperious, to retard & if possible prevent such descent. He is to be accounted victorious who effected his purpose.—The British commander having failed to gain either of his objects, can lay no claim to the honor of the day. The battle fluctuated and triumph seemed, at different times, inclined to the contending corps. The front of the enemy were at first forced back more than a mile, and tho' they never regained the ground they lost, their stand was permanent & their charges resolute. Amidst these charges and near the close of the contest, we lost a field piece by the fall of the officer who was serving it with the same coolness as if he had been at parade or review. This was Lieut. Smith of the Light Artillery, who, in point of merit, stood at the head of his grade. The enemy having halted and our troops being again formed, in battalion front to front, and the firing having ceased on both sides, we resumed our position on the bank of the river, and the infantry being much fatigued, the whole were re-embarked and proceeded down the river without further annoyance from the enemy or their gunboats—while the dragoons with five pieces of light artillery, marched down the Canada shore without molestation.

It is due to his rank, to his worth and his services, that I should make particular mention of Brigadier General Covington, who received a mortal wound directly through the body, while animating his men and leading them to the charge.—He fell, where he fought, at the head of his men, and survived but two days.

The next morning the flotilla passed thro' the Saut and joined that excellent officer Brig. Gen. Brown, at Barnhart's near Cornwall, where he had been instructed to take post and wait my arrival, and where I confidently expected to hear of Major General Hampton's arrival on the opposite shore. But immediately after I halted, Colonel Atkinson, the Inspector General of the division under Major General Hampton, waited on me with a letter from that officer, in which, to my unspeakable mortification and surprise, he declined the junction ordered, and informed me he was marching towards Lake Champlain by way of co-operating in the proposed attack on Montreal. This letter, together with a copy of that to which it is an answer, were immediately submitted to a council of war, composed of my general officers and Colonel commanding the Eng. the chief Engineer and the Adjutant General, who unanimously gave it as their opinion, the attack on Montreal should be abandoned for the present season, and the army near Cornwall should be immediately crossed to the American shore for taking up winter quarters, and that this place afforded an eligible position for such quarters.

I acquiesced in these opinions, not from the shortness of the stock of provisions (which had been reduced by the act of God) because that of our meat had been increased 5 days and our bread had been reduced only 2 days and because we could in case of extremity, have lived on the enemy—but because the loss of the division under Major Gen. Hampton weakened my force too sensibly to justify the attempt. In all my measures and movements of moment, I have taken the opinion of my general officers, which have been in accord with my own.

I remained on the Canada shore until next day, without seeing or hearing from the powerful force of the enemy in our neighborhood, and the same day reached this position with the artillery and infantry. The dragoons have been ordered to Utica and its vicinity, and I expect are 50 or 60 miles in the march.

You have under cover a summary abstract of the killed and wounded in the affair of the 11th inst. which shall soon be followed by a particular return in which a just regard will be paid to individual merits. The dead rest in honor, and the wounded blest for their country and deserve gratitude.

With perfect respect, &c.
JAMES WILKINSON.

Extract of a Letter of the 13th Nov. from Gen. Wilkinson.

"It is a fact, for which I am authorized to pledge myself on the most confidential authority, that on the 4th of the present month, the British garrison of Montreal consisted solely of 400 men and 200 sailors, which had been sent up from Quebec. We have with the provision here and that left at Chateaugay, about 40 days' subsistence, to which I shall add 30 more."

Gen. Wilkinson to Gen. Hampton.
Head Quarters of the Army, 7 miles above Ogdensburg, Nov. 6th, 1813, (of the evening.)

Sir—I address you at the special instance of the Secretary of War who, by bad roads, worse weather and ill health was diverted from meeting me near this place, and determined to tread back his steps to Washington from Antwerp on the 29th inst.

I am destined to and determined on the attack of Montreal, if not prevented by some act of God; and to give security to the enterprise, the division under your command must co-operate with the corps under my immediate orders. The point of rendezvous is a circumstance of the greatest interest to the issue of this operation, and the distance which separates us, and my ignorance of the practicability of the direct or devious roads or routes by which you must march, make it necessary that your own judgment should determine the point. To assist you in making the soundest determination and to take most prompt and effectual measures, I can only inform you of my intentions and situation in some respects of the first importance. I shall pass Prescott to night because the state of the season will not allow me three days to take it, shall cross the cavalry at Hamilton, which will not require a day. I shall thence press forward and break down every obstruction on his river to Grand river, there cross to Perrot, and with my scows to bridge the narrow inner channel, & thus obtain foothold on Montreal Island at about 20 miles from the city; after which our artillery, bayonets and swords must secure our triumph or provide us honorable graves.

Inclosed you have a memorandum of field and battering train, pretty well found in fixed ammunition, which may enable you to dismiss your own. But we are deficient in loose powder and musket cartridges, and therefore hope you may be abundantly found.

On the subject of provisions, I wish I could give a favorable information. Our whole stock of bread may be computed at about 15 days, and our meat at twenty. In speaking on this subject to the Secretary of War, he informed me ample magazines were laid up on Lake Champlain, and therefore I must request of you to order forward two or three months' supply by the safest route, in a direction to the proposed scene of action. I have submitted the state of our provisions to my general officers, who unanimously agree that it should not prevent the progress of the expedition. And they also agree in opinion that if you are not in force to face the enemy, you should meet us at St. Regis or its vicinity.

I shall expect to hear from if not see you at that place on the 9th.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient humble servant.
(Signed) J. A. WILKINSON.
Major General Hampton.

Gen. Hampton to Gen. Wilkinson.
Head Quarters, Four Corners, November 8th, 1813.

Sir—I had the honor to receive at a late hour last evening, by Col. King, your communication of the 6th, and was deeply impressed with the sense of responsibility it imposed of deciding upon the means of co-operation. The idea suggested as the opinion of your officers of effecting the junction at Saint Regis, was most pleasing, as being most immediate, until I came to the disclosure of the amount of your supplies of provisions. Col. Atkinson will explain the reasons that would have rendered it impossible for me to have brought more than each man could have carried on his back, and when I reflected that in throwing myself upon your scanty means, I should be weakening you in your most vulnerable point, I did not hesitate to adopt the opinion, after consulting the general and principal officers, that by throwing myself back on my main depot, when all the means of transportation had gone, and falling upon the enemy's flank, and straining every effort to open a communication from Plattsburgh to Cohoes or any other point you may indicate on the St. Lawrence, I should more effectually contribute to your success, than by the junction at St. Regis. The way is in many places blocked and abated, and the road impracticable for wheel carriages during winter—but by the employment of pack horses, if I am not overpowered, I hope to be able to prevent your starving. I have ascertained and witnessed that the plan of the enemy is to consume every thing in our advance.—My troops, and other means will be described to you by Col. Atkinson. Besides their ravenous and sickness, they have endured fatigues equal to a winter campaign, in the late snows and bad weather and are sadly dispirited and fallen off; but upon this subject I must refer you to Col. Atkinson.

With these means, what can be accomplished by human exertion, I will attempt—with a mind devoted to the general objects of the campaign.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.
(Signed) W. HAMPTON.
His Excellency Maj. Gen. Wilkinson.

Gen. Wilkinson to Gen. Armstrong.
Head Quarters, French Mills, Nov. 18, 1813.

Sir—beg this may be considered as an appendage to my official communication respecting the action of the 11th inst. I last evening received the enclosed information, the result of the examination of sundry prisoners taken on the field of battle, which justifies the opinion of the surviving general officers who were in the engagement.—This goes to prove, that although the imperious obligations of duty did not allow me sufficient time to rout the enemy, they were beaten—the accidental loss of one field piece notwithstanding after I had been discharged fifteen or twenty times. I have also learned, from what is considered good authority, but I will not vouch for the correctness of it, that the enemy's loss exceeded five hundred killed and wounded. The enclosed report will correct an error in my former communication—as it appears it was the 89th, and not the 84th British regiment which was engaged on the 11th. I beg leave to mention, relative to the action on the 11th, what, from my extreme indisposition, I have omitted. Having received information late in the day, that the contest had become somewhat dubious, I ordered up a reserve of six hundred men, whom I had directed to stand by their arms under Lt. Col. Upham, who gallantly led them into the action, which terminated a few minutes after their arrival on the ground.

With much consideration & respect, I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient humble servant,
J. A. WILKINSON.

The Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Statement of the strength of the enemy in the action of the eleventh of Nov. 1813, on Kessler's Field in Williamsburgh, in Upper Canada—founded on the separate examination of a number of British prisoners taken on the field of battle.

Of the 89th Regt.	760
49th do	457
Volunteers	270
Glenary's	30 one company a detachment from
Of the 100th	40 Prescott.
Canadian fencibles	220
Indians	40
Incorporated militia	300
	2110

Four pieces of mounted artillery, and seven gun-boats, one mounting a 24 pounder. I certify that the above statement is correct, agreeably to the statement of the above mentioned prisoners.
(Signed) J. JOHNSON.
Inspector Gen. 2d Division.
Head Quarters, French Mills, Nov. 16, 1813.

LATEST FROM HAMPTON'S ARMY
Plattsburgh, November 21

It is generally said here, and I have no doubt of the truth of it, that General Hampton received orders yesterday from General Wilkinson to march his army from this place, where it had already cut and drawn logs to build huts, to French Mills. It is also said and believed, that Gen. H. immediately ordered his troops to get ready to march at a moment's warning, but sent off an express to Gen. W. to endeavor to obtain a countermand of the order on account of the lateness of the season. When the express returns, I suppose the army of course will march or not, as shall be directed by General Wilkinson, unless the Secretary of War, to whom it said an express has been sent for his interference in the premises, should order him to stay here.

Another Victory over the Indians.
Nashville, Nov. 17, 1813.

Mr. Thomas H. Fletcher, of this town, has just arrived from Gen. Jackson's army and states, that on the evening of the 7th inst. General Jackson received intelligence that a large body of Indians were besieging a fort of friendly Indians, situated about 30 miles below the Ten Islands of Coose river. At 12 o'clock that night, a detachment of the army, (2000 strong) took up the line of march, and arrived at the Fort about seven o'clock on the 9th.

The action was brought on by Captains Deadrick's, Caperton's and Bledsoe's companies. The advance was led on by Colonel Carroll, in handsome style. The Indians were totally routed—in half an hour the pursuit commenced, which continued an hour and a half longer. Of the enemy, 278 were found dead on the ground—though many more were certainly killed. The battle field was very large, and entirely covered with grass—of course many were killed who could not be found.

We had 15 killed and 84 wounded—generally slightly. The Indian force was at least 1700. Gen. Jackson commanded in person. Provisions are scarce in camp. It is thought that if the army had had ten days provisions on hand after the battle of Talladega, the Creek war, would have terminated in that time. The battle was fought only 30 miles from the Hickory Ground.

Mr. Fletcher was the bearer of a stand of colors taken from the enemy, bearing the Spanish cross.

Colonel Lauderdale, of the cavalry, is wounded in the leg; Col. McCroy's left arm is broke; Col. Pillow, shot through the body; Major Richard Boyd's right arm broke.

Colonel Carroll led the advance, and displayed the utmost bravery and skill. Among the killed are Lieutenants Moore and Barke, and Mr. Taylor, White county. The Indians were drawn up behind a small swamp, and in good order. Col. Brown

(An Indian) displayed his accustomed bravery. The men of this day (about 2000) fought well—the fort was gallantly pocketed, and tolerably strong; was commanded by Lusk, a half breed.

THE SOUTHERN SEAT OF WAR.
The following statement of the distances of the towns and positions in the Indian country which is now the scene of destructive warfare, may not be uninteresting to our readers. It is derived from the Tennessee

On the North Side of the River Coosa.
From Ditto's Landing on Tennessee River to Turkey town 72 miles. From Turkey town to Lettucehook 20 miles. From Lettucehook to Gold Spring (S by W) 37 miles. From Gold Spring to Kelly's town 37 miles. From Kelly's town to Katskutee 15 miles. From Katskutee to Wauguikwee 30 miles. From Wauguikwee to Wakki-bidia, 19 miles. From Wakki-bidia to Oowohasse, 8 miles. From Oowohasse to Oowohasse 8 miles. From Oowohasse to Hickory Ground, 30 miles. From Hickory Ground to Fork of River, 6 miles. From Fork of River to Gowassadya, 6 miles. From Gowassadya to Laubacutchee where the Prophet lived, 16

On the South Side of the River Coosa.
From Lettucehook to Nohigam, 45 miles. From thence to Achenah, 20 miles. From thence to Totowagee, 20 miles. From thence to Tuskwagee, 20 miles. From thence to Tuckabawnee, 30 miles. From thence to Old Field, 30 miles. From thence to New York, 7 miles. From thence to Hillabee, 9 miles. From thence to the Fish ponds, 10 miles. From thence to Oakfuskee 10 miles. This and the following towns are situated on Tallapoosa river.—From Oakfuskee to Hillabee, 10 miles. From thence to Tallapoosa, 10 miles. From thence to Aitess yee 10 miles. From thence to Hweoohickey e. 4 miles. From thence to Fusacac, 2 miles. From thence to Colomemace, 2 miles. From thence to Conakadkae, 1 1/2 mile. From thence to Mokulussau, 1 1/2 mile. From thence to ouagallee, 1 1/2 mile. And from thence to Pensacola, 180 miles.

From Oakfuskee on the Tallapoosa, to Cowetas on Flint River, is about 45 miles.

FOREIGN NEWS.
LATE FROM FRANCE.
From the Boston Palladium.

By an arrival at New Bedford from France accounts are received to the 23d of October, a month later than our former advices; and the papers furnish intelligence of no great French victory, and the victories of the day when achieved are not to be looked for in Paris papers.—It appears by the printed accounts, that Napoleon's head quarters were still at Dresden. The army under the Prussian general Blucher are in advanced positions. If Bonaparte had gained any very important advantages recently, they would not only have been stated in the gazettes, but announced by salutes of artillery in the seaports of France. The verbal news is that the French had been defeated, and forced to abandon Dresden, & were retreating towards the Rhine.

The French papers say, that the Cossacks have interrupted the communication between Leipzig and Frankfort. If Frankfort, on the Main, is intended, this is an important fact as it is far in the rear of the French headquarters.

A large body of French troops have been marched into Westphalia. From this circumstance it may be inferred, either that there are insurrections in that kingdom against Jerome Bonaparte or that Bernadotte has turned one wing of the French army and arrived on the Westphalian frontiers, or in its territories. Our previous accounts related the revolt of several regiments of Westphalian Hussars.

General Thielman, the Saxon general, who has deserted Bonaparte's cause, and probably carried with him a considerable body of troops, was a person of much spirit and distinction. In May last he commanded Torgau; when a French general arrived there with a corps of soldiers to occupy the place, and showed an order from Bonaparte. Thielman answered he could obey no orders but those of his own King—and, till those were received by him, he should resist, by force, the entry of the troops of any other province.

State Bank of North-Carolina
Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1813.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the State Bank of North-Carolina, a Dividend of two and one-half per centum on each and every share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank was declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or their Representatives, on and after the 1st Monday in December next.
W. H. HAYWOOD, Cash.

Neuse River Navigation.
Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1813.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Neuse River Navigation Company, held this day, it was resolved that the Stockholders be called upon, by public advertisement, to pay to Wm. SHAW, Esq. of Raleigh, Treasurer of the Board, their first instalment of Five Dollars on each share, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Incorporation, on or before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board,
J. GILES, Sec.

Will be Sold,
ON the premises, on the fourth day of January next, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the TRACT OF LAND whereof Henry Hubbard, deceased, lately resided in the county of Wake, lying on both sides of the Little Lick Creek, within three miles of the Fish dam Ford, on Neuse River. The said tract of Land contains, by survey, four hundred and fourteen acres, and has a sufficiency of cleared land under good fences, to make six hundred and fifty barrels of corn.

One month credit will be allowed to any purchaser, or given bond with approved security, and an unexpired title made for the Land.
LESLIE HUBBARD, Esq. Executor.

Dec. 1. 241