

HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN IN CANADA.

Communicated to the Editor of the Albany Argus.

To correct the many partial and contradictory private statements which have been published; to supply important details omitted in certain official reports; and to gratify the general curiosity of gentlemen who have deserved well of their country—I propose giving you a brief but impartial sketch of the occurrences of the present campaign, not unmarked by brilliant and interesting events.

The capture of York, April 27, 1813.

A laudable zeal to do honor to the dead, has induced many persons (even of the army) to attribute this enterprise to the late general Pike; but this is a mistake. That lamented hero was from the first designated to command in the attack, the plan of which was conceived and organized by the commander in chief. No doubt had general Pike but kept his feet another hour, he would have captured Sheaffe and his whole British force. His immediate successor happened to be a colonial without experience, and any knowledge of the plan of descent. Consequently before Gen. Dearborn landed, the enemy effected their escape.

Major King, upon this occasion, did, what he always does—his duty. Major Eustis landed his field train promptly and in good order; but it was Forsythe and his corps who were the first to land, and who fought the action. The fire of his riflemen was so effective, that the few of the enemy that survived it, fled for safety. The rifle was also the first to enter the fort, after the explosion, and to haul down the flag, which has since, it is said, been presented by a sea officer to the navy department—Lieut. Riddle, of the 5th, with a company of flunkers, (riflemen) did great execution. In fact, the action was fought almost exclusively by the riflemen; and but for the unfortunate explosion which killed gen. Pike, and some one hundred of his column, while advancing upon the fort and town, our loss would have been but trifling. Of the 8th regiment, (the King's) 134 of which opposed the landing, only 16 escaped.

The navy on this occasion, rendered essential services, not only in transporting and landing the troops in good order, but by a cannonade on the fort and town, in which many of its officers distinguished themselves. These honors have been duly secured to them by their proper commander. Not so with the army. It is General Dearborn's way to treat with equal brevity the dying, the distinguished and the dead. Indifferent to praise or censure himself, he treats others with the same indifference.

In point of geographical position, the capture of York effected nothing. Nevertheless, it was a handsome coup de main, well conceived, and admirably executed by the gallantry of the troops.—It crippled the enemy's resources, and considerably multiplied the military stores of the captors.

The fall of Fort George, the Bulwark of Upper Canada—May 27, 1813.

General Lewis commanded the army on the Niagara frontier, till about the 5th of May, when general Dearborn arrived with the troops from York. The fleet was immediately dispatched to Sackett's Harbor and returned the 21st, with Chandler's brigade. The juncture of these troops gave us an effective force of about 4000 men. Every preparation was accordingly pushed for the grand descent. The indisposition of gen. Dearborn, somewhat delayed, but did not cripple these exertions. On a sick bed he gave directions for every thing. The quarter master general (Swartwout) answered all requisitions, and more than one hundred boats were in readiness. The army lay on the lake at 4 mile creek, east of the mouth of the Niagara. Here it was afterwards embarked.

Col. Porter, an old officer of experience commanded the whole of the artillery.—Assisted by captain Totten, an engineer of great merit, the most judicious arrangements were made for battering the enemy's works. The river (700 yards wide at this place) forms a bend round Fort George, which gave us every advantage in erecting batteries on our side. Additional guns were thrown up all along our shore. By the 24th, a prodigious battering train had been mounted, and on the following evening, a premature cannonade was brought on, occasioned by the enemy's firing on some boats passing down the river. With intervals, this fire lasted till the morning of the 27th, when every combustible in Fort George, had been fired and consumed; and the picquets shot away in many places so as to render the work itself untenable against an assailing force. The guns were however, not dismounted.

Never was the superiority of a force so completely demonstrated. Col. Porter,

who commanded; captain Totten, the engineer; Major Armstrong, at fort Niagara; captain Archer, and lieutenant Gates, at batteries a little above Fort George; besides other artists, greatly distinguished themselves. Maj. Armstrong fired one block house and capt. Archer another. We lost not a man in the cannonade.

The troops embarked on board of the boats on the morning of the 27th. Com. Chauncey was to have furnished oarsmen from the fleet; but he finally retained his seamen intending to land with them and take a part in the action.

Col. Scott, the adjutant general, was selected to command the advanced guard composed of about 500 chosen troops.—Lieutenant colonel McFeely and major Forsythe were of this corps. This division embarked at half past 3 o'clock, followed at intervals of 20, 40 and 60 minutes, by Boyd's, Winder's and Chandler's brigades. The point chosen for the descent was about one and a half miles from Fort George, which stands on the river above Newark.

When the advance guard were within 2 miles of the shore, an order was given for the whole to lie upon their oars; to give time for three small vessels of the fleet to take post near the shore. These having silenced a one gun battery which otherwise would have annoyed the troops in landing; gen. Dearborn on board the Madison, gave the signal to make the shore. The enemy perceiving the point of attack, had collected his whole force (about 1200) at that place, and now lay concealed in a ravine about 20 paces from the lake bank. At the distance of musket shot the enemy commenced a tremendous discharge of musketry upon the advance guard, which was returned with great effect on both sides. Nevertheless being favored, near the shore, by a bank of six or eight feet in elevation, which formed an admirable parapet, col. Scott landed his men in good order, when the action raged with the greatest violence for 30 minutes, the last 10 of which the right of Boyd's brigade came up in support of the advance, and handsomely participated in the action. The advanced guard now charged the enemy, who fled in every direction. Colonel Swift having pursued the retreat a considerable distance, halted, till joined by col. Miller's regiment (from Boyd's brigade) when the pursuit was continued five miles up the river and many prisoners made. At this place the remainder of Boyd's brigade came up with the advance when the whole were recalled.

As colonels Scott and Miller marched round Fort George in pursuit of the enemy, it was perceived that the garrison was in the act of abandoning the fort.—The former immediately detached two companies and advanced rapidly to the gateway. When near to the fort the magazine blew up with a tremendous explosion. Fortunately nobody was hurt.—Just at this instant some prisoners taken as they ran out of the fort, informed that other magazines were fired and soon expected to explode. Col. Scott instantly broke into the fort, caused the matches to be extinguished, and with his own hands took the British flag flying in the hurry of their flight. From the public papers, it would appear that this flag too, like that taken at York, has been presented to the navy department by the hands of a naval officer.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the troops engaged on this day. The 6th regiment, commanded by lieutenant colonel Miller, the 15th by major King, and the 16th by colonel Pearce, all of Boyd's brigade; as well as the brigadier himself, behaved with great gallantry.—But it was the light troops composing the advance guard, under col. Scott, which singly, landed under the fire, and sustained for twenty four minutes the contest against double its numbers. The other officers of this corps—lieut. col. McFeely, major Forsythe, captains Biddle, Stockton, Hindman, Mills, Nicholas, and Roach, and lieu. Roscoe, who commanded a company, behaved with the greatest gallantry and good conduct. Captain Hindman is said to have been the first on the enemy's shore.

Colonel Porter, who had been so successfully employed in battering the enemy's works, landed with some pieces of light artillery on the right of Boyd's brigade, and was soon in a situation to act against the enemy. Lieut. Hobart, one of his officers, a gallant young man, was killed in the action. Lieut. Riddle, the same mentioned in the attack upon York, was again, on this occasion, actively employed with the advanced guard.

Of colonel Scott's command, between 60 and 70 were killed and wounded. Of Boyd's brigade about 25—major King (wounded) was of this brigade. The other corps were not engaged.—More than 100 of the enemy were buried on the

field of battle & near three hundred taken prisoners, half of them wounded. The enemy immediately evacuated the whole frontier from Fort George to Fort Erie inclusive; abandoned their artillery and military stores; immense quantities of which fell into the hands of the captors. Why the pursuing columns under Scott and Miller were recalled, instead of sending forward the whole army; and why an enemy, so totally beaten, was permitted to escape, will form the subject of a future communication, in which I shall also give you an account of the operations of the army subsequent to the 27th May.

A CAMP MEETING will be held in Frederick county, on the land of John Campbell, about 11 miles from Charlestown—to commence on the 18th of August next. And whereas the congregation has been invited upon at several camp meetings by persons coming to sell spirituous liquors, cider, beer, cakes, melons, &c. to the great injury of the meeting, and the feelings of those who superintend, and as this practice will not comply with the nature and design of the meeting, or the worship of the Supreme Being, it is hoped no person will come and interrupt them in that way, as nothing of the kind will be admitted on the ground—and the managers have permission from the owners to remove all such persons from the ground adjoining.

A HINT. THOSE indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. Ending it necessary to close my former business, I hope that those indebted will come forward immediately, and settle the same. Necessary to comply with this notice, and it is hoped persons will attend to it. M. WILSON, Sen. Charlestown, July 21.

CAUTION. THE subscriber having sustained considerable injury from the licentiousness of persons throwing down his fences, and passing through his inclosures, and otherwise trespassing on his farm, hereby cautions all persons against such practices in future, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders to the utmost extent of the law. BENJA. BELLER. Mills Grove, July 22.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. WILL be sold to the highest bidder for cash, before the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, on Saturday the 4th of September next, two Tracts of Land adjoining each other, lying in the County of Jefferson, on the head of Bullock's, or much the same, as may be sufficient to secure a debt due from Richard Llewellyn to John Hoye and Elias B. Caldwell—said Tract of Land having been conveyed to the undersigned and George Johnson by the said Richard and his wife for the purpose of securing the payment of said debt. THOMAS GRIGGS, Junr. July 22, 1813.

MONEY FOUND. THE Subscriber found a Bank Note in his Shop on Saturday the 24th inst. which the owner can have again by describing and paying for this advertisement. SAMUEL YOUNG. Charlestown, July 22.

NEW GOODS. WORTHINGTON, COOK & Co. HAVE just received, and are now opening at their store in Shepherds-town, an elegant assortment of Fashionable Goods; which they will sell as cheap as any other goods, of the same quality, can be sold for this side of the Blue Ridge.

ALSO, Bags and Bagging, and a general supply of Groceries, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as the present times will admit of. Shepherds-town, May 21, 1813.

STRAY HORSE. STRAYED from the subscriber on the night of the 5th of June last, a bright Grey Horse between fourteen and fifteen hands high, blind of the near eye. Whoever takes up said horse and gives me information so that I get him again, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home. MICHAEL STUNDER. Buckles-Town, July 22, 1813.

FASHIONABLE BONNETS, Of fine quality, and most fashionable shapes and sizes, JUST RECEIVED AND NOW FOR SALE, TOGETHER WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW FANCY ARTICLES, AND OTHER VALUABLE Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. Pure Lemon Acid, for Punch, &c. ALSO—New Fish—Susquehanna Herrings, Shad and Pickled Salmon.

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF Home-made Linens, Twilled Bags, and Long nice Flax, Soal, Upper and Harness Leather, Calf, Hog, & Sheep Skins, &c. &c. P. S. Cash given for all kinds of Hides and Skins. Shepherds-Town, July 15. BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be offered for sale, on the 10th of the 8th month next (August) if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the residue of the estate of John M. Lewis, Dec'd. (late of Frederick County) consisting of Horses, a number of mch and dry Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c.—Household and Kitchen furniture, of various descriptions, Hay and Grain of different kinds, Farming Utensils of all sorts. Also, the valuable tract of land, called John M. Lewis' tract, near the house, and also a large portion of good watered, and also some meadow, orchard, &c. all in good order. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, at the Mansion House, on the farm, and immediate possession given to the purchaser. WILLIAM TYLER, Executor. JOHN WRIGHT, Decent. 7th month 20th, 1813.

NEW FANCY STORE. THE undersigned fall upon this expedient to inform the public that they have now opened, and ready for sale, at their Store (corner to the Globe Tavern) in Shepherds-Town, A large and elegant Assortment of MERCHANDISE, CONSISTING IN PART OF Supper and common cloths, Elegant Silk Bonnets, Casimires, Bedford and Trimmings, Prince's Coris, Silk & Straw Bonnets, Stockings, Manchester, Gingham, Calicoes and English and India Nankeens, Ladies' Long & Short Keens, Marcellis Quiltings, Men's Silk and Leather White Jeans and Gords, Together with a variety of Plaid, Stripes, Counterpane, Towelings and Table Cloths, Muslins and Spun Cottons assorted, White, Black, Drab, Yellow, Green, & Willed & Figured Cambricks, Figured, Striped, Seaded, Knotted & Lenus Muslins, Cambricks, Loug Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, and Kenting for Handkerchiefs, White, Black, Pink, Green, Orange, and Lead Coloured, with a variety of other fancifully figured silk for dresses and bonnets, Cambrick and Cotton Dimities, French, Italian and Canton Crapes, Blue and White Parasols and figured Gauzes.

The foregoing comprises but a very limited proportion of the present stock on hand; the whole of which has been purchased with the greatest care and attention, as well as on the best possible terms, and will be sold at reduced prices. JAMES BROWN, & Co. June 25, 1813.

MRS. ANN FRAME HAS JUST RECEIVED from Baltimore a fresh supply of MICHAEL LEER & Co's FAMILY MEDICINES, so justly celebrated in all parts of the United States for twelve years past. Mr. Lee's Ambillious Pills for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infalible Ague and Fever Drops, Lee's Worm Destroying itozenges, Lee's Rich Ointment, warranted to cure by case application, (Gonorrhoea) Lee's Blood Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and irruptions, Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye Water, Lee's Tooth-ache Drops, Lee's Hamack Lip-Salve, Lee's Corn Restorer, Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of head-aches, Lee's Tooth Powder, Where ails may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing a great variety of cases of cures. June 4.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. I WILL sell at a fair price, eighty three acres of cleared land, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Yates and Thomas Hommon, Esquires, and containing acres of wood land, adjoining Messrs. J. M. Evans and Russen—the cleared land is under good fencing, and the wood land lays level, and will be time when the sums of hereof are paid. These acres have since been crowded with temporary success; that success has been again reversed; and we have the assertion, that if the British cabinet had not rejected the mediation before they learn the news of the battles of Lutzen & Bautzen, a negotiation will be entered upon with the courtiers. It was under the impression of this temporary success, that the London treasury journals anticipated the rejection of the mediation as certain. But they, too, if it be not too late, will also change their notes.

Not only has this subject been misrepresented in the manner we have stated above, but it has asserted that Mr. Daschkoff had made an informal offer of the mediation to the British cabinet with the president before the close of the last session of Congress, which offer was then declined. This having been alluded to in the House of Representatives, by the Standing Committee, Secretary. P. MADRABUKE, Secretary. July 8, 1813.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

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TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued, until arrears are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication.—Subscribers will receive a deduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

POLITICAL.

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION ONCE MORE! Our readers will recollect that we quoted, a day or two ago, some remarks of Mr. Grundy respecting the time at which the overture of Russia to mediation was first made. In reply to those remarks, Mr. Goldsborough made some remarks, purporting that Mr. G's explanation did not refute the statement, made in secret session by his colleague (Mr. Haynes) viz. that the mediation had been suggested to the president in person by Mr. Daschkoff, and by him had been ungraciously received, some weeks prior to the official communication of it. To those observations Mr. Grundy replied, in substance, that "in addition to the remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) he was authorized to declare, that no conversation of the kind, heretofore mentioned by a gentleman from Maryland, Mr. Hanson, had ever taken place between Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian minister, and the president of the United States, either six weeks before the adjournment of the last Congress, or at any other time. He would state farther, that no conversation, either formal or informal, on the subject of the Russian mediation, was ever held by the Russian minister with the president of the U. S. or with the secretary of state, until after his note on the 26th of February, requesting a conference. The reason he gave for this, was, that Mr. Daschkoff did not receive his authority to tender the mediation until the 25th or 26th of February. In October 1812, the first intimation of the emperor to interpose his mediation between the United States and Great Britain, was communicated to our minister at St. Petersburg. A similar communication was made about the same time to Lord Cathcart, the British minister at St. Petersburg. It is to be presumed that the American and British ministers were equally apprised of the communication as early as possible this information to their respective governments. Mr. Adams's first communication on this subject was received by the American government on the 26th of February. The same vessel brought to Mr. Daschkoff his instructions to offer the mediation of the emperor of Russia. At what period the information transmitted by Lord Cathcart arrived in England is not known; probably, however, much sooner than the same information was received by the American government. In a letter received from Mr. Adams since the 26th of February, he states that Lord Cathcart, on receiving the communication of Lord Cathcart, had declared his belief that the Russian mediation was not to be accepted by the American government. It is very possible that this information might have been transmitted to this country through British merchants, and the mere opinion of Lord Cathcart, considered conclusive as to the disposition of the American government. Mr. E. concluded by saying he had no objection to state in explicit terms, that he was authorized to say that no conversation of the character alluded to had taken place between Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian minister of the U. S. either six weeks before the rising of Congress, or at any other time. The mediation was intended at the time and in the manner stated by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) in no other manner, and it appears from all the circumstances that the charge of an indisposition on the part of government to accept the mediation, cannot be supported. The party leaders and themselves so confront Mr. Grundy at every turn, and we almost wonder at their boldness in attempting such flights. This statement by Mr. Grundy only was wanting completely to dissipate all the mist which have attempted to throw over the conduct of the executive in relation to the mediation of Russia. Nat. Intell.

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Legislative business of the session of Congress which has just terminated, has been conducted with more assiduity and zeal, perhaps, and with more celerity and effect certainly, than at any previous session which has fallen within our observation. The object for which Congress was convened at this Extra Session, was generally understood to be, to provide a system of war taxes, calculated to defray the interest of the Public Debt now existing, and which may be created during the war. To this object, then, they bent their principal attention. It has been deliberately and speedily accomplished; and the session was not protracted a moment after the several bills on this subject were perfected. There was considerable difference of opinion, even among the majority, on the proper objects of taxation; but these differences were not permitted to interfere with the public interest, or frustrate the measures it required; and those who could not obtain such a variation or modification of the system as they wished, gave their support to that system which was proposed by the committee of Ways and Means, rather than defeat the measures necessary to support the credit of the government. The laws on this subject, therefore, notwithstanding the opposition (habitual on all occasions) of those who have clamored most about the necessity of taxes, were passed by commanding majorities.—These several laws, besides containing the general provisions for the assessment and collection of direct and internal taxes, and for establishing the office of Commissioner of the Revenue, embrace the following provisions, viz. to lay duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise; on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors; on sales at auction of merchandise and of ships and vessels; on sugar refined within the United States; on bank notes and certain negotiable paper; and on importation of salt. These laws to continue in force during the present war, and until one year after its termination. Besides these several laws, in number ten, providing a system of direct and internal taxation, a law was passed authorizing a loan of \$7,500,000, a part of which is to be appropriated to the service of the present year, for expenses (of militia principally) not before calculated on, and the remainder for the service of the first quarter of the next year, which it is supposed could not be provided for in time at the next session of Congress. These are all the measures taken for raising a revenue, or providing the Ways and Means for the support of government. Besides the passage of these laws, however, Congress adopted many provisions for encouraging the prosecution of the war, and to render it, both offensively and defensively, more efficient. Of this

character, we may pronounce the acts which were passed, to authorise the raising a corps of sea fencibles; to authorise the purchase and sinking of hulks for the further defence of the ports and harbors of the United States; to authorise the building of barges to protect our bays and rivers; to continue in force the several acts authorising the employment of mounted rangers on the frontiers, and to explain and amend those acts; to prolong the term of enlistment of five regiments of the twelve months' men authorised by the act of the last session, to five years or during the war; to amend the act establishing the ordnance department; to regulate the allowance of forage to the officers of the army, &c. Besides these military and naval preparations and regulations, two acts were passed, the first of them unanimously in both Houses, which, having an important bearing on our military operations, we also class under this head. We speak of the act to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain, and for militia disabled in the service of the United States; and the act making compensation for waggon and teams captured and destroyed by the enemy at Detroit. The first of these acts assures to the militia-man who is called out under his country's banners, that if he is disabled his government will secure him from want, and that, if he falls, his country will take his family under its guardian care; the last assures compensation to the citizen for his property destroyed in the public service.

It had become notorious, and the fact was established by the woeful experience of many who had engaged in and suffered by it, that Privateering on the ocean, that mode of warfare which we believe more than any other, harrasses the enemy by distressing his commerce, had languished and had almost ceased from the want of encouragement from the government, the absence of which together with the obstructions thrown in the way by those opposed to the success of their country's arms, had discouraged and smothered that enterprising spirit, under the impulse of which, on the declaration of the war, privateering so vigorously commenced. Congress took this subject into their mature consideration; and, during the session, passed several laws, having for their object to release the claims of the United States to certain British property captured by private armed vessels; to reduce the duties on prize goods captured by private armed vessels; to allow a bounty of 25 dollars for every prisoner captured and brought in by them; to extend the act allowing pensions to the wounded in action on board private armed vessels, to such as shall be accidentally wounded during the cruise. Under these salutary provisions, it is hoped and believed a new spring will be given to enterprise, and that the ocean will again swarm with our hardy and adventurous seamen, who have already signalized themselves in every sea by their bravery and skill whenever they have encountered an enemy.

The only law passed of a general commercial nature, is one very important in its effects on the present state of our commerce, and which had become necessary to prevent our trade from becoming wholly subservient to the interests of the enemy; we mean the act prohibiting the use of British licences. This will put an end, we trust, to the disgraceful intercourse carried on with the enemy under this guise at least; though we fear that a neutral character is as easily purchased as a British licence, and that many of our vessels will assume the former which cannot now take the latter. Still, much will have been done to remedy an evil, which could only have been cured by a general embargo.

The proposed amendment to the naturalization law, which has been for two or three sessions bandied about between the two Houses of Congress, has at length passed, in an imperfect shape, we believe, but the only form in which it could meet the views of a majority of both Houses, and in such a form, too, as will materially amend and improve the existing provisions on that head. In consequence of the first session of the Thirteenth Congress having been held in anticipation of the period, prescribed by the Constitution as that on which the first session of each Congress shall be held, unless otherwise directed by law, it be-

came necessary to provide by law on what day Congress should again assemble.

A law was accordingly passed fixing the next meeting of Congress for the first Monday in December, the day on which Congress would have assembled, had no law passed authorising an Extra Session. The above statement comprises all the laws of a public nature which were passed during the session. Several other measures of importance were proposed, and received their quietus in one or the other branch of the Legislature, among which was a general Embargo, the fate of which is too recent to require any particular remarks from us. The subject, besides, is pretty well understood by the People at large, who are quite as competent as ourselves to judge of its expediency. Our intention was merely to offer a general statement of all the measures of a general nature which passed the Congress; and all the laws of that description, we believe, are comprised in the above recapitulation. Nat. Intell.

BATTLE OF BEAVER DAM.

On Wednesday night last, major Chapin, arrived in this village, having (together with his company) escaped from the enemy on Monday preceding. The major has given us the following narration of the action at the Beaver Dam, &c. which we now lay before the public:—

On the 23d of June last, a party of the regular troops, consisting of 500 infantry and 20 light dragoons, under the command of lieut. col. C. G. Berstler, together with 44 mounted riflemen, composed of militia from the country, under major Chapin, were detached from the American encampment at Fort George, for the purpose of cutting off the supplies of the enemy, and breaking up small encampments they were forming thro' the country. On the 24th, about 9 miles west of Queenstown, they were attacked by a body of above five hundred Indians and nearly 100 regulars, who lay concealed in the woods near the road they were passing. The attack commenced on the dragoons who were placed in the rear. The infantry was soon brought into a position to return the enemy's fire to advantage, and succeeded in driving them some distance into the woods. In a short time the Indians having taken a circuitous route, appeared in front, and opened a fire upon the mounted riflemen, who were stationed there. Here they met with so warm a reception, that they were compelled a second time to retreat in much haste. After this every exertion was made to draw the Indians from the woods to the opposite ground, but without much effect. The few who were bold enough to venture, were handled so roughly that they soon returned to their lurking places. In the mean while the enemy were receiving considerable reinforcements, which at length gave them great superiority. A retreat for a short distance was ordered, and effected, with very little loss.

The Indians soon made their appearance upon our right and left and the regulars and some militia in front, our troops were formed into close columns for the purpose of opening for themselves a way through the enemy with their bayonets. At this juncture, a British officer rode up and demanded the surrender of the American party. The demand was made, he said to prevent the effusion of blood. He asserted upon his honor, and declared in the most solemn manner, that the British regular force was double that of the American, and that the Indians were 700 in number.—Lt. col. Berstler, under a belief of these facts, and thinking it impracticable to get off the wounded, whom he was unwilling to abandon to the mercy of the savages, and deeming it extremely uncertain whether a retreat could be effected, thought proper to agree to terms of capitulation, which were at length signed by himself on the one part, and Lt. col. Bishop on the other. By these it was stipulated that the wounded should be taken good care of; the officers permitted to retain their side arms; private property to be respected and the militia to be paroled and permitted to return home immediately. The articles of capitulation were no sooner signed than they were violated.—The Indians immediately commenced their depredations and plun-