

war ; invaded Canada ; could not take it ; and got a peace,—by which they lost their former privileges. How ludicrous now appears the following rhapsody of an American government. editor :—" Canada must be conquered, or we shall stand disgraced in the eyes of the world. It is a rod held over our heads ;' a fortress which haughtily frowns upon our country, and from which are disseminated throughout the land, the seed of disaffection, sedition, and treason. The national safety and honor and glory are lost, if we do not win this splendid prize." There are some Americans, however, who will find consolation in the concluding words of Mr. Thomson's book. " The operations of the American armies," says he, " were, at the commencement of the war, not quite so successful. Defeat, disgrace, and disaster, in many instances, followed their movements ; but the struggle was eventually closed by a succession of achievements, which reflected the highest degree of lustre upon the American name, and ranked the United States among the first and most independent nations of the earth." As the reader has already had detailed to him the " succession of achievements," by which the United States have acquired so high renown, it is unnecessary for us to comment upon this climax of American gasconade.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

District general order.

District head-quarters,
Kingston, 25th November, 1813.

THE major-general commanding, and president, having received from major-general Vincent *a* report of the very gallant and patriotic conduct of lieutenant-colonel Bostwick, and an association of 45 officers and men of the militia of the county of Norfolk, in capturing and destroying a band of traitors, who, in violation of their allegiance, and of every principle of honor and honesty, had leagued themselves with the enemies of their country, to plunder and make prisoners the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants of the province, major-general De Rottenburg requests that colonel Bostwick, and every individual of the association, will accept his best thanks for their zeal and loyalty in planning, and gallantry in carrying into execution, this most useful and public spirited enterprise.

The major-general and president hopes, that so striking an instance of the beneficial effects, of unanimity and exertion in the cause of their country, will not fail of producing a due effect on the militia of this province. He calls upon them to observe how quickly the energetic conduct of 45 individuals has succeeded in freeing the inhabitants of an extensive district from a numerous and well armed banditti, who would soon have left them neither liberty nor property. He reminds them that, if so much can be effected by so small a number, what may not be expected from the unanimous exertions of the whole population, guided and assisted by a spirit of subordination, and aided by his majesty's troops, against an *enemy* who comes *for* no other purpose than to enslave, plunder, and destroy.

By order,
N. MOORSOM,
lieutenant A. D. A. G.

No. 2.

From colonel Murray to major-general Vincent.

SIR,

Fort-George, Dec. 12, 1813.

Having obtained information that the enemy had determined on driving the country between Fort-George and the advance, and was carrying off the loyal part of the inhabitants, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, I deemed it my duty to make a rapid and forced march towards him with the light troops under my command, which not only frustrated his designs, but compelled him to evacuate Fort-George, by precipitately crossing the river, and abandoning the whole of the Niagara frontier. On learning our approach, he laid the town of Newark in ashes, passed over his cannon and stores, but failed in an attempt to destroy the fortifications, which are evidently so much strengthened whilst in his possession, as might have enabled general M'Clure (the commanding officer) to have maintained a regular siege; but such was the apparent panic, that he left the whole of his tents standing.

I trust the indefatigable exertions of this handful of men have rendered an essential service to the country, by rescuing from a merciless enemy the inhabitants of an extensive and highly cultivated tract of land, stored with cattle, grain, and provisions, of every description; and it must be an exultation to them to find themselves delivered from the oppression of a lawless banditti, composed of the disaffected of the country, organised under the direct influence of the American government, who carried terror and dismay into every family.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. MURRAY, colonel,

To major-general Vincent, &c.

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No. 3.

From the same to lieutenant-general Drummond.

SIR,

Fort-Niagara, Dec. 19, 1813.

In obedience to your honor's commands, directing me to attack Fort-Niagara, with the advance of the army of the right, I resolved upon attempting a surprise. The embarkation commenced on the 18th, at night, and the whole of the troops were landed three miles from the fort early on the following morning, in the following order of attack:—Advanced guard one subaltern and 20 rank and file; grenadiers 100th regiment;

royal artillery, with grenadiers; five companies 100th regiment, under lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, to assault the main gate, and escalate the works adjacent; three companies of the 100th regiment, under captain Martin, to storm the eastern demi-bastion: captain Bailey, with the grenadiers royal Scots, was directed to attack the salient angle of the fortification; and the flank companies of the 41st regiment were ordered to support the principal attack.—Each party was provided with scaling ladders and axes. I have great satisfaction in acquainting your honor, that the fortress was carried by assault in the most resolute and gallant manner, after a short but spirited resistance.

The highly gratifying but difficult duty remains, of endeavouring to do justice to the bravery, intrepidity, and devotion of the 100th regiment to the service of their country, under that gallant officer lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, to whom I feel highly indebted for his cordial assistance. Captain Martin, 100th regiment, who executed the task allotted to him in the most intrepid manner, merits the greatest praise; I have to express my admiration of the valour of the royals, grenadiers, under captain Bailey, whose zeal and gallantry were very conspicuous. The just tribute of my applause is equally due to the flank companies of the 41st regiment, under lieutenant Bullock, who advanced to the attack with great spirit. The royal artillery, under lieutenant Charlton, deserve my particular notice. For captain Elliot, deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general, who conducted one of the columns of attack, and superintended the embarkation, I feel highly obliged. I cannot pass over the brilliant services of lieutenant Dawson and captain Fawcett, 100th, in command of the advance and grenadiers, who gallantly executed the orders entrusted to them, by entirely cutting off two of the enemy's piquets, and surprising the sentries on the glacis and at the gate, by which means the watch-word was obtained, and the entrance into the fort greatly facilitated, to which may be attributed in a great degree our trifling loss. I beg leave to recommend these meritorious officers to your honor's protection. The scientific knowledge of lieutenant Gengruben, royal engineers, in suggesting arrangements previous to the attack, and for securing the fort afterwards, I cannot too highly appreciate. The unwearied exertions of acting quarter-master Pilkington, 100th regiment, in bringing forward the materials requisite for the attack, demand my acknowledgements. Captain Kirby, lieutenants Ball, Scroos, and Hamilton, of the different provincial corps, deserve my thanks. My staff-adjutant, Mr. Brampton, will have the honor of presenting this despatch, and the standard of the American garrison; to his intelligence, valor, and friendly

assistance, not only on this trying occasion, but on many former, I feel most grateful. Our force consisted of about 500 rank and file. Annexed is a return of our casualties, and the enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The ordnance and commissariat stores are so immense, that it is totally out of my power to forward to you a correct statement for some days, but 27 pieces of cannon, of different calibres, are on the works, and upwards of 3000 stand of arms and many rifles in the arsenal. The store-houses are full of clothing and camp equipage of every description.

J. MUMFORD, AY, colonel.

His honor lieutenant-gen. Drummond, &c. &c. &c.

Return of killed and wounded in an assault of Fort-Niagara, at day-break, on the morning of the 19th of December, 1813.

General staff; -1 officer, wounded.

Royal artillery; -1 staff, wounded.

41st foot; -1 rank and file, wounded.

100th foot; -1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Killed-100th foot; —Lieutenant Nowlan.

Wounded;—Col. Murray, commanding, severely (not dangerously).

Royal artillery;—Assistant-surgeon Ogilvie, slightly.

J. HARVEY,

lieut.-col., and deputy-assistant-gen.

Return of the enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, who fell into our hands, in an assault on Fort-Niagara, on the morning of the 19th of December, 1813.

Killed; -65.

Wounded; -1 lieutenant, 1 assistant-surgeon, 12 rank and file.

Prisoners; -1 captain, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 1 commissary, 12 serjeants, 318 rank and file.

J. HARVEY, lieut.-col., and dep.-adjt.-gen.

E. BARNES, adj.-gen. North America.

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No. 4.

From brigadier-general IVI'Clure to the American secretary at war.

SIR,

Head-quarters, Buffaloe,
Dec. 22, 1813.

I regret to be under the necessity of announcing to you the mortifying intelligence of the loss of Fort-Niagara. On the morning of the 19th instant, about four o'clock, the enemy crossed the river at the Five mile Meadows in great force,

consisting of regulars and Indians, who made their way undiscovered to the garrison, which, from the most correct information I can collect, was completely surprised. Our men were nearly all asleep in their tents; the enemy rushed in, and commenced a most horrid slaughter. Such as escaped the fury of the first contest, retired to the old mess-house, where they kept up a destructive fire on the enemy until a want of ammunition compelled them to surrender. Although our force was very inferior, and comparatively small indeed, I am induced to think that the disaster is not attributable to any want of troops, but to gross neglect in the commanding officer of the fort, captain Leonard, in not preparing, hieing ready, and looking out for, the expected attack.

I have not been able to ascertain correctly the number of killed and wounded. About 10 regulars have escaped out of the fort, some badly wounded. Lieutenant Beck, 24th regiment, is killed, and it is said three others.

You will perceive, Sir, by the enclosed general orders, that I apprehended an attack, and made the necessary arrangement to meet it; but have reason to believe, from information received by those who have made their escape, that the commandant did not in any respect comply with those orders.

On the same morning a detachment of militia, under major Bennett, stationed at Lewistown Heights, was attacked by a party of savages; but the major and his little corps, by making a desperate charge, effected their retreat, after being surrounded by several hundreds, with the loss of six or eight, who doubtless were killed; among whom were two sons of captain Jones, Indian interpreter. The villages of Youngstown, Lewistown; Manchester, and the Indian Tuscarora village, were reduced to ashes, and the inoffensive inhabitants who could not escape, were, without regard to age or sex, inhumanly butchered, by savages headed by British officers painted. A British officer, who is taken prisoner, avows that many small children were murdered by their Indians.

Major Mallory, who was stationed at Schlosser, with about 40 Canadian volunteers, advanced to Lewistown Heights, and compelled the advanced guard of the enemy to fall back to the foot of the mountain. The major is a meritorious officer; he fought the enemy two days, and contested every inch of ground to the Tantawanty Creek. In these actions lieutenant Lowe, 8th regiment of the United States army, and eight of the Canadian volunteers, were killed. I had myself, three days previous to the attack on the Niagara, left it with a view of providing for the defence of this place, Black Rock, and the other villages on this frontier.

I came here with the troops, and have called out the militia of Genessee, Niagara, and Chatauqua counties, *en masse*.

This place was then thought to be in imminent danger, as well as the shipping, but I have no doubt is now perfectly secure. Volunteers are coming in great numbers ; they are, however, a species of troops that cannot be expected to continue in the service for a long time. In a few days 1000 detached militia, lately drafted, will be on.

I have the honor to be, &c.

G. M'CLURE, brig.-gen. corn.

Hon. J. Armstrong, secretary at war.

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No. 5.

First American general order.

Head-quarters, Fort-Niagara, December 12, 1813.

Captain Leonard will, as soon as possible, have a proportion of hand-grenades in the different block-houses, and give directions to the officers of the infantry where they should be posted with their men, in case of an attack ; and should they not be able to maintain the out-works, to repair to the block and mess-houses, and have every thing arranged in such a manner as though he expected an immediate attack.

Much is expected from captain Leonard, from his long experience and knowledge of duty ; and the general *feels* confident he will be well supported by captain Lomas, *of* the artillery, as well as the officers of the infantry.

By order of brig.-gen. M'Clure, ,

DONALD FRASER,

lieutenant 15 U. S. inf., and vol. aid de camp.

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•Nc.

From major-general Riall to lieutenant-general Drummond.

Niagara frontier, near Fort-Erie,
Jan. 1, 1814.

Sin,

I have the honor to report to you, that, agreeably to the instructions contained in your letter of the 29th ult., and your general order of that day, to pass the river Niagara, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's force, collected at Black Rock and Buffalo; and earring into execution the other objects therein mentioned, I crossed the river in the following night,

with fOur companies of the king's regiment, and the light company of the 89th, under lieutenant-colonel Ogilvie ; 250 men of the 41st regiment, and the grenadiers of the 100th, under major Friend ; together with about 50 militia volunteers and a body of Indian warriors. The troops completed their landing about 12 o'clock, nearly two miles below Black Rock ; the light infantry of the 89th being in advance, surprised and captured the greater part of a piquet of the enemy, and secured the bridge over the Conguichity Creek, the boards of which had been loosened, and were ready to be carried off had there been time given for it. I immediately established the 41st and 100th grenadiers in position beyond the bridge, for the purpose of perfectly securing its passage : the enemy made some attempts during the night upon this advanced position, but were repulsed with loss.

At day-break I moved forward, the king's regiment and light company of the 89th leading, the 41st and grenadiers of the 100th being in reserve. The enemy had by this time opened a very heavy fire of cannon and musketry on the Royal Scots, under lieutenant-colonel Gordon, who were destined to land above Black Rock, for the purpose of turning his position, while he should be attacked in front by the troops who landed below ; several of the boats having grounded, I am sorry to say this regiment suffered some loss, and was not able to effect its landing in sufficient time to fully accomplish the object intended, though covered by the whole of our field-guns, under captain Bridge, which were placed on the opposite bank of the river.

The king's and 89th, having in the meantime gained the town, commenced a very spirited attack upon the enemy, who were in great force, and very strongly posted. The reserve being arrived on the ground, the whole were shortly engaged. The enemy maintained his position with very considerable obstinacy for some time ; but such was the spirited and determined advance of our troops, that he was at length compelled to give way, was driven through his batteries, in which were a 24-pounder, three 12-pounders, and one 9-pounder, and pursued to the town of Buffalo, about two miles distant; he here sheaved a large body of infantry and cavalry, and attempted to oppose our advance by the fire of a field piece, posted on the height, which commanded the road ; but finding this ineffectual, he fled in all directions, and betaking himself to the woods, further pursuit was useless. He left behind him one 6-pounder brass field-piece, and one iron 18 and one iron 6-pounder, which fell into our hands. I then proceeded to execute the ulterior object of the expedition, and detached captain Robinson, of the king's, with two companies, to destroy the two schooners and sloop,'

(part of the enemy's late squadron,) that were on shore a little below the town, with the stores they had on board, which he effectually completed. The town itself, (the inhabitants having previously left it,) and the whole of the public stores, contain in considerable quantities of cloathing, spirits, and flour, which I had not the means of conveying away, were then set on fire, and totally consumed ; as was also the village of Black Rock, on the evening it was evacuated. In obedience to your further instructions, I have directed lieutenant-colonel Gordon to **Mae** down the river to Fort-Niagara, with a party of the 19th light dragoons, under major Lisle, a detachment of the royal Scots, and the 89th light company, and destroy the remaining cover of the enemy upon his frontier, which he has reported to have been effectually done. From every account I have been able to collect, the enemy's force opposed to us was not less than from 2000 to 2500 men ; their loss in killed and wounded, I should imagine from 3 to 400; but from the nature of the country, being mostly covered with wood, it is difficult to ascertain it precisely ; the same reason will account for our not having been able to make a greater number of prisoners than 130.

I have great satisfaction in stating to you the good conduct of the whop of the regular troops and volunteer militia ; but I must particularly mention the steadiness and bravery of the king's regiment, and 89th light infantry. They were most gallantly led to the attack by lieutenant-colonel Ogilvie, of the king's, who, I am sorry to say, received a severe wound, which will for a time deprive the service of a very brave and intelligent officer. After lieutenant-colonel Ogilvie was wounded, the command of the regiment devolved on captain Robinson, who, by a very judicious movement to his right, with the three battalion companies, made a considerable impression on the left of the enemy's position. I have every reason to be satisfied with lieutenant-colonel Gordon, in the command of the royal Scots. and have much to regret, that the accidental grounding of his boats deprived me of the full benefit of his services ; and I have also to mention my approbation of the conduct of major Frend, commanding the 41st, as well as. that of captain Fawcett, of the 100th, grenadiers, who. was unfortunately wounded. Captain Mitten, of the 89th, and captain Brunter, of the king's light infantry companies, conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner. Lieutenant-colonel Elliott, in this, as well as on other occasions, is entitled to my highest commendations, for his zeal and activity as superintendant of the Indian department ; and I am happy to add, that, through his exertions. and that of his officers, no act of cruelty, as far as I could learn, was committed by the Indians towards any of their prisoners.

I cannot close this report without mentioning, in terms of the warmest praise, the good conduct of my aide-de-camp, captain Holland, from whom I received the most able assistance throughout the whole of these operations. **Nor can I omit mentioning my obligations to you for acceding to the request of your aide-de-camp, captain Jervoise, to accompany me. He was extremely active and zealous, and rendered me very essential service. I enclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, and of the ordnance captured at Black Rock and Buffalo.**

P. MALL, major-general.

Lieutenant-general Drummond, commanding
the forces, Upper Canada.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops of the right division, under the command of major-general Rial, in the attack on Black Rock and Buffalo, on the-30th of December, 1813.

Scots; — 13 rank and file.

Xing's regiment ; — 7 rank and file, 141

41st foot ; -2 rank and file.

89th light infantry ; — 3 rank and file.

Volunteer ; — 3 rank and file.

Indian warriors ; — 3 rank and file.

Wounded—royal Scots ; -3 serjeants, 29 rank and file.

King's regiment ; -2 officers, 14 rank and file.

41st foot ; -5 rank and file.

89th foot ; (*light infantry*) ; -5 rank and file.

150th /hot ; (*grenadiers*) ; -1 officer, 4 rank and file.

Volunteer militia ; — 1 officer, 5 rank and file.

Indian warriors ; -3 rank and file.

Missing—royal Scots ; -6 rank and file.

41st foot ; — 3 rank and file.

Names of officers wounded.

King's regiment ;—*Lieutenant-colonel* Ogilvie, severely; (not dangerously ;) lieutenant Young, slightly.

100th foot ; (*grenadiers*) ;—*Capt.* Fawcett, severely ; not dangerously.

Volunteer militia 5—*Captain* Serous, slightly.

J. HARVEY,

Lieut.-colonel, and deputy-adjutant-general.

Return of ordnance captured at Black Rock and Buffalo, on the 30th of December, 1813.

One brass 6-pounder field-piece, with carriage, complete ; one iron 24-pounder, one iron 18-pounder, one iron 12-pounder, one 9-pounder, one iron 6-pounder.

C. BRIDGE, captain, R. A.

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No. 7.

Extract of a letter from major-general Hall to governor Tompkins; dated head-quarters, Niagara frontier, Dec. 30th, 1812, 7 o'clock, P. M.

I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., and to add, that this frontier is wholly desolate. The British crossed over, supported by a strong party of Indians, a little before day this morning, near Black Rock; they were met by the militia under my command with spirit; but, overpowered by the numbers and discipline of the enemy, the militia gave way, and fled on every side; every attempt to rally them was ineffectual.

The enemy's purpose was obtained, and the flourishing vil. lage of Buffalo is laid in ruins. The Niagara frontier now lies open and naked to our enemies. Your judgment will direct you what is most proper in this emergency. I am exhausted with fatigue, and must defer particulars till to-morrow. Many valuable lives are lost.

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No. 8.

From rear-admiral Cockburn to admiral tVarren.

His majesty's sloop Fantome, in the Elk River,
20th April, 1813.

Sin,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that, having yesterday gained information of the depot of flour (alluded to in your note to me of the 23d inst.) being, with some military and other stores, situated at a place called French-Town, a considerable distance up the river Elk, I caused his majesty's brigs, Fantome, and Mohawk, and the Dolphin, Racer, and Bightlyer tenders, to be moored, yesterday evening, as far within the entrance of this river as could be prudently effected after dark; and at 11 o'clock last night, the detachment of marines now in the advanced squadron, consisting of about 150 men, under captains Wybourn and Carter, of that corps, with five artillerymen, under first-lieutenant Robertson of the artillery, (who eagerly volunteered his valuable assistance on this occasion,) proceeded in the boats of the squadron, the whole being under the immediate direction of lieutenant G. A. Westpliall, first of the Marlborough, to take and destroy the aforesaid stores: the Highflyer tender, tinder the command of lieutenant T. Lewis, being directed to follow, for the support and protection of the boats, as far and as closely as he might find it practicable.

Being ignorant of the way, the boats were unfortunately led up the Bohemia River, instead of keeping in the Elk; and, it being daylight before this error was rectified, they did not reach the destined place till between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning, which occasioned the enemy to have full warning of their approach, and gave him time to collect his force, and make his arrangements for the defence of his stores and town; for the security of which, a 6-gun battery had lately been erected, and from whence a heavy fire was opened upon our boats the moment they approached within its reach; but the launches, with their carronades, under the orders of lieutenant-Nicholas Alexander, first of the Dragon, pulling resolutely up to the work, keeping up at the same time a constant and well-directed fire on it; and the marines being in the act of disembarking on the right, the Americans judged it prudent to quit their battery, and to retreat precipitately into the country, abandoning to their fate French-Town and its depOts of stores; the whole of the latter, therefore, consisting of much flour, a large quantity of army-cloathing, of saddles, bridles, and other equipments for cavalry, &c. &c., together with various articles of merchandize, were immediately set fire to, and entirely consumed, as were five vessels lying near the place; and the guns of the battery being too heavy to bring away, were disabled as effectually as possible by lieutenant Robertson and his artillerymen; after which, my orders being completely fulfilled, the boats returned down the river without molestation; and I am happy to add, that one seamen, of the Maidstone, wounded in the arm by a grape-shot, is the only casualty we have sustained.

To lieutenant G. A. Westphal!, who has so gallantly conducted, and so ably executed, this service, my highest encomiums and hest acknowledgements are due; and I trust, sir, you will deem him to have also thereby merited your favorable consideration and notice. It is likewise my pleasing duty to acquaint you, that lie speaks in the highest terms of the zeal and good conduct of every officer and man employed with him on this occasion; but particularly of the very great assistance he derived from lieutenant Robertson, of the artillery; lieutenant Alexander, of the Dragon; lieutenant Lewis, of the Bightlyer; and captains Wybourn and Carter of the royal marines.

I have now anchored the above-mentioned brigs and tenders near a farm, on the right bank of this river, where there appears to be a considerable quantity of cattle, which I intend embarking for the use of the fleet under your command; and if I meet with no resistance or impediment in so doing, I shall give the oe ner bills on the victualling-office for the fair value of whatsoever is so taken; but should resistance he made, I shall considea

them as prize of war, which must will meet your approbation; and I purpose taking on board a further supply for the fleet tomorrow, on similar terms, from Specucie Island, which lies a little below Havre-de-Grace, and which I have been informed is also well stocked.

I have the honor to be, &c.

G. COCKBURN, rear-admiral,

'O the right hon. admiral Sir J. B. Warren, bart. K. B. &c.

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NO, 9.

From same to same.

His majesty's ship Maidstone,

Tuesday-night, 3d of May, 1813, at anchor of Turkey Point.

I have the honor to inform you, that, whilst anchoring the brigs and tenders off Specucie Island, agreeably to my intentions notified to you in my official report of the 29th ultimo, No. 10, I observed guns fired, and American colours hoisted, at a battery lately erected at Havre-de-grace, at the entrance of Susque. Isanna River. This, of course, immediately gave to the place an importance which I had not before attached to it, and I therefore determined on attacking it after the completion of our operations at the island; consequently, having sounded in the direction towards it, and found that the shallowness of the water would only admit of its being approached by boats, I directed their assembling under lieutenant Westphall, (first of the Marlborough,) last night at 12 o'clock, alongside the Fan. tome: when our detachments of marines, consisting of about 150 men, (as before,) under captains Wybourn and Carter, with a small party of artillerymen, under lieutenant Robinson, of the artillery, embarked in them; and the whole being under the immediate direction of captain Lawrence, of the Fan. tome, (who, with much zeal and readiness, took upon himself, at my request, the conducting of this service,) proceeded to ward Havre-de-Grace, to take up, under cover of the night, the necessary position for commencing the attack at the dawn of day. The Dolphin and Highflyer tenders, commanded by lieutenants Hutchinson and Lewis, followed for the support of the boats, but the shoalness of the water prevented their getting within six miles of the place. Captain Lawrence, however, baying got up with the boats, and having *very* ably and judiciously placed them during the dark, a warm *fire* was opened on the place at day-light from our launches and rocket-boats, which was smartly returned from the battery for a short time; but

the launches constantly closing with it, and their fire rather increasing than decreasing, that from the battery soon began to slacken; and captain Lawrence observing this, very judiciously directed the landing of the marines on the left; which movement, added to the hot fire they were under, induced the Americans to commence withdrawing from the battery, to take shelter in the town.

Lieutenant G. A. Westphall, who had taken his station in the rocket-boat close to the battery, therefore now judging the moment to be favourable, pulled directly up under the work, and landing with his boat's crew, got immediate possession of it, turned their own guns on them, and thereby soon obliged them to retreat, with their whole force, to the farthest extremity of the town, whither, (the marines having by this time landed,) they were pursued closely; and no longer feeling themselves equal to an open and manly resistance, they commenced a teasing and irritating fire from behind the houses, walls, trees, &c.: from which, I am sorry to say, my gallant first-lieutenant received a shot through his hand whilst leading the pursuing party; he, however, continued to head the advance, with which he soon succeeded in dislodging the whole or the enemy from their lurking-places, and driving them for shelter to the neighbouring woods; and whilst performing which service, he had the satisfaction to overtake, and with his remaining hand to make prisoner and bring in a captain of their militia. We also took an ensign and some armed individuals; but the rest of the force, which had been opposed to us, having penetrated into the woods, I did not judge it prudent to allow of their being further followed with our small numbers; therefore, after setting fire to some of the houses, to cause the proprietors, (who had deserted them, and formed part of the militia who had fled to the woods,) to understand, and feel, what they were liable to bring upon themselves, by building batteries, and acting towards us with so much useless rancour, I embarked in the boats the guns from the battery, and having also taken and destroyed about 130 stand of small arms, I detached a small division of boats up the Susquehanna, to take and destroy whatever they might meet with in it, and proceeded myself with the remaining boats under captain Lawrence, in search of a cannon foundry, which I had gained intelligence of, whilst on shore at Havre-de-Grace, as being situated about three or four miles to the northward, where we found it accordingly; and getting possession of it without difficulty, commenced instantly its destruction, and that of the guns and other materials. We found there, to complete which, occupied us during the remainder of the day, as there were several buildings, and much complicated heavy

machinery, attached to it ; it was known by the name of Cecil, or Principio foundry, and was one of the most valuable works of the kind in America ; the destruction of it, therefore, at this moment, will, I trust, prove of much national importance.

In the margin' I have stated the ordnance taken and disabled by our small division this day, during the whole of which we have been on shore in the centre of the enemy's country, and on his high road between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The boats which I sent up the Susquehanna, returned after destroying five vessels on it, and a large store of flour ; when every thing being completed to my utmost wishes, the whole division re-embarked and returned to the ships, where we arrived at 10 o'clock, after having been 22 hours in constant exertion, without nourishment of any kind ; and, I have much pleasure in being able to add, that, excepting lieutenant Westphall's wound, we have not suffered any casualty whatever.

The judicious dispositions made by captain Lawrence, of the Fantome, during the preceding night, and the able manner in which he conducted the attack of Havre in the morning, added to the gallantry, zeal, and attention, shewn by him during this whole day, most justly entitle him to my highest encomiums and acknowledgements, and will, I trust, ensure to him your approbation ; and I have the pleasure to add, that he speaks in the most favorable manner of the good conduct of all the officers and men employed in the boats under his immediate orders, particularly of lieutenants Alexander and Reed, of the Dragon and Fantome, who each commanded a division ; of lieutenant G. A. Westphall, whose exemplary and gallant conduct it has been necessary for me already to notice in detailing to you the operations of the day. I shall only now add that, from a thorough knowledge of his merits, (he having served many years, with me as first lieutenant,) I always, on similar occasions, expected much from him, but this day he even outstripped those expectations; and though in considerable pain from his wound, he insisted on continuing to assist me to the last moment with his able exertions. I therefore, sir, cannot but entertain a confident hope that his services of to-day, and the wound he has received, added to what he so successfully executed at Frenchtown, (as detailed in my letter to you of the 29th ultimo,) will obtain for him your favorable consideration

* Taken from the *battery* at Havre-de-Grace-6 guns, 12 and 6-pounders.

Disabled, in battery for protection of foundry-5 guns, 24-pounders.

Disabled, ready for sending away from foundry-28 guns, 32-pounders.

Disabled, in boring-house and foundry-8 guns and 4 carronades of different calibres.

Total-51 guns, and 130 stand of small arms.

And notice, and that of my lords commissioners of the admiralty. I should be wanting in justice did I not also mention to you, particularly, the able assistance again afforded me by lieutenant Robertson, of the artillery, who is ever a volunteer where service is to be performed, and always foremost in performing such service, being equally conspicuous for his gallantry and ability ; and he also obliged me by superintending the destruction of the ordnance taken at the foundry. To captains Wyborn and Carter, who commanded the marines, and shewed much skill in the management of them, every praise is likewise due, as are my acknowledgments to lieutenant Lewis, of the Highflyer, who, not being able to bring his vessel near enough to render assistance, came himself with his usual active zeal to offer his personal services. And it is my pleasing duty to have to report to you, in addition, that all the other officers and men seemed to vie with each other in the cheerful and zealous discharge of their duty, and I have, therefore, the satisfaction of recommending their general good conduct, on this occasion, to your notice accordingly. I have the honor to be, &c.

G. COCKBURN, rear-adm.

To the right hon. admiral sir J. B. Warren, bart.
and K.B. &c.

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No. 10.

From same to same.

11.VI.S. Maidstone, off the Sassafras river,
May 6th, 1813.

I have the honor to acquaint you, that understanding Georgetown and Frederickston, situated up the Sassafras river, were places of some trade and importance, and the Sassafras being the only river or place of shelter for vessels at this upper extremity of the Chesapeake, which I had not examined and cleared, I directed, last night, the assembling of the boats along-side the Mohawk, from whence with the marines, as before, under captains Wybourn and Carter, with my friend lieutenant Robertswi, of the artillery, and his small party, they proceeded up this river, being placed by me for this operation, under the immediate directions of captain Byng of the Mohawk.

I intended that they should arrive before the above-mentioned towns by dawn of day, but in this I was frustrated by the intricacy of the river, our total want of local knowledge in it, the darkness of the night, and the great distance the towns lay up it; it, therefore, unavoidably became late in the morning before

we approached them, when, having intercepted a small boat with two of the inhabitants, I directed captain Byng to halt our boats about two miles below the town, and I sent forward the two Americans in their boat to warn their countrymen against acting in the same rash manlier the people of Havre-de-Grace had done ; assuring them, if they did, that

the contrary, if they did not attempt resistance, no injury should be done to them or their towns ; that vessels and public property only would be seized ; that the strictest discipline would be maintained ; and that, whatever provisions or other property of individuals I might require for the use of the squadron, should be instantly paid for in its fullest value. After having allowed sufficient time for this message to be digested, and their resolution taken thereon, I directed the boats to advance, and I am sorry to say, I soon found the more unwise alternative was adopted ; for on our reaching within about a mile of the town, between two projecting elevated points of the river, a most heavy fire of musketry was opened on us from about 400 men, divided and entrenched on the two opposite banks, aided by one long gun. The launches and rocket-boats smartly returned this fire with good effect, and with the other boats and the marines I pushed a-shore immediately above the enemy's position, thereby ensuring the capture of the towns or the bringing him to a *decided* action. He determined, however, not to risk the latter ; for the moment he discerned we had gained the shore, and that the marines had fixed their bayonets, he fled with his whole force to the woods, and was neither seen nor heard of afterwards, though several parties were sent out to ascertain whether he had taken up any new position, or what had become of him. I gave him, however, the mortification of seeing, from where ever he had hid himself, that I was keeping my word with respect to the towns, which (excepting the houses of those who had contented peaceably in them, and had taken no part in the attack made on us) were forthwith destroyed, as were four vessels laying in the river, and some stores of sugar, of lumber, of leather, and of other merchandise. I then directed the re-embarkation of our small force, and we proceeded down the river again, to a town I had observed, situated in a branch of it, about half way up, and here I had the satisfaction to find, that what had passed at Havre, Georgetown, and Fredericks-town, had its effect, and led these people to understand, that they had more to hope for from our generosity, than from erecting batteries, and opposing us by means within their power ; the inhabitants of this place having met me at landing, to say that they had not permitted either guns or militia to be stationed there, and that whilst there I should not meet with any

opposition whatever. I therefore landed with the officers and a small guard only, and having ascertained that there was no public property of any kind, or warlike stores, and having allowed of such articles as we stood in need of being embarked in the boats on payment to the owner of their full value, I again re-embarked, leaving the people of this place well pleased with the wisdom of their determination on their mode of receiving us. I also had a deputation from Charlestown, in the north-east river, to assure me that that place is considered by them at your mercy, and that neither guns nor militia-men shall be suffered there ; and 's I am assured that all the places in the upper part of the Chesapeake have adopted similar resolutions, and that there is now neither public property, vessels, nor warlike stores remaining in this neighbourhood, I propose returning to you with the light squadron to-morrow morning.

I am sorry to say the hot fire we were under this morning cost us five men wounded, one only, however, severely ; and have much satisfaction in being able to bear testimony to you of the zeal, gallantry, and good conduct of the different officers and men serving in this division. To captain Byng, of the Mohawk, who conducted the various arrangements, on this Occasion, with equal skill and bravery, every possible praise is most justly due, as well as to captains Wybourn and Carter, lieutenant Robertson, of the artillery, and lieutenant Lewis, of the high flyer ; lieutenant Alexander, of the Dragon, the senior officer under captain Byng, in command of the boats, deserves also that I should particularly notice him to you for his steadiness, correctness, and the great ability with which he always executes whatever service is entrusted to him ; and I must beg permission of seizing this opportunity of stating to you how much I have been indebted, since on this service, to captain Burdett, of this ship, who was good enough to receive me on board the Maidstone when I found it impracticable to advance higher in the Marlborough, and has invariably accompanied me on every occasion whilst directing these various operations, and rendered me always the most able, prompt, and efficacious assistance.

I have the honor to be, &c.

G. COCKBURN, rear-adm.

To the right hon. admiral sir J. D. Warren, Bart. K.B. &c.

No. 11.

From lieutenant Crierie to captain Travis.

Sir, His majesty's ship Narcissus, .1 one 13, 1813.

Your gallant and desperate attempt to defend your vessel 'against more than double your number, on the night of the

12th instant, excited such admiration on the part of your opponents, as I have seldom witnessed, and induced me to return you the sword you had so nobly used, in testimony of mine. Our poor fellows have severely suffered, occasioned chiefly, **if** not solely, by the precaution you had taken to prevent surprise; in short, I am at a loss which to admire most, the previous engagement on board the Surveyor, or the determined manner by which her deck was disputed, inch by inch.

I am, sir, with much respect, &c.

Capt. S. Travis, S. cutter, Surveyor. JOHN CHERIE.

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No. 12.

From *commodore Cassia to the American secretary of the navy.*

(*I.ErrEn. I.*)

Silt, Navy yard, Gosport, June 21, 1813.

On Saturday, at 11 P. M. captain Tarbell moved with the flotilla under his command, consisting of 15 gun-boats, in two divisions, lieutenant John M. Gardner 1st division, and licute. slant Robert Henley the Rd, manned from the frigate, and 50 musketeers, ordered from Craney island by general Taylor, and proceeded down the river ; but adverse winds and squalls prevented his approaching the enemy until Sunday morning at four, when the flotilla commenced a heavy galling fire on a frigate, at about three quarters of a mile distance, lying well up the roads, two other frigates lying in sight. At half past four, a breeze sprung up from E.N.E. which enabled the two frigates to get under way—one a razeer or very heavy ship, and the other a frigate—and to come nearer into action. The boats, in consequence of their approach, hauled off, though keeping up a well directed fire on the razeer and the other ship, which gave us several broadsides. The frigate first engaged, supposed to be the Junon, was certainly severely handled—had the calm continued one half hour, that frigate must have fallen into our hands, or been destroyed. She must, have slipped her mooring so as to drop nearer the razeer, who had all sail set, coming up to her with the other frigate. The action continued one hour and a half with three ships. Shortly after the action, the razeer got alongside of the ship, and had her upon a deep careen in a little time, with a number of boats and stages round her. I am satisfied considerable damage was done to her, for she was silenced, some time, until the razeer. opened her fire, w hen she

commenced again. Our loss is very trifling. Mr. Allison, master's mate, on board 139, was killed early in the action, by an 18-pound ball, which passed through him and lodged in the mast. No. 154 had a shot between wind and water. No. 67 had her franklin shot away, and several of them had. eofne of their sweeps and their stancheons shot away—but two men slightly injured from the sweeps. On the flood tide several ships of the line and frigates came into the roads, and we did expect au attack last night. There are now in the roads 13 ships of the line and frigates, one brig and several tenders.

I cannot say too much for the officers and crews on this occasion ; for every man appeared to go into action with so much cheerfulness, apparently to do their duty, resolved to conquer. I had a better opportunity of discovering their actions than any one else, being in my boat the whole of the action.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Bon. W. Jones, &c.

JOHN GASSIN.

(LETTER II.)

Navy yard, Gosport, June 23, 1813.

Sin,

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 20th the enemy got under way, in all 13 sail, and dropped up to the mouth of James' river, one ship bearing a flag at the mizen. At 5 P.M. they were discovered making great preparation with troops for landing, having a number of boats for the purpose. Finding Craney island rather weakly manned, captain Tarbell directed lieutenants Neal, Shubrick, and Sanders, with 100 seamen, on shore, at 11 P.M. to a small battery on the N.W. side of the island.

Tuesday 22d, at dawn, the enemy were discovered landing round the point of Nansemond river ; at 8 A.M. the barges attempted to land in front of the island, out of reach of the shot from the gun-boats, when lieutenants Neal, Shubrick, and Sanders with the sailors, and lieutenant Breckenbridge with the marines of the Constellation, 150 in number, opened the fire, which was so well directed, that the enemy were glad to get off, after sinking three of their largest boats. One of then's, called the Centepede, admiral Warren's boat, 50 feet in length, carried 75 men, the greater part of whom were lost by her sinking. Twenty soldiers and sailors were saved, and the boat hauled up.

The officers of the Constellation fired their 18-pounder more like riflemen than artillerists. I never saw such shooting, and seriously believe they saved the island.

have the honor to be, &c.

Bon. W. Jones, &c.

JOHN CASSIS.

The number of the enemy engaged in the attack was nearly'

3000.

No. 13:

From admiral Warren to Mr. Croker.

SIR,

San Domingo, Hampton-roads,
Chesapeake, *June 24, 1813.*

I request you will inform their lordships, that, from the information received of the enemy's fortifying Craney Island, and it being 'necessary to obtain possession of that place, to enable the light ships and vessels to proceed up the narrow channel' towards Norfolk, to transport the troops over on that side for them to attack the new fort and lines, in the rear of which the Constellation frigate was anchored, I directed the troops under sir Sydney Beckwith to be landed upon the continent within the nearest point to that place, and a reinforcement of seamen and marines from the ships ; but upon approaching the island, from the extreme shoalness of the water on the sea side, and the difficulty of getting across from the land, as well as the island itself being fortified with a number of guns and men from the frigate and militia, and flanked by 15 gun-boats, I considered, in consequence of the representation of the officer commanding the troops, of the difficulty of their passing over from the land, that the persevering in the attempt would cost more men than the number with us would permit, as the other forts must have been stormed before the frigate and dock-yard could have been destroyed ; I therefore ordered the troops to be re-embarked.

I am happy to say, the loss in the above affair (returns of which are enclosed) has not been considerable, and only two boats sunk.

I have to regret, that captain Hanshett, of his majesty's ship Diadem, who volunteered his services, and led the division of boats with great gallantry, was severely wounded by a ball in the thigh.

The officers and men behaved with much bravery, and if it had been possible to have got at the enemy, I am persuaded would have soon gained the place.

J. W. Croker, esq.

I have the honor to be, &c.

B. WARR

A return of officers, seamen, and marines, belonging to his majesty's ships, killed, wounded, and missing, in the attack on Craney island, June 22d.

Killed ;—None.

Wounded ;—1 officer and 7 seamen.

Missing ;—10 seamen.

Name of the officer wounded.

Captain Hanliett, of his majesty's ship Diadem, severely, but not dangerously.

J. B. WARREN.

A return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and rank and file, in the affair with the enemy near Craney island, June 22d.

1st battalion royal marines and rocket artillery ;—1 rank and file wounded.

2d battalion royal marines ;—2 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 4 rank file, wounded ; 7 rank and file, missing.

102d regiment ;—1 serjeant, killed ; 1 serjeant, wounded.

Ward 2d company Canadian chasseurs ;—1 lieutenant, wounded ; 2 terjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file, missing.

Total—3 killed ; 8 wounded ; 52 missing.

SYDNEY BECKWITH, quarter-master.gen.

No. 14.

From same to same.

San Domingo, Hampton-roads, Chesapeake,
June 27th, 1813.

SIR,

I request you will inform their lordships, that the enemy having a post at Hampton, defended by a considerable corps, commanding the communication between the upper part of the country and Norfolk ; I considered it advisable, and with a view to cut off their resources, to direct it to be attacked by the troops composing the flying corps attached to this squadron ; and having instructed rear-admiral Cockburn to conduct the naval part of the expedition, and placed captain Pechell with the Mohawk sloop and launches, as a covering force, under his orders, the troops were disembarked with the greatest zeal and

Sir Sydney Beckwith commanding the troops, having most ably attacked and defeated the enemy's force, and took their gum, colours, and camp, I refer their lordships to the quarter-master-general's report, (which is enclosed,) and that will explain the gallantry and behavior of the several officers and men employed upon this occasion, and I trust will entitle them to the favor of his royal highness the prince regent, and the lord's commissioners of the Admiralty.

Sir Sydney Beckwith, having reported to me that the defences of the town were entirely destroyed, and the enemy completely dispersed in the neighbourhood, I ordered the troops to be re-embarked, which was performed with the utmost good order by the several officers of the squadron under the orders of rear-admiral Cockburn.

I have the honor to be,
JOHN BORLASE, WARREN.

John Wilson Croker, esq.

No. 15.

From quarter-master-general sir Sydney Beckwith to admiral Warren.

His majesty's ship San Domingo, Hampton-roads,
SIR, June 28, 1813.

I have the honor to report to you, that in compliance with your orders to attack the enemy *in* town and camp at Hampton, the troops under my command were put into light sailing vessels and boats, during the night of the 25th instant, and by the excellent arrangements of rear-admiral Cockburn, who was pleased in person to superintend the advance under lieutenant. colonel Napier, consisting of the 102d regiment, two companies of Canadian Chasseurs, three companies of marines from the squadron, with two 6-pounders from the marine artillery, were landed half an hour before day-light the next morning, about two miles to the westward of the town, and the royal marine battalions, under lieutenant-colonel Williams, were brought on shore so expeditiously that the column was speedily enabled to move forward.

With a view to turn the enemy's position, our march was directed towards the great road, leading from the country into the rear of the town. Whilst the troops moved off in this direction, rear-admiral Cockburn, to engage the enemy's attention, ordered the armed launches and rocket-boats to commence a fire upon their batteries ; this succeeded so completely, that the head of our advanced guard had cleared a wood, and were already on the enemy's flank before our approach was perceived. They then moved from their camp to their position in rear of the town, and here they were vigorously attacked by lieutenant-colonel Napier, and the advance ; unable to stand which, they continued their march to the rear of the town, when a detachment, under lieutenant. colonel Williams, conducted by captain Powell, a ^{assistant} quarter-master-general, pushed through the town, and forced their way across a bridge of planks into the enemy's encampment, of which, and the batteries, immediate possession was gained. In the mean time some artillerymen stormed and took the enemy's remaining field-pieces.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a return of ordnance taken. Lieutenant-colonel Williams will have the honor of delivering to you a stand of colours of the 68th regiment, James city light infantry, and one of the 1st battalion 85th regiment. The exact numbers of the enemy it is difficult to ascertain.

• From the woody country, and the strength of their positions, our troops have sustained some loss ; that of the enemy was very considerable. every exertion was made to collect the wounded Americans, who were attended by a surgeon of their own, and by the British surgeons, who performed amputations on such as required it, and afforded every assistance in their power. The dead bodies of such • *as* could be collected were also carefully buried .

I beg leave on this occasion to express the obligations I owe to lieutenant-colonel Napier, and lieutenant-colonel Williams, for their kind and able assistance ; **to** major, Malcolm and captain Smith, and all the officers and men, whose zeal and spirited conduct entitle them to my best acknowledgements.

I have the honor to be; &c.

SYDNEY BECKWITH, Q. M. G.

Return of ordnance stores taken in Hampton, on the 25th of June, 1813.

Four **12-pounder** guns on travelling carriages, three 6-pounder guns on travelling carriages, with timbers and a proportion of ammunition, for each of the above calibres.

Three covered waggons and their horses.

T. A. PARKE, captain,
and senior officer R. M. artillery.

A return of the killed, wounded, and missing, at Hampton, the 26th of June, 1813..

Royal marine artillery ; — 1 rank and file, killed ; 4 rank and file, wounded.

Ships' 3 companies of royal marines rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

1st and 2d Canadian ehauseurs rank and file, killed; 13 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file, missing.,

1st battalion royal marines ; — 1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

2d battalion royal marines; — 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, wounded ; 3 rank and file missing.

Total-5 killed; 33 wounded ; 10 missing.

SYDNEY BECKWITH, Q. M. G. , -

Admiral Sir J. B. Warien,
&c. &c. &c. '

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No. 16.

From colonel Butler to general Harrison..

DEA, 14 SIR.

By liedtenant Shannon, **of** the •7111 regiment United States' infantry, I have the honor of informing you, that a detachment of the troops under my command, led by captain Holmes,

of the 24th United States' infantry, have obtained a signal victory over the enemy.

The affair took place on the 4th instant, about 100 miles from this place, on the river de French. Our force consisted of no more than 160 rangers and mounted infantry. The enemy, from their own acknowledgement, had about 240. The fine light company of the royal Scots is totally destroyed; they led the attack most gallantly, and their commander fell within ten paces of our front line. The light company of the 89th has also suffered severely; one officer of that company fell, one is a prisoner, and another is said to be badly wounded.

In killed, wounded, and prisoners, the enemy lost about 80, whilst on our part there were but four killed, and four wounded. This great disparity in the loss on each side, is to be attributed to the very judicious position occupied by captain Holmes, who compelled the enemy to attack him at great disadvantage. This even more gallantly merits the laurel.

Captain Holmes has just returned, and will furnish a detailed account of the expedition, which shall immediately be transmitted to you. **Very respectfully,**

your most obedient servant,

H. BUTLER,

Major-general Harrison. lieutenant-col. commandant Detroit.

.Enemy's forces, as stated by the prisoners.	
Royal Scots,	101
89th regiment,	45
Militia,	50
Indians,	40 to 60

236

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No. 17.

Miiittles of a council of war held at Champlain the 29th of March, 1814.

Present—Brigadier-general Macomb, brigadier-general Bii sell, brigadier-general Smith, colonel Atkinson, colonel Miller, colonel Cummings, major Pitts, major Totten.

Major-general Wilkinson states to the council, that, from the best information he can collect. the enemy has assembled at the Isle aux Noix and La Colic Mill 2500 men, composed of about 2000 regular troops and 500 militia, of whom, after leaving a garrison of 200 men at Isle aux Noix, 1800 regulars and 500 militia may be brought into action. The corps of the United States, now at this place, consists of 3999 combatants,

including 100 cavalry, and 304 artillerists, with 11 pieces of artillery. The objects of the enemy are unknown, and the two corps are separated nine miles. Under these circumstances the major-general submits the following questions for the consideration and opinion of the council.

First—Shall we attack the enemy? and in such case do the council approve the order of march and battle hereunto annexed, with the general order of the day

Second—When and by what route shall the attack be made, on the plan of the intermediate country hereunto annexed?

Third—Shall a single attack be made with our force combined; or shall two attacks be made; or shall we feint on the right by the shore of the Sorel, or to the left by Odell's mill, to favor the main attack?

The general will be happy to adopt any advantageous change which *may* be proposed by the council, or be governed by their opinions.

The council is of opinion, that the light troops should cover a reconnoissance towards La Colic Mill; and, if it is found practicable, the position should be attacked, and the enemy's works destroyed; that the whole army move to support the light troops; that the order of battle is approved, and the manner and mode of attack must be left entirely with the commanding general. **ALEX. MACOMB,**

TH. A. SMITH,

D. BISSELL,

R. PURDY,

JAMES MILLER,

T. H. PITTS,

II. ATKINSON,

JOSEPH G. TOTTEN.

Under existing circumstances any opinion s is, that we go as far as La Colic Mill, designated in the map, to meet the enemy there, and destroy their block-house and the mill in which they are quartered. **M. SMITH, col. 29th inf.**

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No. 18.

American general order of the 29th of March.

Head-quarters, Champlain, 29th March, 1814.

The army will enter Canada to-morrow to meet the enemy, who has approached in force to the vicinity of the national line of demarkation; the arms and ammunition are therefore to be critically examined, and the men completed to 60 rounds. The commanding officers of corps and companies will be held responsible for the exact fulfilment of this essential order. The

troops to be completed to four days' cooked provisions, exclusive of the present ; and it is recommended to the gentlemen commission to make same provision. No baggage will be taken forward, excepting the bedding of the officers. Let every officer, and every man, take the resolution to return victorious, or not at all : for, with double the force of the enemy, this army must not give ground.

Brigadier-general Macomb having joined with his command, the formation of the troops must necessarily be modified. They are therefore to be formed into three brigades ; the first, under general Macomb, consisting of his present command, with the addition of colonel M. Smith's consolidated regiment ; second and third, under the command of brigadier-general Smith and Bissell, consisting of the troops already consigned to them. The order of march and battle will be furnished the brigadier-generals, and commanding officers of regiments, by the adjutant-general.

The transport permit will be immediately returned for, and distributed by, regiments.

On the march, when approaching the enemy, or during an action, the men are to be profoundly silent, and will resolutely execute the commands they may receive from the officers. In every movement which may be made, the ranks are to be unbroken, and there must be no running forward or shouting. An officer will be posted on the right of each platoon, and a tried serjeant will form a supernumerary rank, and will instantly put to death any man who goes back. This formation is to take place by regiments and brigades, in the course of the day, when the officers are to be posted.

Let every one perfectly understand his place ; and let all bear in mind what they owe to their own honor and to a beloved country, contending for its rights, and its very independence as a nation.

The officers must be careful that the men do not throw away their ammunition : one deliberate shot being worth half a dozen hurried ones ; and they are to give to the troops the example of courage in every exigency which may happen.

In battle, there must be no contest for rank or station, but every corps must march promptly and directly to the spot, which it may be directed to occupy. The troops will be under arms at reveillee to-morrow morning, and still be ready to march at a moment's warning. All orders from the adjutant and inspector-general's department ; from captain Rees, assistant-deputy-quarter-master-general ; and major Lush and captain Nourse, extra aides de camp to general Wilkinson, will be respected as coming from the commanding general himself.

Signed, by order, W. CUMMINGS, adjutant-gen.

No. 19.

15. Front lieutenant-colonel Williams to sir G. Prevost.

Si It, La Cole. March 13, 1814.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that I have just received from major Hancock, of the 13th regiment, commanding at the black-house on La Colle river, a report, stating that the outposts on the roads from Burtonville and La Colle mill, leading from Odell-town, were attacked at an early hour yesterday morning by the enemy in great force, collected from Plattshurg and Burlington, under the command of major-general Wilkinson. The attack on the Burtonville road was soon over, when the enemy shewed themselves on the road from the mill that leads direct to Odell-town, where they drew in a piquet stationed in advance of La Colic, about a mile and a half distant ; and soon after the enemy established a battery of three guns (12 pounders) in the wood. With this artillery they began to fire on the mill, when major Hancock, hearing of the arrival of the flank companies of the 13th regiment at the black-house, ordered an attack on the guns ; which, however, was not successful, from the wood being so thick and so filled with men. Soon after, another opportunity presented itself, when the Canadian grenadier company, and a company of the voltigeurs, attempted the guns ; but the very great superiority of the enemy's numbers, hid in the woods, prevented their taking them.'

I have to regret the loss of many brave and good soldiers in these two attacks, and am particularly sorry to lose the service, for a short time, of captain Ellard, of the 13th regiment, from being wounded, while gallantly leading his company. The enemy withdrew their artillery towards night-fall, and retired, towards morning, from the mill, taking the road to Odell-town.

Major Hancock speaks in high terms of obligation to captain Ritter, of the frontier light infantry, who, from his knowledge of the country, was of great benefit. The marine detachment, under lieutenants Caldwell and Barton, the Canadian grenadier company, and the company of voltigeurs, as well as all the troops employed: the major expresses himself in high terms of praise for their conduct, so honorable to the service.

Major Hancock feels exceedingly indebted to captain Pring, R. N. 'for his ready and prompt assistance, in mooring up the sloop and gunboats from Isle au Noix, to the entrance of the La Colle river, the fire from which was so destructive.

Lieutenants Caswick and Hicks, of the royal navy, were most actively zealous in forwarding two guns from the boats, and getting them up to the mill.

To major Handcock the greatest praise is due, for his most gallant defence of the mill against such superior numbers; and I earnestly trust it will meet the approbation of his excellency the commander in chief of the forces. I have the honor to transmit a list of the killed and wounded of the British: that of the enemy, from all accounts I can collect from the inhabitants, must have been far greater.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
lieut.-col. 13th regiment,
commanding at St. John's.

List of killed, wounded, and missing, in action at La Code mill, on the 30th of March, 1814.

13th *grenadiers*:—II rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 31 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

13th *light infantry* :-1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

13th, *captain Blake's company* :-1 rank and file, killed.

Canadian grenadiers:—1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

Canadian volt/gears :-1 rank and file, wounded.

Total-11 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 43 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file, missing.

Officers wounded.

¹³ *thregiment*:—*Captain* Mud; ensign Whitford, slightly.

Note-1 Indian warrior killed, 1 wounded.

R. B. HANDCOCK, major.

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No. 20.

From lieutenant-general Drummond to Sir George Prevost.

H. M. S. Prince Regent, Lake Ontario,
Stu, off Oswego, May 7, 1814.

I am happy to have to announce to your excellency the complete success of the expedition against Oswego. The troops mentioned in my despatch of the 3d instant; viz. six companies of De Watteville's regiment, under lieutenant-colonel Fischer, the light company of the Glengarry light infantry, under captain M'Millan, and the whole of the second battalion royal marines, under lieutenant-colonel Malcolm, *having* been embarked with a detachment of the royal artillery,

under captain Cruttenden, with two field-pieces, a detachment of the rocket company under lieutenant Stevens, and a detachment of sappers and miners under lieutenant Gosset, of the royal engineers, on the evening of the 3d instant, I proceeded on board the Prince Regent at day-light on the 4th, and the squadron immediately sailed; the wind being variable, we did not arrive off Oswego until noon the following day. The ships lay-to within long gun-shot of the battery, and the gun-boats under captain Collier were sent close in, for the purpose of inducing the enemy to shew his fire, and particularly the number and position of his guns. This service was performed in the most gallant manner, the boats taking a position within point-blank shot of the fort, which returned the fire from four guns, one of them heavy. The enemy did not appear to have any guns mounted on the town-side of the river.

Baying sufficiently reconnoitred the place, arrangements were made for its attack, which it was designed should take place at eight o'clock that evening; but at sun-set a very heavy squall blowing directly on the shore, obliged the squadron to get under weigh, and prevented our return until next morning; when the following disposition was made of the troops and squadron by commodore sir J. Yeo and myself. The Princess Charlotte, Wolfe, K and Royal George, to engage the batteries, as close as the depth of water would admit of their approaching the shore; the Sir Sidney Smith schooner, to scour the town, and keep in check a large body of militia, who might attempt to pass over into the fort; the Moira§ and Melville briggs, to tow the boats with the troops, and then cover their landing, by scouring the woods on the low point towards the foot of the hill, by which it was intended to advance to the assault of the fort.

Captain O'Connor had the direction of the boats and gun-boats destined to land the troops, which consisted of the flank companies of De Watteville's regiment, the company of the Glengarry light infantry, and the second battalion of the royal marines, being all that could be landed at one embarkation. The four battalion companies of the regiment of De Watteville, and the detachment of artillery remaining in reserve on board the Princess Charlotte and Sir Sidney Smith schooner.

As soon as every thing was ready, the ships opened their fire, and the boats pushed for the point of disembarkation, in the most itgular order. The landing was effected under a heavy fire from the fort, as well as from a considerable body of the *enemy*, drawn up on the brow of the hill and in the woods. The immediate command of the troops was entrusted to Bente-

• Montreal. + Niagara. Magnet. f) Charwell. I Star.

nant-colonel Fischer, of the regiment of De Watteville, of whose gallant, cool, and judicious conduct, as well as of the distinguished bravery, steadiness, and discipline of every officer and soldier composing this small force, I was a witness, having, with commodore sir James Yeo, the deputy-adjutant-general, and the officers of my staff, landed with the troops.

I refer your excellency to lieutenant-colonel Fischer's letter enclosed, for an account of the operations. The place was gained in ten minutes from the moment the troops advanced. The fort being every where almost open, the whole of the garrison, consisting of the third battalion of artillery, about 400 strong, and some hundred militia, effected their escape, with the exception of about 60 men, half of them severely wounded.

I enclose a return of our loss, amongst which I have to regret that of captain Haltaway, of the royal marines. Your excellency will lament to observe in the list the name of that gallant, judicious, and excellent officer, captain Mulcaster, of the royal navy, who landed at the head of 520 volunteer seamen from the fleet, and received a severe and dangerous wound, when within a few yards of the guns, which he was advancing to storm, which I fear will deprive the squadron of his valuable assistance for some time at least.

In noticing the co-operation of the naval branch of the service, I have the highest satisfaction in assuring your excellency, that I have throughout this, as well as on every other occasion, experienced the most zealous, cordial, and able support from sir James Yeo. It will be for him to do justice to the merits of those under his command; but I may nevertheless be permitted to observe, that nothing could exceed the coolness and gallantry in action, or the unwearied exertions on shore, of the captains, officers, and crews of the whole squadron.

I enclose a memorandum of the captured articles that have been brought away, in which your excellency will perceive with satisfaction seven heavy guns, that were intended for the enemy's new ship. Three 32 pounders were sunk by the enemy in the river, as well as a large quantity of cordage, and other naval stores. The loss to them, therefore, has been very great; and I am sanguine in believing that by this blow, they have been deprived of the means of completing the armament, and particularly the equipment, of the large man of war, an object of the greatest importance.

Every object of the expedition having been effected, and the captured stores embarked, the troops returned in the most perfect order on board their respective ships, at four o'clock this morning, when the squadron immediately sailed. The barracks in the town, as well as those in the fort, having been previously burnt, together with the platforms, bridge, &c,

and the works in every other respect dismantled and destroyed, as far as was practicable.

I cannot close this despatch without offering to your excellency's notice the admirable and judicious manner in which lieutenant-colonel Fischer formed the troops, and led them to the attack; the cool and gallant conduct of lieutenant-colonel Malcolm, at the head of the second battalion royal marines; the intrepidity of captain De Hersey, of the regiment De Watteville, who commanded the advance; the zeal and energy of lieutenant-colonel Pearson, inspecting field-officer, who, with major Smelt, of the 103d regiment, had obtained a passage on board the squadron to Niagara, and volunteered their services on the occasion; the gallantry of captain MCMillan, of the Glengarry light infantry, who covered the left flank of the troops in the advance; and the activity and judgment of captain Cruttenden, royal artillery; brevet-major De Courten, of the regiment De Watteville; lieutenant Stevens, of the rocket company; lieutenant Gosset, royal engineers; each in their respective situations.

Lieutenant-colonel Malcolm has reported in high terms the conduct of lieutenant Lawrie, of the royal marines, who was at the head of the first men who entered the fort; and I had an opportunity of witnessing the bravery of lieutenant Hewett, of that corps, who climbed the flag-staff, and pulled down the American ensign which was nailed to it. To lieutenant-colonel Harvey, deputy-adjutant-general, my warmest approbation is most justly due, for his unremitting zeal and useful assistance. The services of this intelligent and experienced officer have been so frequently brought under your excellency's observation before, that it would be superfluous my making any comment on the high estimation in which I hold his valuable exertions.

Captain Jervois, my aide de camp, and lieutenant-colonel Hagermane, my provincial aide de camp, the only officers of my personal staff who accompanied me, rendered me every assistance.

Captain Jervois, who will deliver to your excellency, with this despatch, the American flag taken at Oswego, is fully able to afford every further information you may require; and I avail myself of the present opportunity strongly to recommend this officer to the favorable consideration of his royal highness the commander in chief.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GORDON DRUMMOND.

No. 21.

From lieutenant-colonel Fischer to lieutenant-colonel Harvey.

H. M.S. Prince Regent, off Oswego,
Lake Ontario, May 7.

SIR,

It is with heartfelt satisfaction that I have the honor to report to you, for the information of lieutenant-general Drummond, commanding, that the troops placed under my orders for the purpose of storming the fort at Oswego, have completely succeeded in this service.

It will be superfluous for me to enter into any details of the operations, as the lieutenant-general has personally witnessed the conduct of the whole party; and the grateful task only remains to point out for his approbation, the distinguished bravery and discipline of the troops.

The second battalion of royal marines formed their column *in* the most regular manner, and, by their steady and rapid advance, carried the fort in a very short time. In fact, nothing could surpass the gallantry of that battalion, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Malcolm; to whose cool and deliberate conduct our success is greatly to be attributed.

The lieutenant-colonel reported to me, in high terms, the conduct of lieutenant James Laurie, who was at the head of the first men who entered the fort. The two flank companies of De Watteville's, under captain De Hersey, behaved with spirit, though labouring with more difficulties during their formation, on account of the badness of the landing place, and the more direct opposition of the enemy. The company of Glengarry light infantry, under captain M'Millan, behaved in an equally distinguished manner, by clearing the wood, and driving the enemy into the fort. I beg leave to make my personal acknowledgements to staff-adjutant Greig, and lieutenant and adjutant Mermet, of De Watteville's, for their zeal and attention to me during the day's service. Nor can I forbear to mention the regular behavior of the whole of the troops during their stay on shore, and the most perfect order in which the re-embarkation of the troops has been executed, and every service performed.

I enclose herewith the return of killed and wounded, as sent to me by the different corps.

I have the honor to be, &c.

V. FISCHER,

lieut.-col. De Watteville's regiment.

Lieut.-col. Harvey,
deputy-adjutant-general,

Return of killed and wounded of the troops in action with the enemy at Oswego, on the 6th of May, 1814.

2d bait. royal marines; —1 captain, 2 serjeants, 4 rank and file, killed.

De Watteville's regiment; —1 drummer, 7 rank and file, killed.

'al battalion royal marines;—1 serjeant, 32 rank and file, wounded.

De Watteville's regiment;—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded.

Gleagarty feneibles;—9 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 15 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 58 rank and file, wounded.

Officers killed.

2d battalion royal marines;—Captain William Holtaway.

Officers wounded.

De Watteville's regiment;—*Captain* Lendergrew, severely; lieutenant Victor May, dangerously (since dead).

J. HARVEY,

lieut.-col. dep.-adj.-gen.

Return of the killed and wounded of the royal navy at Oswego, May 6.
3 seamen, killed; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 master, 7 seamen, wounded.

Total—3 killed; 11 wounded.

Officers wounded.

Captain Mulcaster, dangerously; captain Popham, lieutenant Griffia,, severely; Mr. Richardson, master, arm amputated.

J. LAWRIE, sec.

No. 22.

His majesty's brig Magnet, (late Sir Sidney smith,)
Off Oswego, U. S. May 7.

Return of ordnance and ordnance-stores, taken and destroyed at Oswego, Lake-Ontario, the 6th May, 1814, by his majesty's troops under the command of lieut.-gen. Drummond.

Taken;—3 32-pounder iron guns, 4 24-pounder iron guns, 1 12-pounder iron gun, 1 6-pounder iron gun.—Total 9.

Destroyed;—1 heavy 12-pounder, 1 heavy 6-pounder.—Total 2.

Shot; — 81 42-pounder, round; 32 32-pounder, round; 36 42-pounder, canister; 42 32-pounder, canister; 30 24-pounder, canister; 12 42-pounder, grape; 48 32-pounder, grape; 18 24-pounder, grape.

Eight barrels of gunpowder, and all the shot of small caliber in the fort, and stores, thrown into the river.

EDWARD CRUTTENDEN, captain,
commanding royal artillery.

E. BAY NES, adjutant-general.

Memorandum of provisions stores. &c. captured.

One thousand and forty-five barrels of flour, pork, potatoes, salt, tallow, &c. &c. 70 coils of rope and cordage; tar, blocks, (large and small) 2 small schooners, with several boats, and other smaller craft.

NOAH FREER, mil. Sec.

No. 23.

From sir James L no to Mr. Croker.

SIR,

My letter of the 15th April last will have informed their lordships. that his majesty's ships, Prince Regent and Princess Charlotte, were launched on the preceding day. I now have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for their lordships' information, that the squadron, by the unremitting exertions of the officers and men under my command, were ready on the 3d instant, when it was determined by lieutenant-general Drummond and myself, that an immediate attack should be made on the forts and town of Oswego : which, in point of position, is the most formidable I have seen in Upper Canada ; and where the enemy had, by river navigation, collected from the interior several heavy guns, and naval stores for the ships, and large depots of provisions for their army.

At noon, on the 5th, we got off the port, and acre on the point of landing, when a heavy gale from the N. W. obliged me to gain an offing. On the morning of the 6th, every thing being ready, 140 troops, 200 seamen, armed with pikes, under captain Mulcaster, and 400 marines, were put into the boats. The Montreal and Niagara took their stations a-breast, and within a quarter of a mile of the fort ; the Magnet, opposite the town ; and the Star and Cherwell, to cover the landing, which was effected under a most heavy fire of round, grape, and musketry, kept up with great spirit. Our men having to ascend a very steep and long bill, were consequently exposed to a destructive fire. Their gallantry overcoming every difficulty, they soon gained the summit of the hill ; and, throwing themselves into the fosse, mounted the ramparts on all sides, vying with each other who should be foremost. Lieutenant Laurie, my secretary, was the first who gained the ramparts; and lieutenant Hewitt climbed the flag-staff under a heavy fire, and in the most gallant style struck the American colours, which had been nailed to the mast. My gallant and much-esteemed friend, captain Mulcaster, led the seamen to the assault with his accustomed bravery ; but, I lament to say, he received a dangerous wound in the act of entering the fort, which I apprehend will, for a considerable time, deprive me of his valuable service. Mr. Scott, any first-lieutenant, who was next in command, nobly led them on, and soon gained the ramparts. Captain O'Connor, of the Prince Regent, to whom I entrusted the landing of the troops, displayed great ability and cool judgment, the boats being under a heavy fire from all points.

Captain Popham, of the Montreal, anchored his ship in a most gallant style, sustaining the whole fire until we gained the shore. She was set on fire three times by red hot shot, and much cut up in her hull, masts, and rigging; captain Popham received a severe wound in his right hand, and speaks in high terms of Mr. Richardson, the master, who, from a severe wound in the left arm, was obliged to undergo amputation at the shoulder-joint.

Captain Stansbury, of the Niagara ; captain Dobbs, of the Charwell ; captain Anthony, of the Star ; and captain Collier, in the Magnet, behaved much to my satisfaction. The second batealion of royal marines excited the admiration of all ; they were led by the gallant colonel Malcolm, and suffered severely. Captain Rollaway, doing duty in the Princess Charlotte, gallantly fell at the head of his company. Having landed with the seamen and marines, I had great pleasure in witnessing, not only the zeal and prompt attention of the officers to my orders, but also the intrepid bravery of the men, whose good and temperate conduct under circumstances of great temptation, (being a whole night in the town, employed loading the captured vessels, with ordnance, naval stores, and provisions,) most justly claim my high approbation and acknowledgment. And I here beg leave to recommend to their lordships' notice the service of all ; of my first-lieutenant, Mr. Scott ; and of my aide de camp, acting lieutenant Yeo, to whom I beg leave to refer their lordships for information ; nor should the meritorious exertions of acting lieutenant Griffin, severely wounded in the arm, or Mr. Brown, both of whom were attached to the storming party, be omitted. It is a great source of satisfaction to me to acquaint their lordships, that I have on this, and in all other occasions, received from lieutenant Drummond that support and attention, which never fail in securing perfect cordiality between the two services.

I herewith transmit a list of the killed and wounded, and of the ordnance, naval stores, and provisions, captured and destroyed, by the combined attack on the 6th instant.

I have the honor to he, &c.

JAMES LUCAS YEO,

Commodore and commander in chief.

J. W. Croker, esq. &c.

A list of officers and seamen, of his majesty's fleet on Lake-Ontario, killed and wounded at Oswego on the 6th May, 1814.

Three seamen, killed ; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 master, 7 seamen, wounded.

Total-3 killed, 11 wounded.

A statement of ordnance, and naval stores and provisions, brought off and destroyed, in a combined attack of the sea and land forces on the town and fort of Oswego, on the 6th may, 1814.

Ordnance stores brought off;—Three long 32-pounder guns; four long 24-pounders.

A quantity of various kinds of Ordnance stores.

Naval stores and provisions; 3 schooners ; 800 barrels of flour, 500 barrels of pork, 600 barrels of salt, 500 barrels of bread.

A quantity of large rope.

Destroyed ;—Three long 24-pounder guns, one long 12-pounder gun, two long 6-pounder guns.

One schooner, and all barracks and other public buildings.

J. L. YEO,

Commodore and commander in chief.

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No. 24.

American general order.

Head quarters, Sackett'S Harbor,
May 12, 1814.

Major-general Brown has the satisfaction to announce to the forces under his command, that the detachments stationed at Oswego, under the immediate orders of lieutenant-colonel Mitchell, of the third artillery, by their gallant and highly military conduct, in sustaining the fire of the whole British fleet of this lake for nearly two days, and contending with the vastly superior numbers of the enemy on the land, as long as the interest of the country, or the honor of their profession, required; and then, effecting their retreat in good order, in the face of this superior force of the enterprising and accomplished foe, to the depot of naval stores, which it became their duty to defend, have established for themselves a name in arms, worthy of the gallant nation in whose cause they fight, and highly honorable to the army. Lieutenant-colonel Mitchell had, in all, less than 300 men ; and the force of the enemy, by land and water, exceeded 3000. R. JONES, assist..adjt..gen.

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No. 25.

American general order.

Adjutant-general's office, left division,
July 2, 1814.

Major-general Brown has the satisfaction to announce to the troops of his division on this frontier, that he is authorized by

the orders of his government to put them in motion against the enemy. The first and second brigades, with the corps of artillery, will cross the strait before them this night, or as early to-morrow as possible. The necessary instructions have been given to the brigadiers, and by them to the commanding officers of regiments and corps.

Upon entering Canada, the laws of war will govern; men found in arms, or otherwise engaged in the service of the enemy, will be treated as enemies ; those behaving peaceably, and following their private occupations, will be treated as friends. Private property, in all cases, will be held sacred ; public property, whenever found, will be seized and disposed of by the commanding general. Our utmost protection will be given to all who actually join, or who evince a desire, to join us.

Plundering is prohibited. The major-general does not apprehend any difficulty on this account, with the regular army and volunteers, who press to the standard of their country to avenge her wrongs, and to gain a name in arms. Profligate men, who follow the army for plunder, must not expect that they will escape the vengeance of the gallant spirits who are struggling to exalt the national character. Any plunderer shall be punished with death who may be found violating this order.

By order of the major-general.

C. K. GARDNER, adjt.-gen.

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No. 26.

From major general Riall to lieutenant-gen. sir G. Drummond.

SIR,

Chippeway, July 6.

I have the honor to inform you, that the enemy effected a landing on the morning of the 3d instant at the ferry, opposite Black Rock, having driven in the piquet of the garrison of Fort-Erie. I was made acquainted with the circumstance about eight in the morning, and gave orders for the immediate advance to Chippeway of five companies of the royal Scots, under lieutenant-colonel Gordon, to reinforce the garrison of that place. Lieutenant-colonel Pearson had moved forward from thence with the light companies of the 100th, some militia, and a few Indians, to reconnoitre their position and numbers ; he found them posted on the ridge parallel with the river, near the ferry, and in strong force. I received instructions from major Buck, that they had also landed a considerable force above Fort-Erie. In consequence of the king's regiment, which I had every reason to expect the day before from York,

not having arrived, I was prevented from making an attack that night.

The following morning, the 4th, a body of their troops were reported to be advancing by the river ; I moved to reconnoitre, and found them to be in considerable force, with cavalry and artillery, and a large body of riflemen. Lieutenant-colonel Pearson was in advance during this reconnoissance with the light company of the royal Scots, and the flank company of the 100th, and a few of the 19th light dragoons, four of whom, and eight horses, were wounded in a skirmish with the enemy's riflemen.

Having been joined by the king's regiment on the morning of the 5th, I made my dispositions for attack at four o'clock in the afternoon. The light companies of the royal Scots, and 100th regiment, with the second Lincoln militia, formed the advance under lieutenant-colonel Pearson. The Indian warriors were, throughout, on our right flank in the woods. The troops moved in three columns, the third (the king's regiment) being in advance. The enemy had taken up a position with his right resting on some buildings and orchards, close on the river Niagara, and strongly supported by artillery ; his left towards the wood, having a considerable body of riflemen and Indians in front of it.

Our Indians and militia were shortly engaged with the enemy's riflemen and Indians, who at first checked their advance; but the light troops being brought to their support, they succeeded, after a sharp contest, in dislodging them, in a very handsome style. I placed two light 24-pounders, and 5-1-1/2-inch howitzer, against the right of the enemy's position, and formed the royal Scots and 100th regiment, with the intention of making a movement upon his left, which deployed with the greatest regularity, and opened a very heavy fire. I immediately moved up the king's regiment to the right, while the royal Scots and 100th regiment were directed to charge the enemy in front, for which they advanced with the greatest gallantry, under a most destructive fire. I am sorry to say, however, in this attempt they suffered so severely, that I was obliged to withdraw them, finding their further efforts against the superior numbers of the enemy would be unavailing.—Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, and lieutenant-colonel the marquis of Tweedale, commanding these regiments, being wounded, as were most of the officers belonging to each. I directed a retreat to be made upon Cippeway, which was conducted with good order and regularity, covered by the king's regiment, under major Evans, and the light troops under lieutenant-colonel Pearson ; and I have pleasure in saying, that not a single prisoner fell into the enemy's hands, except those who were disabled from wounds. From the report

of some prisoners, we have made the enemy's force to amount to about 6000 men, with a very numerous train of artillery, having been augmented by a very large body of troops, which moved down from Fort-Erie immediately before the commencement of the action. Our own force, in regular troops, amounted to about 1500,* exclusive of the militia and Indians, of which last description there was not above 300. Fort-Erie, I understand, surrendered upon capitulation on the 3d instant. Although this affair was not attended with the success which I had hoped for, it will be highly gratifying to you to learn, that *the* officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry. I am particularly indebted to lieutenant-colonel Pearson for the very great assistance I have received from him, and for the manner in which he led his light troops into the action. Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, and lieutenant-colonel the marquis of Tweedale, and major Evans, commanding the king's regiment, merit my warmest praise for the good example they shewed at the head of their respective regiments.

The artillery, under the command of captain Mackonochie, was ably served, and directed with good effect ; and I am particularly obliged to major Lisle, of the 19th light dragoons, for the manner in which he covered and protected one of the 24-pounders which had been disabled. I have reason to be highly satisfied with the zeal, activity, and intelligence, of captain Holland, my aide de camp, captain Eliot, deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general ; staff-adjutant Greig, and lieutenant Fox, of the royal Scots, who acted as major of brigade during the absence of major Glegg, at Fort-George. The conduct of lieutenant-colonel Dixon, of the 2d Lincoln militia, has been most exemplary ; and I am very much indebted to him for it on this, as well as on other occasions, in which he has evinced the greatest zeal for his majesty's service. The conduct of the officers and men of this regiment has also been highly praiseworthy. Lieutenant-colonel Pearson has reported to me, in the most favourable terms, the excellent manner in which lieutenant Horton, with a part of the 19th light dragoons, observed the motions of the enemy, while he occupied the position he took on his first-landing, and during his advance to this place.

I have, &c.

P. RIALL, major gen.

* 1st royal Scots, 500; 1st batt, king's, 480; 100th regiment, 4501
with a troop of the 19th light dragoons, and a proportion of royal

No. 27.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the right division, in action with the enemy, in advance of Chippe way, July 5, 1814.

Killed.—*Royal artillery* ; -1 rank and file.

1st, or royal Scots ; - 1 captain, 4 serjeants, 58 rank and file.

8th, or king's regiment ; - 3 rank and file.

100th regiment ; - 3 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 64 rank and file.

; - 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 9 rank and file.

Total killed-3 captains, 3 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 135 rank and file.

Wounded—*General staff* ; -1 captain.

Royal artillery ; -4 rank and file.

Royal artillery drivers ; -1 subaltern.

19th light dragoons serjeant, 5 rank and file.

1st, or royal Scots ; - 1 field-officer, 2 captains, 7 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 121 rank and file.

8th, or king's regiment ; - 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 22 rank and file.

100th regiment ; - 1 field officer, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, 11 serjeants, 114 rank and file.

Militia ; -1 field-officer, 3 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file.

Total wounded-3 field-officers, 5 captains, 18 subalterns, 18 serjeants, 277 rank and file.

Missing - *1st, or royal Scots*; - 30 rank and file.

100th regiment ; - 1 subaltern.

Militia ; - 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file.

Total missing-1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 44 rank and file.

Horses-2 killed, 1 missing.—Total, 3.

N. B. The men returned missing, are supposed to be killed or wounded.

One 24-pounder limber blown up ; 2 tumbrils damaged.

EDWARD BAYNES.

Adjutant general North America.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Killed—*1st battalion, royal Scots* ; - Captain Bailey.

100th regiment ; - Lieutenant Gibbon, ensign Rea.

Militia ; - Captains Rowe and Tomey, lieutenant McDonnell.

Wounded—*General staff*; - Captain Holland, aide de camp to major-general Riall, severely (not dangerously).

Royal artillery drivers ; - Lieutenant Jack, slightly.

1st battalion, royal Scots; - Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, slightly;

captains Bird and Wilson, severely, and prisoners ; lieutenant W.

Campbell, severely ; lieutenants Fox, Jackson, and Hendrick, severely ; (not dangerously;) Lieutenant M'Donald, slightly ; heats.

nant A. Campbell, severely ; lieutenant Connel, severely.

8th regiment ; - Lieutenant Boyd.

100th regiment ; - Lieutenant-colonel the marquis of Tweedale, severely ; (not dangerously ;) captain Sherrard, severely ; (not dangerously ;) captain Sleigh, severely ; lieutenants Williams, Lyon, and Valentine ; lieutenant Fortune, wounded and missing, supposed

prisoner ; ensigns Clarke and Johnson ; adjutant Kingston.

No. 28.

From Major-general Brown to the American secretary at war.

Chippeway Plains, July 6, 1814.

SIR,

Excuse my silence ; I have been much engaged : Fort-Erie did not, as I assured you it should not, detain me a single day. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 4th, I arrived at this place with the reserve, general Scott having taken the position about noon with the van. My arrangements for turning and taking in the rear the enemy's position east of Chippeway was made ; Sherrard major-general Riall, suspecting our intention, and adhering to the rule, that it is better to give than to receive an attack, came from behind his works about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th in order of battle. We did not baulk him. Before 6 o'clock his line was broken and his forces defeated, leaving on the field 400 killed and wounded. He was closely pressed, and would have been utterly ruined, but for the proximity of his works, whither he tied for shelter.

The wounded of the enemy, and those of our own army, must be attended to. They will be removed to Buffaloe. This, with my limited means of transportation, will take a day or two, after which I shall advance, not doubting but that the general and accomplished troops I lead, will break down all opposition between me and Lake Ontario, when, if met by the enemy, till well—if not, under the favour of heaven, we shall behave in a way to avoid disgrace. My detailed report shall be made in a day or two. I am, with the highest respect &c.

Hon. secretary of War.

JACOB BROWN.

No. 29.

American return of killed, wounded, and missing, in the affair of Chippeway, July 5th, 1815

Very ; - 4 rank and file, killed ; 8 ditto, wounded ; and 8 rank and file, missing.

regiment ; - 13 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 39 rank and file, wounded.

ditto; - 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, killed ; 1 colonel, 1 subaltern,

6 serjeants, 52 rank and file, wounded.

ditto ; - 3 rank and file, killed ; 2 ditto, wounded.

ditto ; - 8 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, serjeants,

41 rank and file, wounded.

ditto; - 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 2 subalterns,

4 serjeants, 62 rank and file, wounded.

F F 2

Militia; —3 rank and file, killed; 2 ditto, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 2 rank and file, missing.

Indians; —0 rank and file, killed; 4 ditto, wounded • 10 ditto, missing.
Total ; —2 seijeants, 58 rank and tile, killed; t colonel, 3 cop. tains, 7 subalterns, 14 serjeants, 210. rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 14 rank and file, missing.

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No. 30.

From lieutenant-general Drummond to sir G. Prevost.

Slit, Head-quarters, near Niagara Falls,
July 27, 1814.

I embarked on board his majesty's schooner *Netley*, at York, on Sunday evening, the 24th instant, and reached Niagara at day-break the following morning. Finding, from lieutenant-colonel Tucker, that major-general Riall was understood to be moving towards the Falls of Niagara, to support the advance of his division, which he had pushed on to that place on the preceding evening, I ordered lieutenant-colonel Morrison, with the 89th regiment and a detachment of the royals and king's, drawn from Fort George and Mississaga, to proceed to the same point in order that, with the united force, I might act against the enemy (posted at Street's Creek, with his advance at Chippeway) on my arrival, if it should be found expedient. I ordered lieutenant-colonel Tucker, at the same time, to proceed up the right bank of the river, with 300 of the 41st, about 200 of the royal Scots, and a body of Indian warriors, supported (on the river) by a party of armed seamen, under captain Dobbs, royal navy. The object of this movement was to disperse, or capture, a body of the enemy, encamped at Lewistown. Some unavoidable delay having occurred in the march of the troops up the right bank, the enemy had moved off previous to lieutenant-colonel Tucker's arrival. I have to express myself satisfied with the exertions of that officer.

Having refreshed the troops at Queenstown, and having brought across the 41st, royals, and Indians, I sent back the 41st and 100th regiments, to form the garrisons of forts George, Mississaga, and Niagara, under lieutenant-colonel Tucker, and moved with the 89th, and detachments of the royals and king's, and light company of the 41st, in all about 800 men, to join major-general Riall's division at the Falls.

When arrived within a few miles of that position, I met a report from major-general Riall, that the enemy was advancing in great force. I immediately pushed on, and joined the head of lieutenant-colonel Morrison's columns just as it reached

the road leading to the Beaver Dam, over the summit of the hill at Lundy's Lane. Instead of the whole of major-general division, which I expected to have found occupying this position, I found it almost in the occupation of the enemy, whose columns were within 600 yards of the top of the hill, and the surrounding woods filled with his light troops. The advance of major-general Riall's division, consisting of the Glengarry light infantry and incorporated militia, having commanded a retreat upon Fort George, I countermanded these corps, and formed the 89th regiment, the royal Scots detachment, and the 41st light company, in the rear of the hill, their left resting on the great road; my two 24 pounder brass field guns a little advanced, in front of the centre, on the summit of the hill; the Glengarry light infantry on the right; the battalion of incorporated militia, and the detachment of the king's regiment on the left of the great road; the squadron of the 19th light dragoons in the rear of the left, on the road. I had scarcely completed this formation when the whole front was warmly and closely engaged. The enemy's principal efforts were directed against our left and centre. After repeated attacks, the troops on the left were partially forced back, and the enemy gained a momentary possession of the road. This gave him, however, no material advantage, as the troops which had been forced back formed in the rear of the 89th regiment, fronting the road, and securing the flank. It was during this short interval that major-general Riall, having received a severe wound, was intercepted as he was passing to the rear, by a party of the enemy's cavalry, and taken prisoner. In the centre, the repeated and determined attacks of the enemy were met by the 89th regiment, the detachments of the royals and king's, and the light company of the 41st regiment, with the most perfect steadiness and intrepid gallantry, and the enemy was constantly repulsed with very heavy loss. In so determined a manner were their attacks directed against our guns, that our artillerymen were bayoneted by the enemy while in the act of loading, and the muzzles of the enemy's guns were advanced within a few yards of our's. The darkness of the night, during this extraordinary conflict, occasioned several uncommon incidents: our troops having for a moment been pushed back, some of our guns named for a few minutes in the enemy's hands; they, however, were not only quickly recovered, but the two pieces (a 6-pounder and a 61 inch howitzer) which the enemy had brought up, were captured by us, together with several tumbrils, and in limbering up our guns at one period, one of the enemy's 6-pounders was put by mistake on a limber of ours, and one of our 6-pounders limbered on one of his: by which means

the pieces were exchanged ; and thus, though we captured two of his guns, yet, as he obtained one of ours, we have gained only one gun.

About 9 o'clock, (the action having commenced at 6,) there was a short intermission of firing, during which it appears the enemy was employed in bringing up the whole of his remaining force ; and he shortly afterwards renewed his attack with fresh troops, but was every where repulsed with equal gallantry and success. About this period the remainder of major-general Riall's division, which had been ordered to retire on the advance of the enemy, consisting of the 103d regiment, under colonel Scott ; the head-quarter division of the royal Scots ; the head-quarter division of the 8th, or king's ; flank companies of the 104th ; and some detachments of militia, under lieutenant. colonel Hamilton, inspecting field officer, joined the troops engaged ; and I placed them in a second line, with the exception of the royal Scots and flank companies of the 104th, with which I prolonged my line in front to the right, where I was apprehensive of the enemy outflanking me.

The enemy's efforts to carry the hill were continued till about midnight, when he had suffered so severely from the superior steadiness and discipline of his majesty's troops, that he gave up the contest, and retreated with great precipitation to his camp beyond the Chippeway. On the following day he abandoned his camp, threw the greater part of his baggage, camp equipage, and provisions, into the Rapids, and having set fire to Street's mills, and destroyed the bridge at Chippeway, continued his retreat in great disorder towards Fort-Erie. My light troops, cavalry, and Indians. are detached in pursuit, and to harass his retreat, which I doubt not he will continue until he reaches his own shore.

The loss sustained by the enemy in this severe action cannot be estimated at less than 1500 men, including several hundred of prisoners left in our hands ; his two commanding generals, Brown and Scott, are said to be wounded, his whole force, which has never been rated at less than 5000, having been engaged.

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a return of our loss, which has been very considerable. The number of troops under my command did not, for the first three hours, exceed 1600 men; and the addition of the troops under colonel Scott, did not increase it to more than 2800 of every descriptions.

A very difficult, but at the same time a most gratifying duty remains, that of endeavouring to do justice to the merits of the officers and soldiers by whose valor and discipline this important success has been obtained. I was, very early in the action,

deprived of the service of major-general Riall, who, I regret to learn, has suffered the amputation of his arm* in the enemy's possession : his bravery, zeal, and activity, have always been conspicuous.

To lieutenant-colonel Harvey, deputy-adjutant-general, I am so deeply indebted for his valuable assistance previous to, as well as his able and energetic exertions during, this severe contest, that I feel myself called upon to point your excellency's attention to the distinguished merits of this highly deserving officer, whose services have been particularly conspicuous in every affair that has taken place since his arrival in this province. The zeal and intelligence displayed by major. Glegg, assistant-adjutant-general, deserve my warmest approbation. I much regret the loss of a very intelligent and promising young officer, lieutenant Moorsom, 104th regiment, deputy-assistant-adjutant-general, who was killed towards the close of the action. The active exertions of captain Eliot, deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general, of whose gallantry and conduct I had occasion on two former instances to remark, were conspicuous. Major Malik and lieutenant Le Breton, of the quarter-master-general's department, were extremely useful to me; the latter was severely wounded.

Amongst the officers from whose active exertions I derived the greatest assistance, I cannot omit to mention my aides de camp, captains Jervoise and Loring, and captain Holland, aide de camp to major-general Hiatt. Captain Loring was unfortunately taken prisoner by some of the enemy's dragoons, whilst in the execution of an order.

In review ing the action from its commencement, the first object which presents itself, as deserving of notice, is the steadiness and good countenance of the squadron of the 19th light dragoons, under major Lisle, and the very creditable and excellent defence made by the incorporated militia-battalion, under lieutenant-colonel Robinson, who was dangerously wounded, and a detachment of the 8th (king's) regiment, under colonel Campbell. Major Kirby succeeded lieutenant-colonel Robinson in the command of the incorporated militia-battalion, and continued very gallantly to direct its efforts. This battalion has only been organized a few months, and, much to the credit of captain Robinson, of the king's regiment, (provincial lieutenant-colonel,) has attained a highly respectable degree of discipline.

In the reiterated and determined attacks which the enemy made on our centre, for the purpose of gaining, at once, the

* It was afterwards ascertained, that major-general Riall, though severely wounded, did not lose his arm.

crest of the position, and our guns, the steadiness and intrepidity displayed by the troops allotted for the defence of that post, were never surpassed ; they consisted of the 2d battalion of the 89th regiment, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Morrison, and after the lieutenant-colonel had been obliged to retire from the field by a severe wound, by major Clifford ; a detachment of the royal Scots, under lieutenant Hemphill, and after he was killed, lieutenant Fraser ; a detachment of the 8th, (or King's,) under captain Campbell ; light company 41st regiment, under captain Glew ; with some detachments of militia under lieutenant-colonel Parry, 103d regiment. These troops repeatedly, when hard pressed, formed round the colours of the 89th regiment, and invariably repulsed the desperate efforts made against them. On the right, the steadiness and good countenance of the 1st battalion royal Scots, under lieutenant Gordon, on some very trying occasions, excited my admiration. The king's regiment, 1st battalion, under major Evans, behaved with equal gallantry and firmness, as did the light company of the royals, detached under captain Stewart ; the grenadiers of the 103d, detached under captain Browne ; and the flank companies of the 104th, under captain Leonard ; the Glengarry light infantry, under lieutenant-colonel Battersby, displayed most valuable qualities as light troops ; colonel Scott, major Smelt, and the officers of the 103d, deserve credit for their exertions in rallying that regiment, after it had been thrown into momentary disorder.

Lieutenant-colonel Pearson, inspecting field-officer, directed the advance with great intelligence ; and lieutenant-colonel Drummond, of the 104th, having gone forward with my permission, early in the day, made himself actively useful in different parts of the field, under my direction. These officers are entitled to my best thanks, as is lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, inspecting field-officer, for his exertions after his arrival with the troops under colonel Scott. The field-artillery, so long as there was light, was well served.

The credit of its efficient state is due to captain Mackonachie, who has had charge of it since his arrival with this division. Captain M'Lauchlan, who has charge of the batteries at Fort Mississauga, volunteered his services in the field on this occasion. He was severely wounded. Lieutenant Tomkins deserves much credit for the way in which the two brass 24-pounders, of which he had charge, were served ; as does serjeant Austin, of the rocket company, who directed the Congreve rockets, which did much execution. The zeal, loyalty, and bravery with which the militia of this part of the province had come forward to co-operate with his majesty's troops in the ex-

pulsion of the enemy, and their conspicuous gallantry in this, and in the action of the 5th instant, claim my warmest thanks.

I cannot conclude this despatch without recommending, in the strongest terms, the following officers, whose conduct during the late operations has called for marked approbation ; and I am induced to hope that your excellency will be pleased to submit their names for promotion to the most favorable consideration of his royal highness the prince regent ; viz, captain Jervoise, my aide de camp ; captain Robinson, 8th (king's) regiment, (provincial lieutenant-colonel,) commanding the incorporated militia ; captain Eliot, deputy assistant-quarter-master-general ; captain Holland, aide-de-camp to major-general Riall ; and captain Glew, 41st regiment.

This despatch will be delivered to you by captain Jervoise, my aide de camp, who is fully competent to give your excellency every further information you may require.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GORDON DRUMMOND,

lieutenant-general.

His excellency sir G. Prevost,

&c. &c. &c.

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No. 31.

Return of the killed, wounded, missing, and taken prisoners, of the right division of the army in Upper Canada, under the command of lieutenant-general Drummond, in action with the enemy near the Falls of Niagara, 15th of July, 1814.

General Staff ; -1 deputy assistant-adjutant-general, killed ; 1 lieutenant-general, 1 major-general, 1 inspecting field-officer, 1 deputy assistant quarter-roaster-general, wounded ; 1 aide de camp, prisoner.

19th light dragoons ; - 3 horses killed ; 2 rank and file, 10 horses, wounded ; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Provincial light dragoons ; -2 rank and file, 3 horses, missing ; 1 captain, prisoner.

Royal engineers ; -1 subaltern, missing.

Royal artillery ; -1 captain, 12 rank and file, wounded ; 1 rank and file, mining.

Royal ffnarine-artillery ; -1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, prisoners.

Royal artillery drivers ; -11 horses killed ; 3 rank and file, 4 horses wounded ; 1 rank and file, 8 horses, missing.

N.B.—Two privates, 41st regiment, and 2 privates of the 89th regi-

ment, attached to royal artillery drivers, missing, not included.

1st, or royal Scots ; -1 subaltern, 15 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, (subalterns ; 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 106 rank and file, wounded ; 2 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 35 rank and file, missing.

8/71 (or *king's*) *regiment* ; — 12 rank and file, killed; 3 subalterik3 serjeants, 54 rank and file, wounded; 1 quarMr-master, 12 rank cid file, missing.
 41st *regiment* ; — 3 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 1 drammer, 31 rank and file, wounded.
 89th *regiment* ; — 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 26 rank and Lie. killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 10 subalterns, 9 serjeants, 2 drummers, 166 rank and file, wounded ; 3 serjeants, 4 drummers, 2 rank and fie, missing; 1 captain, prisoner.
 103d *regiment* ; — 6 rank and file, killed ; 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, drummer, 42 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing; 1 cap-tain, 2 subalterns, 1 serjeant, -2 rank and file, prisoners.
 104th *regiment* ; --1 rank and file, killed; .5 rank and file, wounded.
Glengarry light infantry ; -1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 sub-altern, 3 serjeants, 27 rank and file, wounded ; 2 serjeants, 6 rank and file, missing; 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 11 rank and file, prisoners.
Incorporated militia ; — 1 subaltern, 2 erjeants, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 4S subalterns, 3 serjeants, 3'1 rank and file, wounded ; 3 serjeants, 72 rank and file, missing ; 1 cap-lain, 1 subaltern, 1 quarter-master, 14 rank and file, prisoners.
 1st *Lincoln militia* ; — 1 rank and file, killed. •
 2d *Lincoln militia* ; — 1 subaltern, wounded.
 4th *Lincoln militia* ; — 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 1 rank and file, wounded ; 1 captain, 1 quarter-master, missing.
 5th *Lincoln militia* ; — 1 major, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.
 2/ *York militia* ; — 1 major, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 4 rank and file, wounded.
 General total-1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 deputy assistant-adjutant-general, 4 serjeants, 75 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-general, 1 major-general, 1 inspecting field-officer, 1 deputy assistant-quarter-master-general, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 8 captains, 25 subalterns, 31 ser-jeants, 5 drummers, 482 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, 3 suhal-terns, 2 quarter-masters, 11 serjeants, 5 drummers, 171 rank and file, missing; 1 aide de camp, 4 captains, 4 subalterns, 1 quarter-master, 4 serjeants, 28 rank and file, prisoners; 14 horses, killed; 14 horses, wounded; 12 horses, missing.

Total killed,	84
Total wounded,	559
Total missing,	1923
Total prisoners,	4
Total, —	878

Names of officers killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Officers killed—*General Staff*;—*Lieutenant* Moorsorn, deputy as-
 sistant-adjutant-general.

Royal Scots;—*Lieutenant* Hemphill.

139th regiment ;— *Captain* Spinner, lieutenant Latham.

Incorporated militia ;— *Ensign* Campbell.

Officers wounded—*General staf*;—*Lieutenant-general* Drummond, severely; (not dangerously ;) major-general Mall, severely, and prisoner; lieutenant-colonel Pearson, slightly ; lieutenant Le Breton, severely.

Royal artillery ; — *Captain* Maclachlan, dangerously.

Royal Scots ;--*Captain* Brereton, slightly ; lieutenant Haswell, se-

verely ; (not dangerously;) lieutenant Fraser, severely, (not dange-
 rously,) and missing.

8th (or *king's*) *regiment* ;—*Lieutenant* Noell, ensign Swayne, slightly; ensign M.'Donald, severely.

89th *regiment* ;—*Lieutenant-colonel* Morrison, lieutenants Sander-
 son, Steele, Pearce, Taylor, Lloyd, and Miles, severely ; (not dange-
 rously;) lieutenant Redmond, adjutant Hopper, slightly ; lieutenant
 Grey, ensign Saunders, dangerously.

103d *regiment*;—*Litutenant* Langhorn, slightly.

Glengarry light infantry ;—*Lieutenant* R. Kerr, slightly.

Incorporated militia ;—*Lieutenant-colonel* Robinson, dangerously;
 captain Fraser, severely ; captain Washburn, slightly; captain NPDo-
 nald, severely ; (left arm amputated ;) lieutenant M'Dougall, mortally;
 lieutenant Ratan, severely; lieutenant Hamilton, slightly ; ensign

III' Donald, severely.

211 (*or King's*) *regiment* ;— *Adjutant* Thompson, slightly.

211 *Lincoln militia* ;— *Captain* W. Nellie, ensign Kennedy, slightly.

4th *Lincoln ..ilitia*;— *Captain* Robison, severely.

5th *Lincoln militia*;— *Major* Simons, severely ; captain Mackay,

2d *York militia* ;— *Major* Simons, severely ; captain Mackay,
 slightly ; captain Rockman, severely.

Officers missing— *Royal engineers*;— *Lieutenant* Yall.

Royal Scots;— *Lieutenant* Clyne; lieutenant Lamont, supposed to be
 prisoner.

8111 (*or King's*) *regiment* ;— *Quarter-master* G. Kirnan.

4th *Lincoln militia* ;— *Captain* H. Nelks, quarter-master Bell.

Officers prisoners— *General stuff*;— *Captain* Loring, aide de camp
 to lieutenant-general Drummond.

103d *regiment* ;— *Captain* Brown ; lieutenant Montgomery, and
 wounded ; ensign Lyon.

Glengarry light infantry ;— *Ensign* Robins.

Incorporated militia ;— *Captain* M'Leatt, ensign Whort ; and quarter-
 master Thompson.

Provincial light dragoons;— *Capt.* Merritt.

89th *regiment* ;— *Captain* Gore.

EDWARD BAYNES, adj.-gen.
 J. HARVEY, lieut.-col.
 dep.-adj. gen.

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 No. 32.

From major.gen. Brown to the American secretary at war.

(No date.)

Sint.

Confined as I was, and have been, since the last engagement
 may be less full and satisfactory than under other circumstances
 with the enemy, I fear that the account I am about to give
 it might have been made. I particularly fear that the conduct
 of the gallant men it was my good fortune to lead will not be
 noticed in a way due to their fame, and the honor of our
 country.

You are already apprised, that the army had, on the 25th

ult. taken a position at Chippeway. About noon of that day, colonel Swift, who was posted at Lewistown, advised me, by express, that the enemy appeared in considerable force in Queenstown, and on its heights; that four of the enemy's fleet had arrived on the preceding night, and were then lying near Fort Niagara; and that a number of boats were in view, moving up the streight. Within a few minutes after this intelligence had been received, I was further informed by captain Denmon, of the quarter-master's department, that the enemy were landing at Lewistown, and that our baggage and stores at Schlosser, and on their way thither, were in danger of immediate capture.

It is proper here to mention, that having received advices as late as the 20th, from general Gaines, that our fleet was then in port, and the commodore sick, we ceased to look for cooperation from that quarter, and determined to disencumber ourselves of baggage, and march directly to Burlington Heights. To mask this intention, and to draw from Schlosser a small supply of provisions, I fell back upon Chippeway. As this arrangement, under the increased force of the enemy, left much at hazard on our side of the Niagara, and as it appeared by the before stated information, that the enemy was about to avail himself of it, I conceived that the most effectual method of recalling him from this object was to put myself in motion towards Queenstown. General Scott, with the 1st brigade, Towson's artillery, and all the dragoons and mounted men, were accordingly put in march on the road leading thither, with orders to report if the enemy appeared, and to call for assistance, if that was necessary.

On the general's arrival at the falls, he learned that the enemy was in force directly in his front, a narrow piece of wood alone intercepting his view of them. Waiting only to give this information, he advanced upon them. By the time assistant-adjutant-general Jones had delivered this message, the action began, and before the remaining part of the division had crossed the Chippeway, it had become close and general between the advanced corps. Though general Ripley with the 2d brigade, major Hindman with the corps of artillery, and general Porter, at the head of his command, had respectively pressed forward with ardor, it was not less than an hour before they were brought to sustain general Scott, during which time his command most skilfully and gallantly maintained the conflict. Upon my arrival I found that the general had passed the wood, and engaged the enemy on the Queenstown road, and on the ground to the left of it, with the 5th, 11th, and 22d regiments, and Towson's artillery.

The 25th had been thrown to the right, to be governed by circumstances. Apprehending that these corps were much

exhausted, and knowing that they had suffered severely, I determined to interpose a new line with the advancing troops, and thus disengage general Scott, and hold his brigade in reserve. Orders were accordingly given to general Ripley. The enemy's artillery at this moment occupied a hill which gave him great advantages, and was the key of the whole position. It was supported by a line of infantry. To secure the victory, it was necessary to carry this artillery, and seize the height. This duty was assigned to colonel Miller, while, to favor its execution, the 1st regiment, under the command of colonel Nicholas, was directed to menace and amuse the infantry. To my great mortification, this regiment, after a discharge or two, gave way, and retreated some distance before it could be rallied, though it is believed the officers of the regiment exerted themselves to shot ten the distance.

In the mean time, colonel Miller, without regard to this occurrence, advanced steadily and gallantly to his object, and carried the height and the cannon. General Ripley brought up the 23d (which had also faltered) to his support, and the enemy disappeared from before them. The 1st regiment was now brought into a line on the *left* of the 21st, and the detachments of the 17th and 19th, general Porter occupying, with his command, the extreme left. About this time colonel Miller carried the enemy's cannon.

The 25th regiment, under major Jessup, was engaged in a most obstinate conflict with all that remained to dispute with us the field of battle. The major, as has been already stated, had been ordered by general Scott, at the commencement of the action, to take ground to his right. He had succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank,—had captured (by a detachment under captain Ketchum) general Riall, and sundry other officers, and shewed himself again to his own army, in a blaze of fire, which defeated or destroyed a very superior force of the enemy. He was ordered to form on the right of the 2d regiment. The enemy rallying his forces, and, as is believed, having received reinforcements, now attempted to drive us from our position, and regain his artillery. Our line was unshaken, and the enemy repulsed. Two other attempts, having the same object, had the same issue. General Scott was again engaged in repelling the former of these; and the last I saw of him on the field of battle, he was near the head of his column, and giving to its march a direction that would have placed him on the enemy's right. It was with great pleasure I saw the good order and intrepidity of general Porter's volunteers from the moment of their arrival, but during the last charge of the enemy those qualities were conspicuous.

Stimulated by the examples set them by their gallant leader, by major Wood, of the Pennsylvania corps, by colonel Dobbin, of New York, and by their officers generally, they precipitated themselves upon the enemy's line, and made all the prisoners which were taken at this point of the action.

Having been for some time wounded, and being a good deal exhausted by loss of blood, it became my wish to devolve the command on general Scott, and retire from the field ; but on inquiry I had the misfortune to learn, that he was disabled by wounds; I therefore kept my post, and had the satisfaction to see the enemy's last effort repulsed. I now consigned the command to general Ripley.

While retiring from the field, I saw and felt that the victory was complete on our part, if proper measures were promptly adopted to secure it. The exhaustion of the men was, however, such as made some refreshment necessary. They particularly required water. I was myself extremely sensible of the want of this necessary article. I therefore believed it proper that general Ripley and the troops should return to camp, after bringing off the dead, the wounded, and the artillery ; and in this I saw no difficulty, as the enemy had entirely ceased to act. Within an hour after my arrival in camp, I was informed that general Ripley had returned without annoyance, and in good order. I now sent for him, and, after giving him my reasons for the measure I was about to adopt, ordered him to put the troops into the best possible condition ; to give them the necessary refreshment; to take with him the piquets and camp guards, and every other description of force, to put himself on the field of battle as the day dawned, and there to meet and beat the enemy if he again appeared. To this order he made no objection, and I relied upon its execution.. It was not executed. I feel most sensibly how inadequate are my powers in speaking of the troops, to do justice either to their merits or to my own sense of them. Under abler direction, they might have done more and better.

From the preceding detail, you have now evidence of the distinguished gallantry of generals Scott and Porter, of colonel Miller and major Jessop.

Of the 1st brigade, the chief, with his aide de camp, Worth, his major of brigade, Smith, and every commander of battalion were wounded.

The 2d brigade suffered less ; but, as a brigade, their conduct entitled them to the applause of their country. After the enemy's strong position had been carried by the 21st and the detachments of the 17th and 19th, the 1st and 23d assumed a new character. They could not again be shaken or dismayed.

Major M'Farland, of the latter, fell nobly at the head of his battalion.

Under the command of general Porter, the militia volunteers of Pennsylvania and New York stood undismayed amidst the hottest fire, and repulsed the veterans opposed to them. The Canadian volunteers, commanded by colonel Wilcox, are reported by general Porter as having merited and received his approbation.

The corps of artillery, commanded by major Hindman, behaved with its usual gallantry. Captain Towson's company, attached to the 1st brigade, was the first and last engaged, and during the whole conflict maintained that high character which they had previously won by their skill and valor. Captains Biddle and Ritchie were both wounded early in the action, but refused to quit the field. The latter declared that he never would leave his piece ; and, true to his engagement, fell by its side, covered with wounds.

The staff of the army had its peculiar merit and distinction ; colonel Gardner, adjutant-general, though ill, was on horseback, and did all in his power ; his assistant, major Jones, was very active and useful. My gallant aides de camp, Austin and Spencer, had many and critical duties to perform, in the discharge of which the latter fell. I shall ever think of this young man with pride and regret; regret that his career has been so short,—pride that it has been so noble and distinguished.

The engineers, majors Macrae and Wood, were greatly distinguished on this day, and their high military talents exerted with great effect ; they were much under my eye, and near my person, and to their assistance a great deal is fairly to be ascribed ; I must earnestly recommend them, as worthy of the highest trust and confidence. The staff of generals Ripley and Porter discovered great zeal and attention to duty. Lieutenant E. B. Randolph, of the 20th regiment, is entitled to notice; his courage was conspicuous.

I enclose a return of our loss; those noted as missing may generally be numbered with the dead. The enemy had but little opportunity of making prisoners.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.

JACOB BROWN.

John Armstrong, secretary at war.



No. 33.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the division of the army under the command of major-general Brown, at the battle of Bridgewater, July 25th, 1814.

General staff;--1 major-general, 1 brigadier-general, 2 aides de camp, 1 brigade-major, wounded; 1 brigade-major, missing.

Light dragoons;--1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.

Artillery;--1 captain, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 1 musician, 30 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

1st regiment infantry; --11 rank and file, killed; 2 subalterns, 18 rank and file, wounded; and 2 rank and file, missing.

9/11, ditto;--1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 paymaster, 1 quarter-master, 5 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 74 rank and file, wounded; one subaltern, 3 serjeants, 11 rank and file, missing.

11th regiment;--1 captain, 2 serjeants, 25 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 9 serjeants, 1 musician, 85 rank and file, wounded; 1 subaltern, 2 rank and file, missing.

21st regiment;--1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 63 rank and file, wounded; 19 rank and file, missing.

22d regiment;--2 serjeants, 34 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 9 serjeants, 1 musician, 73 rank and file, wounded; 3 subalterns, 2 serjeants, 12 rank and file, missing.

23d regiment;--1 major, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 6 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 44 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 24 rank and file, missing.

25th regiment;--1 captain, 1 subaltern, 26 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 1 subaltern, 6 serjeants, 56 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, missing.

Canadian volunteers;--1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file, missing.

Pennsylvania regiment;--1 adjutant, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 quarter-master, 1 subaltern, 21 rank and file, wounded; 1 captain, missing.

New York militia;--1 captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, wounded; 1 subaltern, missing.

Total—Killed, 1 major, 5 captains, 1 adjutant, 4 subalterns, 10 serjeants, 150 rank and file. Wounded, 1 major general, 1 brigadier-general, 2 aides de camp, 1 brigade-major, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 7 captains, 1 adjutant, 1 paymaster, 3 quarter-masters, 32 subalterns, 36 serjeants, 3 musicians, 478 rank and file. Missing, 1 brigade-major, 1 captain, 6 subalterns, 9 serjeants, 93 rank and file.

No. 34.

From lieutenant Conkling to captain Kennedy.

Fort-George, Upper Canada,
Aug. 16, 1814.

With extreme regret I have to make known to you the circumstances attending the capture of the Ohio and Somers. On the night of the 12th, between the hours of 11 and 12, the boats were seen a short distance a-head of the Somers, and were hailed from that vessel: they answered "provision-boats," which deceived the officer of the deck, as our army-boats had been in the habit of passing and repassing throughout the night, and enabled them to drift athwart his hawse, and cut his cables; and at the same time pouring in a heavy fire, before he discovered who they were. Instantaneously they were alongside of me, and notwithstanding my exertions, aided by Mr. IVPCally, acting sailing-master, (who was soon disabled,) I was unable to repulse them, but for a moment. I maintained the quarter-deck until my sword fell, in consequence of a shot in the shoulder, and nearly all on deck either wounded or surrounded with bayonets. As their force was an overwhelming one, I thought farther resistance vain, and gave up the vessel, with the satisfaction of having performed my duty, and defended my vessel to the last.

4111,1

List of killed and wounded,

Ohio;---Killed, 1; wounded, 6.

Somers;---Wounded, 2.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is much more considerable; among the killed is the commanding officer of the Netley, (lying here,) captain Ratcliffe; he fell in attempting to come over my quarter. Notwithstanding the number of muskets and pistols which were fired, and the bustle inseparable from enterprises of the kind, neither the fort nor the Porcupine attempted to fire, as we drifted past them; nor did we receive a shot until past Black Rock, though they might have destroyed us with ease. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. CONKLING.

We expect to be sent to Montreal, and perhaps to Quebec directly.

Edward P. Kennedy, esq. commanding the
United States naval force on Lake Erie.

No. 35.

From lieutenant general Drummond to sir George Prevost.

Slit, Camp before Fort-Erie, August 15, 1814.

Having reason to believe that a sufficient impression had been produced on the works of the enemy's fort, by the fire of the battery which I had opened on it on the morning of the 13th, and by which the stone building was much injured, and the general outline of the parapet and embrasures very much altered, I was determined on assaulting the place; and accordingly made the necessary arrangements for attacking it, by a heavy column directed to the entrenchments on the side of Snake-hill, and by two columns to advance from the battery, and assault the fort and entrenchments on this side.

The troops destined to attack by Snake-hill, (which consisted of the king's regiment and that of De Watteville's, with the flank companies of the 89th and 100th regiments, under lieutenant-colonel Fischer, of the regiment of De Watteville,) marched at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in order to gain the vicinity of the point of attack in sufficient time.

It is with the deepest regret I have to report the failure of both attacks, which were made two hours before day-light this morning. A copy of lieutenant-colonel Fischer's report, herewith enclosed, will enable your excellency to form a tolerable correct judgment of the cause of the failure of that attack; had the head of the column, which had entered the place without difficulty or opposition, been supported, the enemy must have fled from his works, (which were all taken, as was contemplated in the instructions, in reverse,) or have surrendered.

The attack on the fort and entrenchments leading from it to the lake, was made at the same moment by two columns, one under lieutenant-colonel Drummond, 104th regiment, consisting of the flank companies 41st and 104th regiments, and a body of seamen and marines, under captain Dobbs, of the royal navy, on the fort; the other under colonel Scott, 103d, consisting of the 103d regiment, supported by two companies of the royals, was destined to attack the entrenchments. These columns advanced to the attack as soon as the firing upon colonel Fischer's column was heard, and succeeded after a desperate resistance, in making a lodgement in the fort through the embrasures of the demi-bastion, the guns of which they had actually turned against the enemy, who still maintained the stone building, when, most unfortunately, some ammunition, which had been placed under the Platform, caught fire from the firing of the guns in the rear, and a most tremendous explosion followed, by which almost all the troops which had entered

the place were dreadfully mangled. Panic was instantly communicated to the troops, who could not be persuaded that the explosion was accidental, and the enemy, at the same time, pressing forward, and commencing a heavy fire of musketry, the fort was abandoned, and our troops retreated towards the battery. I immediately pushed out the 1st battalion royals, to support and cover the retreat, a service which that valuable corps executed with great steadiness.

Our loss has been severe in killed and wounded: and I am sorry to add that almost all those returned "missing," may be considered as wounded or killed by the explosion, and left in the hands of the enemy.

The failure of these most important attacks has been occasioned by circumstances which may be considered as almost justifying the momentary panic which they produced, and which introduced a degree of confusion into the columns which, in the darkness of the night, the utmost exertions of the officers were ineffectual in removing.

The officers appear invariably to have behaved with the most perfect coolness and bravery; nor could any thing exceed the steadiness and order with which the advance of lieutenant-colonel Fischer's brigade was made, until emerging from a thick wood, it found itself suddenly stopped by an ahattis, and within a heavy fire of musketry and guns from behind a formidable entrenchment. With regard to the centre and left columns, under colonel Scott and lieutenant-colonel Drummond, the persevering gallantry of both officers and men, until the unfortunate explosion, could not be surpassed. Colonel Scott, 103d, and lieutenant-colonel Drummond, 104th regiments, who commanded the centre and left attacks, were unfortunately killed, and your excellency will perceive that almost every officer of those columns was either killed or wounded by the enemy's fire, or by the explosion.

My thanks are due to the under mentioned officers; viz. to lieutenant-colonel Fischer, who commanded the right attack; to major Coore, aide de camp to your excellency, who accompanied that column; major Evans, of the king's, commanding the advance; major Villatte, De Watteville's; captain Basden, light company 89th; lieutenant Murray, light company 100th; also beg to add the name of captain Powell, of the Glengarry light infantry, employed on the staff as deputy-assistant in the quarter-master-general's department, who conducted lieutenant-colonel Fischer's column, and first entered the enemy's entrenchments, and by his coolness and gallantry particularly distinguished himself; major Villatte, of De Watteville's regiment, who led the column of attack and entered the entrenchments; as did lieutenant Young, of the king's regiment, with about 40

Inert of the light companies of the king's and De Watteville's regiments: captain Powell reports that serjeant Powell, of the 19th dragoons, who was perfectly acquainted with the ground, volunteered to act as a guide, and preceeded the leading sub. division in the most intrepid style. In the centre and left columns, the exertions of major Smelt, 103d regiment, who succeeded to the command of the left column, on the death of colonel Scott ; captains Leonard and Shore, of the 104th flank companies ; captains Glew, Bullock, and O'Keefe, 41st flank companies; captain Dobbs, royal navy, commanding a party of volunteer seamen and marines, are entitled to my acknowledgments (they are all wounded). Nor can I omit mentioning, in the strongest terms of approbation, the active, zealous, and useful exertions of captain Eliot, of the 103d regiment, *deputy assistant-quarter-master-general*, who was unfortunately wounded and taken prisoner ; and captain Barney, of the 89th regiment, who had volunteered his services as a temporary assistant in the engineer department, and conducted the centre column to the attack, in which he received two dangerous wounds.

To major Phillot, commanding the royal artillery, and captain Sabine, who commanded the battery as well as the field-guns, and to the officers and men of that valuable branch of the service, serving under them, I have to express my entire approbation of their skill and exertions. Lieutenant Charlton, royal artillery, entered the fort with the centre column, fired several rounds upon the enemy from his own guns, and was wounded by the explosion. The ability and exertions of lieutenant Philpot, royal engineers, and the officers and men of that department, claim my best acknowledgments.

To lieutenant-colonel Tucker, who commanded the reserve, and to lieutenant-colonel Pearson, inspecting field-officer, and lieutenant-colonel Battersby of Glengarry light infantry, and captain Walker, incorporated militia, I am greatly indebted for their active and unremitting attention to the security of the out-posts.

To the deputy adjutant-general, and deputy quarter-master-general, lieutenant-colonel Barvey, and lieutenant-colonel Myers, and to the officers of their departments, respectively, as well as to captain Foster, my military secretary, and the officers of my personal staff, I am under the greatest obligations for the assistance they have afforded me. My acknowledgments are due to captain D'Alson, of the 90th regiment, brigade-major to the right division, and to lieutenant-colonel Nichol, quarter-master-general of militia, the exertions of deputy commissioner-general Turcott, and the officers of that department, for the supply of the troops; and the *care* and attention of staff-surgeon O'Maly, and the medical officers

of the division, to the sick and wounded, also claim my thanks.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GORDON DRUMMOND,
lieutenant-general.

His excellency sir George Prevost, hart. &c.

No. 36.

*From lieutenant-Colonel Fischer to lieutenant-general
sir Gordon Drummond.*

Suit,

Camp, August 15, 1814.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of lieutenant-general Drummond, that, in compliance with the instructions I received, the brigade under my command, consisting of the 8th and De Watteville's regiment, the light companies of the 89th and 100th, with a detachment of artillery, attacked this morning, at 2 o'clock, the position of the enemy on Snake-hill, and, to my great concern, failed in its attempt.

The flank companies of the brigade, who were formed under the orders of major Evans, of the king's regiment, for the purpose of turning the position between Snake-hill and the hike, met with a check at the abattis, which was found impenetrable, and was prevented by it to support major De Villatte, of De Watteville's, and captain Powell of the quarter-master-general's department, who, actually with a *few* men, had turned the enemy's battery.

The column of support, consisting of the remainder of De Watteville's and the king's regiment, forming the reserve, in marching too near the lake, found themselves entangled between the rocks and the water, and, by the retreat of the *flank* companies, were thrown into such confusion, as to render it impossible to give them any kind of formation during the darkness of the night, at which time they were exposed to a most galling fire of the enemy's battery, and the numerous parties in the abattis ; and I am perfectly convinced that the great number of missing, are men killed or severely wounded, at that time, when it was impossible to give them any assistance.

After day-break the troops formed, and retired to the camp. I enclose a return of casualties.

J. FISCIER,
Lieutenant-colonel De Watteville's regt.

No. 37.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the right division, in the assault of Fort-Erie, the 15th of August, 1814.

Killed—Royal artillery ; -1 rank and file.

Royal marine artillery ; -1 rank and file.

1st, or royal Scots ; 1 captain.

8th, or king's own ; - 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file.

89th light company ; - 1 rank and file.

103d regiment ; - 1 lieutenant-colonel.

104th regiment ; -1 lieutenant-colonel,

Watteville's regiment ; - 1 drummer, 33 rank and file.

Wounded—General staff ; - 1 deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general, Royal artillery ; - 1 rank and file.

Royal navy ; - 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 master, 12 seamen.

Royal marines ; - 10 rank and file.

1st, or royal Scots ; - 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file.

8th, or king's own ; - 1 lieutenant, 14 rank and file.

41st flank companies ; - 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 33 rank and file.

89th light company ; - 1 captain, 1 rank and file.

100th light company ; - 2 rank and file.

103d regiment ; - 1 major, 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 120 rank and file.

104th regiment ; - 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 23 rank and file.

Watteville's regiment ; - 1 serjeant, 26 rank and file.

Glengarry light infantry ; - 1 rank and file.

Missing—General staff ; - 1 deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general, Royal artillery ; - 1 rank and file.

Royal navy ; - 1 midshipman, 7 seamen.

Royal marines ; -3 serjeants, 17 rank and file.

1st, or royal Scots ; -49 rank and file.

8th, or king's own ; - 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file.

41st flank companies ; -74r1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 37 rank and file.

89th light company ; - 3 rank and file.

100th light company ; - 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file.

103d regiment ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 adjutant, 30 serjeants, 3 drummers, 246 rank and file.

The number returned missing, the greater part supposed killed by the explosion of a magazine.

104th regiment ; 1 serjeant, 23 rank and file.

Watteville's regiment ; -1 serjeant, 82 rank and file. incorporated militia ; -1 rank and file.

Total—Killed ; - 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file.

Wounded ; -1 deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general, 1 major, 8 captains, 11 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 master, 12 seamen, 20 serjeants, 3 drummers, 250 rank and file.

Missing ; -1 deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 midshipman, 1 adjutant, 7 seamen, 41 serjeants, 3 drummers, 479 rank and file.

Names of officers, killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed—1st, or royal Scots ; - Captain Torrens.

8th regiment ; - Lieutenant Noel.

103d regiment ; - Colonel Scott.

104th regiment ; - Lieutenant-colonel Drummond.

Wounded—General staff ; - Captain Powell, deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general, slight contusion.

Royal navy ; - Captain Dobbs, lieutenant Stevenson, slightly ; Mr. Harris, master, severely.

1st, or royal Scots ; - Captain Rowan severely ; lieutenant Vaughan, slightly.

8th regiment ; - Lieutenant Young, slightly.

41st flank companies ; - Captains Blew and Bullock, severely ; lieutenant Lailes, slightly ; ensign Townshend, severely.

89th regiment ; - Captain Barney, severely.

100th regiment ; - Volunteer Fraser, severely.

103d regiment ; - Major Smolt, severely ; captain Gardiner, severely ; captain Coleclough, severely, and prisoner ; lieutenant Fallon, severely ; lieutenant Charlton, severely, and prisoner ; lieutenant Coppage, jun. dangerously ; lieutenant Meagher, slightly ; lieutenants Burrows and Hazin, severely ; ensign Nash, severely.

104th flank companies ; - Captain Leonard, lieutenant M'Laughlilin, severely.

Missing—General staff ; - Captain Elliot, deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general.

Royal Navy ; - Mr. Hyde, midshipman.

41st flank companies ; - Lieutenant Garner, ensign Hall.

100th light company ; - Lieutenant Murray, wounded and prisoner.

1034 regiment ; - Captain Irwin, lieutenant Kaye, ensign Huey, lieutenant and adjutant Pettit.

J. HARVEY, lieutenant-col.
Deputy-adjutant-general.

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No. 38.

From brigadier-general Gaines to the American secretary at war.

DEAR SIR,

My heart is gladdened with gratitude to heaven and joy to my country, to have it in my power to inform you, that the gallant army, under my command, has this morning beaten the enemy, commanded by lieutenant-general Drummond, after a

severe conflict of near three hours, commencing at 2 o'clock, A.M. They attacked us on each flank, got possession of the salient bastion of Old Fort Erie, which was regained at the point of the bayonet with a dreadful slaughter. The enemy's loss, in killed and prisoners, is about 600—near 300 killed. Our loss is considerable, but I think not one-tenth part as great as that of the enemy. I will not detain the express to give you the particulars. I am preparing my force to follow up the blow. With great respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Brigadier-general, commanding.

Hon. J. Armstrong,
Secretary at war.

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No. 39.

*From lieutenant-colonel M'Cay to lieutenant-colonel
111'Douall.*

Prairie du Chien, Fort AFKay,
July 27, 1814.

Stn,

I have the honor to communicate to you, that I arrived here on the 17th instant at 12 o'clock ; my force amounting to 650 men : of which, 150 were Michigan fencibles, Canadian volunteers, and officers of the Indian department, the remainder Indians.

I found that the enemy had a small fort, situated on a height immediately behind the village, with' two blockhouses, perfectly safe from Indians, and that they had six pieces of cannon, and 60 or 70 effective men, officers included. That, lying at anchor in the middle of the Mississippi, directly in front of the fort, there was a very large gun-boat, called governor Clark, gun-boat No. 1, mounting 14 pieces of cannon, some 6 and 3 pounders, and a number of cohorns, manned with 70 or 80 men with muskets, and measuring 70 feet keel. This floating blockhouse is so constructed, that she can be rowed in any direction; the men on board being perfectly safe from small arms, while they can use their own to the greatest advantage.

At half-past 12 o'clock, I sent captain Anderson with a flag of truce, to invite them to surrender, which they refused. My intention was not to have made an attack till next morning at day-light; but, it being impossible to controul the Indians, I ordered our gun to play upon the gun-boat, which she did with a surprizing good effect ; for, in the course of three hours the time the action lasted, she fired 86 rounds, two-thirds of which went into the governor Clark. They kept up a constant fire

upon us, both from the boat and fort. We were an hour between two fires, having Dun our gun up within musket-shot of the fort, from whence we beat the boat out of her station. She cut her cable and ran down the current, and was sheltered under the island. We were obliged to desist, it being impossible, with our little barges, to attempt to board her, and our only gun in pursuit of her would have exposed our whole camp to the enemy ; she therefore made her escape.

On the 19th, finding there were only six rounds of round shot remaining, including three of the enemy's we had picked up, the day was employed in making lead bullets for the gun, and throwing up two breast-works : one within 700 yards, and the other within 450 yards of the fort. At six in the evening, every thing being prepared, I marched to the first breastwork, from whence I intended to throw in the remaining six rounds. At the moment, the first ball was about being put into the cannon, a white flag was put out at the fort, and immediately an officer came down with a note and surrendered. It being too late, I deferred making them deliver up their arms in the morning, but immediately placed a strong guard in the fort, and took possession of the artillery. From the time of our landing till they surrendered, the Indians kept up a constant, but perfectly useless fire, upon the fort ; the distance from whence they fired was too great to do execution, even had the enemy been exposed to view.

I am happy to inform you, that every man in the Michigan fencibles, Canadian volunteers, and officers in the Indian department, behaved as well as I could possibly wish ; and, though in the midst of a hot fire, not a man was even wounded, except three Indians ; that is, one Pnant, one Fallsovine, and one Scouy, all severely, but not dangerously.

One lieutenant, 24th U. S. regiment ; one militia captain, one militia lieutenant, three serjeants, three corporals, two musicians, 53 privates, one commissary, and one interpreter, have been made prisoners. One iron 6-pounder, mounted on a garrison carriage ; one iron 3-pounder, on a field-carriage ; three swivels, 61 stand of arms, four swords, one field-carriage for 6-pounder, and a good deal of ammunition ; 28 barrels of pork, and 46 barrels of flour : these are the principal articles found in the fort when surrendered.

I will now take the liberty to request your particular attention to captains Itollette and Anderson; the former for his activity in many instances, but particularly during the action. The action having commenced unexpectedly, he ran down from the upper end of the village, with his company, through the heat of the fire, to receive orders ; and before and since, in being instrumental in preserving the citizens from being quite

ruined by pillaging Indians; and the latter, for his unwearied attention in keeping every thing in order during the route, and his activity in following up the cannon during the action, and assisting in transporting the ammunition. Lieutenant Portier, of captain Anderson's company ; lieutenants Graham and Brisbois, of the Indian department ; captain Dean, of the Prairie du Chien militia ; and lieutenant Powell, of the Green Bay, all acted with courage and activity, so becoming Canadian militia or volunteers. The interpreters also behaved well, but particularly M. St. Germain, from the Saulte St. Marie, and M. Rouville, Scoux interpreter : they absolutely prevented their Indians committing any outrage in the plundering way. Commissary Honore, who acted as lieutenant in captain Rollette's company, whose singular activity in saving and keeping an exact account of provisions, surprised me, and without which we must unavoidably have lost much of that essential article. The Michigan fencibles, who manned the gun, behaved with great courage, coolness, and regularity. As to the sergeant of artillery, too much cannot be said of him ; for the fate of the day, and our success, were to be attributed, in a great measure, to his courage, and well-managed firing.

Since writing the foregoing, a few Sanks have arrived from the rapids, at the Rock river, with two Canadians, and bring the following information : On the 21st instant, six American barges, three of which were armed, were coming up and encamped in the rapids ; that, in the course of the night, the party of Indians having the four bags of gunpowder I sent from this on the 17th, reached them. The barges being encamped at short distances from each other, they, on the 22d, early in the morning, attacked the lowest, and killed about 100 persons, took five pieces of cannon, and burnt the barge: the other barges seeing this disaster, and knowing there were British troops here, ran off. This is, perhaps, one of the most brilliant actions, fought by Indians only, since the commencement of the war. **I have, &c.**

W. M'KAY, lieutenant-colonel.
Lieut.-col. M'Douall, commanding at Michilimacinac.

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No. 40.

From lieutenant-colonel M'Douall to sir George Prevost.

Sir, Michilimacinac, August 14, 1814.

I have reported to lieutenant-general Drummond the particulars of the attack made by the enemy on this post on the 4th

instant. My situation was embarrassing. I knew that they could land upwards of 1000 men ; and, after manning the guns at the fort, I had only a disposable force of 140 to meet them, which I determined to do, in order as much as possible to encourage the Indians, and having the fullest confidence in the little detachment of the Newfoundland regiment. The position I took up was excellent, but at an unavoidable and too great a distance from the forts, in each of which I was only able to leave 25 militiamen. There were likewise roads upon my flanks, every inch of which was known to the enemy, by means of the people formerly residents of this island, which were with them. I could not afford to detach a man to guard them.

My position was rather too extensive for such a handful of men. The ground was commanding, and, in front, clear as I could wish it. On both our flanks and rear, a thick wood. My utmost wish was, that the Indians would only prevent the enemy from gaining the woods upon our flanks, which would have forced them upon the open ground in our front. A natural breastwork protected my men from every shot ; and I had told them that, on a close approach of the enemy, they were to pour in a volley, and immediately charge ; numerous as they were, all were fully confident of the result.

On the advance of the enemy, my 6-pounder and 3-pounder opened a heavy fire upon them, but not with the effect they should have had : being not well manned, and for want of an artillery-officer, which would have been invaluable to us. They moved slowly and cautiously, declining to meet me in the open ground, but gradually gaining my left flank ; which the Indians permitted, even in the woods, without firing a shot. I was even obliged to weaken my small front, by detaching the Michigan fencibles to oppose a party of the enemy, which were advancing to the woods on my right. I now received accounts from major Crawford, of the militia, that the enemy's two large ships had anchored in the rear of my left, and that troops were moving by a road in that direction towards the forts. I, therefore, immediately moved, to place myself between them and the enemy, and took up a position effectually covering them ; from whence, collecting the greater part of the Indians who had retired, and taking with me major Crawford and about 50 militia, I again advanced to support a party of the Fallsvine Indians ; who, with their gallant chief, Thomas, had commenced a spirited attack upon the enemy ; who, in a short time, lost their second in command and several other officers ; seventeen of which we counted dead upon the field, besides what they carried off, and a considerable number wounded. The enemy retired in the utmost haste and confu-

sion, followed by the troops, till they found shelter under the *very* powerful broadside of their ships, anchored within a few yards of the shore. They re-embarked that evening, and the vessels immediately hauled off.

I have the honour, &c.

MWOULL, lieutenant colonel.

His excellency sir George Prevost, &c.

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No. 41.

Front lieutenant Bulger to lieutenant-colonel

SIR, Michilimacinac, September 7, 1814,

I have the honor to report to you the particulars of the capture of the United States' schooners, *Scorpion* and *Tigress*, by a detachment from this garrison, under the command of lieutenant Worsley, of the royal navy, and myself.

In obedience to your orders, we left Michilimacinac on the evening of the 1st instant, in four boats, one of which was manned by seamen under lieutenant Worsley, the others by a detachment of the royal Newfoundland regiment, under myself, lieutenants Armstrong, and Radenherst. We arrived near the *Detour* about sun-set on the following day ; but nothing was attempted that night, as the enemy's position had not been correctly ascertained. The troops remained the whole of the 2d instant concealed amongst the roads, and about 6 o'clock that evening began to move towards the enemy. We had to row about six miles, during which the most perfect order and silence reigned. The Indians which accompanied us from *Machinac*, were left about three miles in the rear. About 9 o'clock at night we discerned the enemy, and had approached to within 100 yards of them before they hailed us. On receiving no answer, they opened a smart fire upon us, both of musketry and of the 24-pounder. All opposition, however, was in vain; and in the course of five minutes, the enemy's vessel was boarded and carried, by lieutenant Worsley and lieutenant Armstrong on the starboard-side, and my boat and lieutenant Itadenhurst's on the larboard. She proved to be the *Tigress*, commanded by sailing-master Champlin, mounting one long 24-pounder, and with a complement of 30 men. The defence of this vessel did credit to her officers, who were all severely sounded. She had three men wounded and three missing, supposed to have been killed and thrown immediately overboard. Our loss is two seamen killed, and several soldiers and seamen slightly wounded.

On the morning of the 4th instant the prisoners were sent in

a boat to *Machinac*, under a guard, and we prepared to attack the other schooner, which we understood was anchored 15 miles further down. The position of the *Tigress* was not altered ; and, the better to carry on the deception, the American pendant was kept flying. On the 5th instant, we discerned the enemy's schooner beating up to us; the soldiers I directed to keep below, or to lie down on the deck, to avoid being seen. Every thing succeeded to our wish ; the enemy came to anchor about two miles from us in the night ; and, as day dawned on the 6th instant, we slipped our cable, and ran down under our jib and foresail. Every thing was so well managed by lieutenant Worsley, that we were within ten yards of the enemy before they discovered us. It was then too late ; for, in the course of five minutes, her deck was covered with our men, and the British flag hoisted over the American. She proved to be the *Scorpion*, commanded by lieutenant Turner, of the United States' navy ; carrying one long 24-pounder in her hold, with a complement of 32 men. She had two men killed, and two wounded. I enclose a return of our killed and wounded, and am happy to say that the latter are but slight.

To the admirable good conduct and management of lieutenant Worsley, of the royal navy, the success is to be in a great measure attributed ; but I must assure you, that every officer and man did his duty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. H. BULGER,

lieutenant royal Newfoundland regiment.

To lieutenant-colonel M'llouall, &c. &c.

0 Return of killed and wounded of the troops, employed in the capture of the United States' schooners, *Scorpion* and *Tigress*, on the 3d and 6th of September, 1814.

Royal artillery ; - 1 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Newfoundland regiment ; - 1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file, wounded.

Officer wounded.

Lieutenant Bulger.

N. B. Three seamen killed.

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No. 42.

From Sir George Prevost to Earl Hathurst.

Head-quarters, Plattsburg, State of New York,
MY LOAN, **Sept. 11**, 1814.

Upon the arrival of the reinforcements from the *Garonne*, 1 lost no time 'in assembling three brigades on the frontier of

Lower Canada, extending from the river Richelieu to the St. Lawrence, and in forming them into a division under the command of major-general De Rottenburg, for the purpose of carrying into effect his royal highness the prince regent's commands, which had been conveyed to me by your lordship in your despatch of the 3d of June last.

As the troops concentrated and approached the line of separation between this province and the United States, the American army abandoned its entrenched camp on the river Chazy, at Champlain ; a position I immediately seized, and occupied in force on the 3d instant. The following day, the whole of the left division advanced to the village of Chazy, without meeting the least opposition from the enemy.

On the 5th, it halted within eight miles of this place, having surmounted the difficulties created by the obstructions in the road from the felling of trees and the removal of bridges. The next day the division moved upon Plattsburg, in two columns, on parallel roads ; the right column led by major-general Power's brigade, supported by four companies of light infantry and a demi-brigade, under major-general Robinson ; the left by major-general Brisbane's brigade.

The enemy's militia, supported by his regulars, attempted to impede the advance of the right column, but they were driven before it from all their positions, and the column entered Plattsburg. This rapid movement having reversed the strong position taken up by the enemy at Dead creek, it was precipitately abandoned by him, and his gun-boats alone left to defend the ford, and to prevent our restoring the bridges, which had been imperfectly destroyed—an inconvenience soon surmounted.

Here I found the enemy in the occupation of an elevated ridge of land on the south branch (bank) of the Saranac, crowned with three strong redoubts and other field works, and block-houses armed with heavy ordnance, with their flotilla* at anchor out of gun-shot from the shore, consisting of a ship, a brig, a schooner, a sloop, and ten gun-boats.

I immediately communicated this circumstance to captain Downie, who had been recently appointed to command the vessels on Lake Champlain, consisting of a ship, a brig, two sloops, and 12 gun-boats, and requested his co-operation, and in the mean time batteries were constructed for the guns brought from the rear.

On the morning of the 11th, our flotilla was seen over the isthmus which joins Cumberland-head with the main-land,

* The Saratoga, 26 guns ; Surprise, 20 guns ; Thunderer, 16 guns ; Preble, 7 guns : IU gun boats, 14 nuns.

.f The Cootiance, 10 guns ; Linnet, 15 gnus; Broke, 10 guns ; 10 gnus; 12 gun-boats, 16 guile.

'steering for Plattsburg Bay. I immediately ordered that part of the brigade under major-general Robinson, which had been brought forward, consisting of our light infantry companies, third battalion 27th and 76th regiments, and major-general Power's brigade, consisting of the third, fifth, and the first battalion of the 27th and 58th regiments, to force the fords of the Saranac, and advance, provided with scaling-ladders, to escalate the enemy's works upon the heights ; this force was placed under the command of major-general Robinson. The batteries opened their fire the instant the ships engaged.

It is now with deep concern I inform your lordship, that notwithstanding the intrepid valor with which captain Downie led his flotilla into action, my most sanguinary hopes of complete success were, not long afterwards, blasted, by a combination, as appeared to us, of unfortunate events, to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed. Scarcely had his majesty's troops forced a passage across the Saranac, and ascended the height on which stand the enemy's works, when I had the extreme mortification to hear the shout of victory from the enemy's works, in consequence of the British flag being lowered on board the Confiance and Linnet, and to see our gun-boats seeking their safety in flight. This unlooked-for event deprived me of the co-operation of the fleet, without which the further prosecution of the service was become impracticable, I did not hesitate to arrest the course of the troops advancing to the attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing, and the possession of the enemy's works offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them.

I have ordered the batteries to be dismantled, the guns withdrawn, and the baggage, with the wounded men who can be removed, to be sent to the rear, in order that the troops may return to Chazy to-morrow, and on the following day to Champlain, where I propose to halt until I have ascertained the use the enemy propose making of the naval ascendancy they have acquired on Lake Champlain.

I have the honor to transmit herewith returns of the loss, sustained by the left division of this army in its advance to Plattsburg, and in forcing a passage across the river Saranac.

I have the the honor, &c.

GEORGE PAEVOST,

Earl Bathurst, &c.

No. 43.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the left divisioxf under the command of major-general De Rottenburg, is action with the enemy from the 6th to the 14th of September, inclusive.

General staff ; -1 general staff, wounded.

19th light dragoons ; 1 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded ; 5 rank and file, 6 horses, missing.

Royal artillery ; 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 3 rank and file, wounded.

3d foot ; -1 captain, 1 ensign, killed ; 4 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, rank and file, wounded ; 2 rank and file missing.

5th foot ; —1 rank and file, killed ; 1 rank and file, wounded.

8th foot, 2d battalion ; -1 rank and file, wounded.

13th foot ; -2 rank and file, wounded.

27th foot, 1st battalion ; -3 rank and file, killed ; 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded ; 1 rank and file, missing.

27th foot, 3d battalion ; -1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, killed ; 3 serjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded ; 4 rank and file, missing.

49th foot ; -3 rank and file, wounded.

58th foot ; 4 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant 39 rank and file, wounded.

76th foot ; —1 captain, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, killed ; 3 rank and file, wounded ; 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 20 rank and file, missing.

88th foot ; -9 rank and file, wounded.

De Meuron's regiment ; -1 serjeant, .5 rank and file, killed ; 1 serjeant 14 rank and file, wounded ; 9 rank and file, missing.

Canadian chasseurs ; -4 rank and file, killed ; 10 rank and file, wounded ; 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, missing.

39th foot ; -1 rank and file, wounded.

Total ; -2 captains, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 30 rank and file, 1 horse, killed ; 1 general staff, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 135 rank and file, 2 horses, wounded ; 4 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 48 rank and file, 6 horses, missing,

Names of officers, killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed-3d foot ; —*Captain* (brevet lieutenant-colonel) I. Willington, ensign J. Chapman.

76th foot ; —*Captain* J. Purchase.

Wounded—General staff ; —*Captain* T. Crosse, aide de camp to major-general De Rottenburg, slightly.

3d foot ; —*Lieutenant* R. Kingsbury, severely ; (since dead ;) lieutenant J. West, severely ; lieutenants G. Benson, and J. Horne, slightly.

5th foot ; —*Captain* L. Westropp, severely ; lieutenant C. Brokier, slightly ; lieutenant and adjutant — Lewis, slightly.

Missing-76th foot ; — Lieutenants G. Hutch, G. Ogilvie, and E. Marchington.

Canadian chasseurs ; —*Lieutenant* E. Vigneau.

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant-general North America.

No. 44.

From sir James Lucas Ythi to Mr. Croker,

H. M. S. St. Lawrence, Kingston,
September 29, 1814.

• SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, a copy of a letter from captain Pring, late commander of his majesty's brig Linnet.

It appears to me, and I have good reason to believe, that captain Downie was urged, and his ship hurried into action, before she was in a fit state to meet the enemy.

I am also of opinion, that there was not the least necessity for our squadron giving the enemy such decided advantages, by going into their bay to engage them.. Even had they been successful, it would not in the least have assisted the troops in storming the batteries ; whereas, had our troops taken their batteries first, it would have obliged the enemy's squadron to quit the bay, and give ours a fair chance.

I have the honor, to be, &c.;

JAMES LUCAS YEO,

Commodore and commander in chief:

I. W. Croker, esq. &c. &c. &c.

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No. 45.

From major-general Macombe, to the American secretary at war.

SIR,

Plattsburg, Sept. 15, 1814.

The governor-general of the Canadas, sir George Prevost; during collected all the disposable force in Lower Canada, with *view of conquering the country as far as Crown Point, and Ticonderoga entered the territories of the United States on the 1st of the month, and occupied the village of Champlain: there he avowed his intentions, and issued orders and proclamations, tending to dissuade the people from their allegiance, and inviting them to furnish his army with provisions. lie immediately began to impress the waggons and teams in the vicinity, and loaded them with his heavy baggage and stores. From this I was persuaded he intended to attack this place. I had but ,pot returned from the lines, where I had commanded a fine brigade, which was broken up to form pm division under laajor.general Izard, and ordered t9';Elie westward. Being

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senior officer, he left me in command ; and, except the four companies of the 6th regiment, I had not an organized battalion among those remaining. The garrison was composed of convalescents and recruits of the new regiments, all in the greatest confusion, as well as the ordnance and stores, and the works in no state of defence. To create an emulation and zeal among the officers and men in completing the works, I divided them into detachments, and placed them near the several forts; declaring in orders, that each detachment was the garrison of its own work, and bound to defend it to the last extremity. The enemy advanced cautiously and by short marches, and our soldiers worked day and night, so that by the time he made his appearance before the place we were prepared to receive him. General Izard named the principal work Fort-Moreau ; and, to remind the troops of the actions of their brave countrymen, I called the redoubt on the right Fort-Brown, and that on the left Fort-Scott. Besides these three works, we had two block-houses strongly fortified. Finding, on examining the returns of the garrison, that our force did not exceed 1500 effective men for duty, and well informed that the enemy had as many thousands, I called on general Mooers, of the New York militia, and arranged with him plans for bringing forth the militia *en masse*. The inhabitants of the village fled with their families and effects, except a few worthy citizens and some boys, who formed themselves into a party, received rifles, and were exceedingly useful. By the 4th of the month, general Mooers collected about 700 militia, and advanced seven miles on the Beckman-town road, to watch the motions of the enemy, and to skirmish with him as he advanced ; also to obstruct the roads with fallen trees, and to break up the bridges. On the lake-road, at Dead creek bridge, I posted 200 men, under captain Sproul, of the 13th regiment, with orders to abatis the woods, to place obstructions in the road, and to fortify himself: to this party I added two field-pieces. In advance of that position was lieutenant-colonel Appling, with 110 riflemen, watching the movements of the enemy, and procuring intelligence. It was ascertained, that before day-light on the 6th, the enemy would advance in two columns, on the two roads before mentioned, dividing at Sampson's a little below Chazy village. The column on the Beckman-town road proceeded most rapidly; the militia skirmished with his advanced parties, and except a few brave men, fell back most precipitately in the greatest disorder, notwithstanding the British troops did not deign to fire on them, except by their flankers and advanced patrols. The night previous, I ordered major Wool to advance with a detachment of 250 men to support the militia, and set them an example of firmness; also captain Leonard, of the light-artil-

lery, was directed to proceed with two pieces to be on the ground before day; yet he did not make his appearance until eight o'clock, when the enemy had approached within two miles of the village. With his conduct, therefore, I am not well pleased. Major Wool, with his party, disputed the road with great obstinacy, but the militia could not be prevailed on to stand, notwithstanding the exertions of their general and staff-officers; although the fields were divided by strong stone walls, and they were told that the enemy could not possibly cut them off. The state dragoons of New York wear red coats; and they being on the heights to watch the enemy, gave constant alarm to the militia, who mistook them for the enemy, and feared his getting in their rear.

Finding the enemy's columns had penetrated within a mile of Plattsburg, I despatched my aide de camp, lieutenant Root, to bring off the detachment at Dead creek, and to inform lieutenant-colonel Appling that I wished him to fall on the enemy's right flank. The colonel fortunately arrived just in time to save his retreat, and to fall in with the head of a column debouching from the woods. Here he poured in a destructive fire from his riflemen at rest, and continued to annoy the enemy until he formed a junction with major Wool. The field-pieces did considerable execution among the enemy's Minims. So undaunted, however, was the enemy, that he never deployed in his whole march, always pressing on in column. Finding that every road was full of troops, crowding on us on all sides, I ordered the field-pieces to retire: across the bridge, and form a battery for its protection, and to cover the retreat of the infantry, which was accordingly done, and the parties of Appling and Wool, as well as that of Sproul, retired, alternately keeping up a brisk fire until they got under cover of the works. The enemy's light troops occupied the houses near the bridge, and kept up a constant firing from the windows and balconies, and annoyed us much. I ordered them to be driven out with hot shot, which soon put the houses in flames, and obliged those sharpshooters to retire. The whole day, until it was too late to see, the enemy's light troops endeavored to drive our guards from the bridge, but they suffered dearly for their perseverance. An attempt was also made to cross the upper bridge, where the militia handsomely drove them back. The column which marched by the lake-road was much impeded by the obstructions, and the removal of the bridge at Dead creek ; and, as it passed the creek and beach, the parties kept up a lively and galling fire. Our troops being now all on the south side of the Saranac, I directed the planks to be taken off the bridges and piled up in the form of breastworks, to cover our parties intended for disputing the passage,

which afterwards enabled us to hold the bridges against very superior numbers. From the 7th to the 14th, the enemy was employed in getting on his battering-train, and erecting his batteries and approaches, and constantly skirmishing at the bridges and fords. By this time the militia of New York and the volunteers of Vermont were pouring in from all quarters. I advised general Mooers to keep his force along the Saranac to prevent the enemy's crossing the river, and to send a strong body in his rear to harass him day and night, and keep him in continual alarm. The militia behaved with great spirit after the first day, and the volunteers of Vermont were exceedingly serviceable. Our regular troops, notwithstanding the constant skirmishing, and repeated endeavours of the enemy to cross the river, kept at their work day and night, strengthening the defences, and evinced a determination to hold out to the last extremity. It was reported that the enemy only waited the arrival of his flotilla to make a general attack. About eight in the morning of the 11th, as was expected, the flotilla appeared in sight round Cumberland Head, and at nine bore down and engaged at anchor in the bay off the town. At the same instant, the batteries were opened on us, and continued throwing bomb-shells, shrapnells, balls, and Congr&ve rockets, until sun-set, when the bombardment ceased, every battery of the enemy being silenced by the superiority of our fire. The naval engagement lasted but two hours, in full view of both armies. Three efforts were made by the enemy to pass the river at the commencement of the cannonade and bombardment, with a view of assaulting the works, and they had prepared for that purpose an immense number of scaling-ladders. One attempt to cross was made at the village bridge, another at the tipper bridge, and a third at a ford about three miles from the works. At tho• two first he was repulsed by the regulars—at the ford by the brave volunteers and militia, where he suffered severely in killed, wounded, 'and prisoners : a considerable body crossed the stream, but were either killed, taken, or driven back. The woods at this place were very favorable to the operations of the militia. A whole company of the 76th regiment was here destroyed, t' e three lieutenants and 27 men prisoners, the captain and the rest killed. I cannot forego the pleasure of here stating the gallant conduct of ca ptain Al' Glassin, of the 15th regiment, who was ordered to ford the river, and attack a party constructing a battery on the right of the enemy's line, within 500 yards of Fort-Brown, which he 'mdsomenly executed at midnight, with 50 men ; drove off the working party, consisting of 150, and defeated a covering party of the same number, killing one officer and six men in the charge, and wounding many. At dusk the enemy withdrew his artillery

from the batteries, and raised the siege ; and at nine, under cover of the night, sent off, in a great hurry, all the baggage he could find transport for, and also his artillery. At two the next morning the whole army precipitately retreated, leaving the sick and wounded to our generosity ; and the governor left a note with a surgeon, requesting the humane attention of the commanding-general.

Vast quantities of provision were left behind and destroyed ; also an immense quantity of bomb-shells, cannon-balls, grape-shot, ammunition, flints, &c. entrenching tools of all sorts, also tents and marquees. A great deal has been found concealed in ponds and creeks, and buried in the ground, and a vast quantity carried off by the inhabitants. Such was the precipitance of his retreat, that he arrived at Chazy, a distance of eight miles, before we discovered he had gone. The light troops, volunteers, and militia, pursued immediately on learning of his flight, and some of the mounted men made prisoners five dragoons of the 19th regiment, and several others of the mar-guard. A continual fall of rain and a violent storm prevented further pursuit. Upwards of 300 deserters have come in, and many are hourly arriving. We have buried the British officers of the army and navy with the honors of war, and shewn *every* attention and kindness to those who have fallen into our hands. The conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of my command, during the trying occasion, cannot be represented in too high terms. —

ALEX.: MACOMB.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters, since his first appearance, cannot fall short of 2500. lion. I. Armstrong.

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No. ii6H;'

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From nzujo•-general De iVatteville, to lieutenant-general Drummond.

Camp before Fort-Erie,
Sept. 19, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you, that the enemy attacked, on the 17th in the afternoon at three o'clock, our position before Fort-Erie, the 2d brigade, under colonel Fischer, composed of the 8th and de Watteville's regiments, being on duty.

Under cover of a heavy fire of his artillery from Fort-Erie, and much favored by the nature of the ground, and also by the state of the weather, the rain falling in torrents at the moment of his approach, the enemy succeeded in turning the right of

No. 47.

our line of piquets, without being perceived, and with a very considerable force, attacked both the piquets and support, in their flank and rear ; at the same time, another of the enemy's columns attacked, in front, the piquets between No. 2 and No. 3 batteries, and, having succeeded in penetrating by No. 4 piquet, part of his force turned to his left, and thereby surrounded our right, and got almost immediate possession of No. 3 battery. The enemy then directed his attacks, with a very superior force, towards No. 2 battery ; but the obstinate resistance made by the piquets, under every possible disadvantage, delayed considerably his getting possession of No. 2 battery ; in which, however, he at last succeeded.

As soon as the alarm was given, the 1st brigade, being next for support, composed of the royal Scots, the 82d and 89th regiments, under lieutenant-colonel Gordon, received orders to march forward ; and also the light demi-brigade under lieutenant-colonel Pearson : the 6th regiment remaining in reserve, under lieutenant-colonel Campbell. From the Concession road, the royal Scots, with the 89th as support, moved by the new road, and met the enemy near the block-house, on the right of No. 3 battery ; whom they engaged, and, by their steady and intrepid conduct, checked his further progress. The 82d regiment, and three companies of the 6th regiment, were detached to the left, in order to support Nos. 1 and 2 batteries. The enemy having, at that time, possession of No. 2 battery, and still pushing forward, seven companies of the 82d, under major Proctor, and the three companies of the 6th, under major Taylor, received directions to oppose the enemy's forces, and immediately charged them with the most intrepid bravery, driving them back across our entrenchments ; and also from No. 2 battery, thereby preventing their destroying it, or damaging its guns in a considerable degree. Lieutenant-colonel Pearson, with the Glengarry light infantry, under lieutenant-colonel Battersby, pushed forward by the centre-road, and attacked, and carried, with great gallantry, the new entrenchment, then in full possession of the enemy.

The enemy, being thus repulsed at every point, was forced to retire with precipitation to their works, leaving several prisoners, and a number of their wounded in our hands. By five o'clock the entrenchments were again occupied, and the line of piquets established, as it had been previous to the enemy's attack.

I have the honor to enclose a return of casualties, and the report of the officer commanding the royal artillery, respecting the damage done to the ordnance and the batteries, during the time they were in the enemy's possession.

I have the honor to be, &c.

L. DE WATTEVILLE, major-gen.
Licut. general Drummond BSc,

Return of casualties of the right division of the army, in action with the enemy; camp before Fort-Erie, Sept. 17, 1814.

Royal artillery ; -9 rank and file, missing.
Additional gunners, De Watteville's regiment ; -1 rank and file, wounded ; 10 rank and file, missing.

1st. or royal Scots ; -8 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 30 rank and file, wounded ; 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file, missing.

13th foot ; -1 captain, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, missing.

81st foot ; -1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file, wounded ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 8 serjeants, 63 rank and file, missing.

82d foot ; -2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, killed ; 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 5 serjeants, 33 rank and file, wounded ; 8 rank and file, missing.

89th foot ; -1 rank and file, killed ; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded ; 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, missing.

De Watteville's regiment ; -1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 58 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 26 rank and file, wounded ; 2 majors, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 assistant-surgeon, 9 serjeants, 2 drummers, 146 rank and file, missing.

Glengarry light infantry ; -3 rank and file, wounded.

Grand total - 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 105 rank and file, killed ; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 10 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 13 serjeants, 1 drummer, 147 rank and file, wounded ; 2 majors, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 assistant-surgeon, 21 serjeants, 2 drummers, 280 rank and file, missing.

Names of officers.

Killed.

or

6th foot ; - Captain R. D. Patterson.

8th foot ; - Lieutenant Barston.

De Watteville's regiment ; - Lieutenant Pellichody.

Wounded.

Royal Scots ; - Lieutenant-colonel J. Gordon, severely ; lieutenant G. Ratledge, since dead.

6th foot ; - Lieutenant Andrews, severely.

8th foot ; - Lieutenant Lowry, severely.

82d foot ; - Captain I. M. Wright, since dead ; captain E. Marshall, slightly ; lieutenant H. Pigott, W. Mason, and Robert Latham, severely ; lieutenant G. Harman, slightly ; ensign C. Langford, since dead.

De Watteville's regiment ; - Lieutenant-colonel Fischer, severely ;

captain Mittelholzer, severely ; lieutenant Gingins, severely; lieutenant Steiger, slightly; lieutenant La Pierre, severely.

Staff;—*Lieutenant-colonel* Thomas Pearson, inspecting field officer, severely.

Missing-811r foot;—*Captain* Bradbridge, lieutenant M'Nair, ensign Matthewson.

De Watteville's regiment;—*Major* De Villatte, major Winter, wounded; captain Zehender, Heckel', and Steiger; lieutenant De Berry, lieutenant Heckel), wounded; adjutant Thermet; assistant-surgeon Gorbea.

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No. 48.

*From lieutenant-colonel Pilkington to lieutenant-general
sir John C. Sherbrooke.*

SIR,

Moose Island, Passamaquaddy Bay,
July 12, 1814.

Having sailed from Halifax on the 5th instant, accompanied by lieutenant-colonel Nicolls, of the royal engineers, and a detachment of the royal artillery, under the command of captain Dunn, I have the honour to acquaint your excellency, that we arrived at Shelburne, the place of rendezvous, on the evening of the 7th instant, where I found captain sir Thomas Hardy, in his majesty's ship Ramillies, with two transports, having on board the 102d regiment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Berries, which had arrived the day before. I did not fail to lay before Sir Thomas Hardy my instructions, and to consult with him the best means of carrying them into execution.

As we concurred in opinion that the success of the enterprise, with which we were entrusted, would very materially depend upon our reaching the point of attack previous to the enemy being apprised of our intentions, that officer, with his accustomed alacrity and decision, directed the ships of war and transports to ^aet under weigh early on the following morning ; and we yesterday, about 3 o'clock P.M., anchored near to the town of Eastport.

On our approach to this island, lieutenant Oats (your excellency's aide de camp, whom you had permitted to accompany me on this service) was detached in a boat, bearing a flag of truce, with a summons, (copy of which is transmitted,) addressed to the officer commanding, requiring that Moose Island should be surrendered to his Britannic majesty. This proposal was not accepted ; in consequence of which, the troops, which were already in the boats, pulled off under the superintendance of captain Senhouse, of the royal navy, whose arrangements were so judicious, as to insure *a* successful issue. But, previous to

reaching the shore, the colours of the enemy on Fort-Sullivan were hauled down : and on our landing, the capitulation was agreed to, of which the copy is inclosed.

We found in the fort a detachment of the 40th regiment of American infantry, consisting of six officers and about 80 men, under the command of major Putman, who surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

This fort is situated on an eminence commanding the entrance to the anchorage, and within it is a block-house, and also four long 18-pounders, one 18-pound carronade, and four field-pieces. The extent of the island is about four miles in length and two in breadth, and in a great state of cultivation. The militia amount to about '250, and the population is calculated at 1500.

We have also occupied Allen's and Frederick Island, so that the whole of the islands in this bay are now subject to the British flag.

It is very satisfactory to me to add, that this service has been effected, without any loss or casualty among the troops employed in it.

To captain sir Thomas Hardy, I consider myself under the greatest obligations ; having experienced every possible co-operation, with an offer to disembark, from his squadrom, any proportion of seamen or marines which I considered necessary.

I beg to acknowledge my thanks to you in allowing your aide de camp, lieutenant Oats, to accompany me upon this service. He has been a great assistant to me, and will have the honor of delivering this despatch. He has also in his possession the colours and standard found in Fort-Sullivan.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. PILKINGTON, lieut.-col.
deputy-adjutant-general.

Lieut.-general
Sir J. C. Sherbrook, K. B.

41..I.P.F.IIN: 040 0 '04140

No. 49.

*Frees captain Hardy, H. N., and lieutenant-colonel Pain gton,
to the American commander at Moose Island.*

On board of his majesty's ship Ramillies, off
Moose Island, July 11, 1814.

As we are perfectly apprised of the weakness of the fort and garrison under your command, and your inability to defend Moose Island against the ships and troops of his Britannic majesty placed under our directions, we are induced, from the humane consideration of avoiding the effusion of blood, and from a re-

Bard to you and the inhabitants of the island, to prevent, if in our power, the distresses and calamities which will befall them in case of resistance. We, therefore, allow you five minutes, from the time this summons is delivered, to decide upon an answer.

In the event of your not agreeing to capitulate on liberal terms, we shall deeply lament being compelled to resort to those coercive measures, which may cause destruction to the town of Eastport, but which will ultimately assure us possession of the island.

T. M. HARDY, captain of H.M.S Ramillies.
A. PILKINGTON, lieut.-col. commanding.

To the officers commanding the United States' troops
on Moose Island.

No. 50.

*From major Putman to captain IlardN, and Ikutenunt-
colonel Alkington.*

GENTLEMEN,

Fort Sullivan, July 11, 1814.

Conformably to your demand, I have surrendered Fort-Sullivan with all the public property.

This I have done to stop the effusion of blood and in consideration of your superior forces. I am, genticomn,

P. PUTMAN, major, commanding.

P. S. I hope, gentlemen, every respect will be paid to the defenceless inhabitants of this island, and the private property of the officers.



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No. 51.

Articles of capitulation.

Article I. The officers and troops of the United States, at present on Moose island, are to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and are to deliver up the forts, buildings, arms, ammunition, stores, and effects, with exact inventories thereof, belonging to the American government; and they *are* thereby transferred to his Britannic majesty, in the same manner and possession, as has been held heretofore by the American government.

Art. II. The garrison of the island shall be prisoners of war, instil regularly exchanged ; they will march out of the

fort with **the honors of war, and pile** their arms at such place as will be appointed for that purpose ; the officers will be permitted to proceed to the United States on their parole.

No. 52.

Return of ordnance and stores found in Fort-Sullivan, surrendered to his majesty's forces under the command of lieutenant-colonel Pilkington.

Iron guns ;—four 18-pounders, with standing carriages, side arms ; two unserviceable 9-pounders, two 12-pounder carronades without carriages.

Brass guns ;—two serviceable and two unserviceable light 6-pounders, with travelling carriages, side arms, &c.

Forty-two paper cartridges, filled with six pounds of powder, 5 flannel ditto, ditto ; 3176 unserviceable musket-ball cartridges.

Four hundred and fifty-two loose round 18-pounder shot; fifty-five 18-pounder grape shot, three hundred and eighty-nine loose round 6-pounder, ninety-five 6-pounder case shot.

Six barrels of horned powder, containing one hundred pounds each ; 100 muskets, with bayonets, belts, slings, and complete swords, with belts, scabbards, &c.

Seventy-two incomplete tents, one United States' ensign.

W. DUNN, capt. royal artillery **company**.

No. 53.

From lieutenant-general sir I. C. Sherbrooke to earl Bathurst.

Castine at the entrance of the Penobscot,
Sept. 18, 1814.

MY LORD,

I have now the honor to inform your lordship, that after closing my despatch of the 25th ult. in which I mentioned my intention of proceeding to the Penobscot, rear-admiral Grif-fiths and myself lost no time in sailing from Halifax, with such a naval force as he deemed necessary, and the troops as per margin, (viz. 1st company of royal artillery, two rifle companies of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments,) to accompany the object we had in view.

Very early in the morning of the 30th we fell in with the Rifleman sloop of war, when captain Pearseinformed us, that the United States' frigate, the Adams, had got into the Penobscot, but from the apprehension of being attacked by our cruisers, if she remained at the entrance of the river she had

run up as high as Hampden, where she had landed her guns, and mounted them on shore for *her* protection.

On leaving Halifax it was my original intention to have taken possession of Machias, on our way hither, but on receiving this intelligence, the admiral and myself were of opinion that no *time* should be lost in proceeding to our destination, and we arrived here very early on the morning of the 1st instant.

The fort of Castine, which is situated upon a peninsula of the eastern side of the Penobscot, near the entrance of that river, was summoned- a little after sunrise, but the American officer refused to surrender it, and immediately opened a fire from four 24-pounders upon a small schooner that had been sent with lieutenant-colonel Nichols (commanding royal engineers) to reconnoitre the work.

Arrangements were immediately made for disembarking the troops, but before a landing could be effected, the enemy blew up the magazine, and escaped up the Majetaquodous river, carrying off in the boats with them two field-pieces.

As we had no means of ascertaining what force the Americans had on this peninsula, I landed a detachment of the royal artillery, with two rifle-companies of the 60th and 98th regiments, under colonel Douglas, in the rear of it, with orders to secure the isthmus, and to take possession of the heights which command the town ; but I soon learned there were no regulars at Castine, except the party which had blown up the magazine and escaped, and that the militia, which were assembled there, had dispersed immediately upon our landing.

Rear-admiral Griffith and myself next turned our attention to obtaining possession of the Adams, or if that could not be done, destroying her. The arrangement for this service having been made, the rear-admiral entrusted the execution of it to captain Barrie, royal navy, and as the co-operation of a land force was necessary, I directed lieutenant-colonel John, with a detachment of artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, and one rifle company of the 60th, to accompany and co-operate with captain Barrie on this occasion; but as Hampden is 27 miles above Castine, it appeared to me a necessary measure of precaution first to occupy a post on the western bank, which might afford support, if necessary, to the force going up the river, and at the same time prevent the armed population, which is very numerous to the southward and to the westward, from annoying the British in their operations against the Adams.

Upon inquiry, I found that Belfast, which is upon the high road leading from Hampden to Boston, and which perfectly commands the bridge, was likely to answer both these purposes, and I consequently directed major-general Gosselin to

occupy that place with the 29th regiment, and maintain it till further orders.

As soon as this was accomplished, and the tide served, rear-admiral Griffith directed captain Barrie to proceed to his destination, and the remainder of the-troops were landed that evening at Castine.

Understanding that a strong party of militia from the neighbouring township had assembled at about four miles from Castine, on the road leading to Blue-hill, I sent out a strong patrol on the morning of the 2d, before day-break ; on arriving at the place, I was informed that the militia of the county was assembled there on the alarm guns being fired at the fort at Castine, upon our first appearance; but that the main body had since dispersed, and went to their respective homes. Some stragglers were however left, who fired upon our advanced guard, and then took to the woods ; a few of them were made prisoners. No intelligence- having reached us from captain Barrie, on Saturday night, I marched with about 700 men and two light field-pieces, upon Buckstown, at three o'clock, on Sunday morning, the 4th instant, for the purpose of learning what progress he had made, and of affording him assistance if required. This place is about 15 miles higher up the Penobscot than Castine, and on the eastern bank of the river. Rear-admiral Griffith accompanied me on this occasion, and we had reason to believe that the light guns which had been taken from Castine were secreted in the neighbourhood of Buckstown. We threatened to destroy the town unless they were given up, and the two brass 3-pounders on travelling-carriages were in consequence brought to us in the course of the day, and *are* now in our possession.

At Buckstown, we received very satisfactory accounts of the success which had attended the force employed up the river. We learned that captain Barrie had proceeded from Hampton up to Bangor ; and the admiral sent an officer in a boat from Buckstown to communicate with him : when, finding there was no necessity for the troops remaining longer at Buckstown, they marched back to Castillo the next day.

Having ascertained that the object of the expedition up the Penobscot had been obtained, it was no longer necessary for me to occupy Belfast. I, therefore, on the evening of the 6th, directed major-general Gosselin to embark the troops, and to join me here.

Machias being the only place, now remaining where the enemy had a post between the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy bay, I ordered lieutenant-colonel Pilkington to proceed with a detachment of royal artillery and the 29th regiment to occupy it; and as naval assistance was required, rear-admiral Griffith

directed captain Parker, of the Tenedos, to co-operate with lieutenant colonel Pilkington upon this occasion.

On the morning of the 9th, captain Barrie, with lieutenant colonel John, and the troops which had been employed with him up the Penobscot, returned to Castine. It seems, the enemy blew up the Adams, on his strong position at Hampden being attacked ; but all his artillery, two stands of colours, and a standard, with several merchant vessels, fell into our hands. This, I am happy to say, was accomplished with very little loss on our part ; and your lordship will perceive, by the return sent herewith, that the only officer wounded in this affair, is captain Gall, of the 29th grenadiers.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit a copy of the report, made to me by lieutenant-colonel John on this occasion, in which your lordship will be pleased to observe, that the lieutenant-colonel speaks very highly of the gallantry and good conduct displayed by the troops upon this expedition, under very trying circumstances. And I beg to call your lordship's attention to the names of those officers upon whom lieutenant-colonel John particularly bestows praise. The enterprise and intrepidity manifested by lieutenant-colonel John, and the discipline and gallantry displayed by the troops under him, reflect great honor upon them, and demand my warmest acknowledgments ; and I have to request your lordship will take a favourable opportunity of bringing the meritorious and successful services, performed by the troops employed on this occasion, under the view of his royal highness the prince regent.

As rear-admiral Griffith will, no doubt, make a detailed report of the naval operations on this occasion, I forbear touching upon this subject, further than to solicit your lordship's attention to that part of colonel John's report, in which he⁴⁴ attributes the success of this enterprise to the masterly arrangements of captain Barrie, royal navy, who conducted it."

I have much pleasure in reporting to your lordship, that the most perfect unanimity and good understanding has prevailed between the naval and military branches of the service, during the whole progress of this expedition.

I feel it my duty to express, in the strongest terms, the great obligations I am under to rear-admiral Griffith, for his judicious advice, and ready co-operation, on every occasion. And my thanks are likewise due to all the captains of the ships employed, for the assistance they have so willingly afforded the troops, and from which the happiest results have been experienced.

I have reason to be well satisfied with the gallantry and good conduct of the troops, and have to offer my thanks to major general Vtosselin, colonel Douglas, and the commanding officers

of corps, for the alacrity shown by them, and strict discipline which has been maintained.

To the heads of departments, and to the officers of the general and of my personal staff, I am much indebted for the zealous manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

Major Addison, my military secretary, will have the honor of delivering this despatch. He has been with me during the whole of these operations, and is well enabled to afford your lordship any information you may require.

I have entrusted the colours and standard taken from the enemy to major Addison, who will receive your lordship's commands respecting the further disposal of them ; and I take the liberty of recommending him as a deserving officer to your lordship's protection. **I have, &c.**

J. C. SHERBROOKE.

N. B. The returns of killed, wounded, and missing, and of artillery, and of ordnance stores taken, are inclosed.

No. 54.

• *From lieutenant-colonel John to lieutenant-general sir J. C. Sherbrooke.*

Bangor, on the Penobscot river,

Sin, **Sept. 3, 1814.**

In compliance with your excellency's orders of the 1st instant, I sailed from Castine with the detachment of royal artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, and one rifle company of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, which composed the force your excellency did me the honor to place under my command, for the purpose of co-operating with captain Barrie of the royal navy, in an expedition up this river,

On the morning of the 2d, having proceeded above the town of Frankfort, we discovered some of the enemy on their march towards Hamden, by the eastern shore, which induced me to order brevet-major Crosdaile, with a detachment of the 98th, and some riflemen of the 60th regiment, under lieutenant Wallace, to land and intercept them, which was accomplished ; and that detachment of the enemy (as I have since learned) were prevented from joining the main body assembled at Hamden. On this occasion the enemy had one man killed, and some wounded. Major Crosdaile re-embarked without any loss. We arrived off Bald Head cove, three miles distant

from Hamden, about five o'clock that evening, when captain Barrie agreed with me in determining to land the troops immediately. Having discovered that the enemy's piquets were advantageously posted on the north side of the cove, I directed brevet-major Riddle, with the grenadiers of the 62d, and captain Ward, with the rifle company of the 60th., to dislodge them, and take up that ground, which duty was performed under major Riddle's directions, in a most complete and satisfactory manner, by about seven o'clock ; and before ten at night, the whole of the troops, including 80 marines under captain Carter, (whom captain Barrie had done me the honor to attach to my command,) were landed and bivouacked for the night, during which it rained incessantly. We got under arms at five o'clock this morning, the rifle-company forming the advance under captain Ward ; brevet-major Keith, with the light company of the 62d, bringing up the rear, and the detachment of marines, under captain Carter, moving upon my flanks, while captain Barrie, with the ships and gun-boats under his command, advanced at the same time up the river, on my right, towards Hamden. In addition to the detachment of royal artillery under lieutenant Garston, captain Barrie had landed one 6-pounder, a 58-inch-howitzer, and a rocket apparatus, with a detachment of sailors under lieutenants Symonds, Botely, and Slade, and Mr. Spalding, master of his majesty's ship Bulwark.

The fog was so thick, it was impossible to form a correct idea of the features of the country, or to reconnoitre the enemy, whose number were reported to be 1100, under the command of brigadier-general Blake. Between seven and eight o'clock, our skirmishers in advance were so sharply engaged with the enemy, as to induce me to send forward one-half of the light company of the 29th regiment, under captain Conker, to their support. The column had not advanced much further, before I discovered the enemy drawn out in line, occupying a very strong and advantageous position in front of the town of Hamden, his left flanked by a high hill commanding the road and river, on which were mounted several heavy pieces of cannon ; his right extending considerably beyond our left, resting upon a strong point *d'appui*, with an 1.8-pounder and some light field-pieces in advance of his centre, so pointed as completely to rake the road, and a narrow bridge at the foot of a hill, by which we were obliged to advance upon his position. As soon as he perceived our column approaching, he opened a very heavy and continued fire of grape and musquetry upon us ; we however soon crossed the bridge, deployed, and charged up the hill to get possession of his guns, one of which we found had already fallen into the hands of captain Ward's riflemen in advance.

The enemy's fire now began to slacken, and we pushed on rapidly, and succeeded in driving him at all points from his position ; while captain Coaker, with the light company of the 29th, had gained possession of the hill on the left, from whence it was discovered that the Adams frigate was on fire, and that the enemy had deserted the battery which defended her.

We were now in complete possession of the enemy's position above, and captain Barrie with the gun-boats had secured that below the hill. Upon this occasion 20 pieces of cannon fell into our hands, of the naval and military force, the return of which I enclose ; after which captain Barrie and myself determined on pursuing the enemy towards Bangor, which place we reached without opposition ; and here two brass 3-pounders, and three stands of colours, fell into our possession. Brigadier-general Blake, also in this town, surrendered himself prisoner; and, with other prisoners to the amount of 121, were admitted to their paroles. Eighty prisoners taken at Hamden are in our custody. The loss sustained by the enemy I have not had it in my power correctly to ascertain ; report states it to be from 30 to 40 in killed, wounded, and missing.

Our own loss, I am happy to add, is but small ; viz. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 7 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing. Captain Gell, of the 29th, was wounded when leading the column, which deprived me of his active and useful assistance; but, I am happy to add, he is recovering.

I cannot close this despatch without mentioning, in the highest terms, all the troops placed under my command. They have merited my highest praise for their zeal and gallantry, which were conspicuous in the extreme. I feel most particularly indebted to brevet-major Riddell, of the 62d regiment, second in command ; to brevet-major Keith, of the same regiment ; brevet-major Croasdaile and captain M'Pherson, of the 98th; captains Gell and Coaker, of the 29th; and captain Ward, of the 7th battalion 60th regiment. The royal artillery was directed in the most judicious manner by lieutenant Garston, from whom I derived the ablest support. I cannot speak too highly of captain Carter and the officers and marines under his directions. He moved them in the ablest manner to the annoyance of the enemy, and so as to meet my fullest approval.

Nothing could exceed the zeal and perseverance of lieutenants Symonds, Botely, and Slade, and Mr. Sparling, of the royal navy, with the detachment of seamen under their command.

From captain Barrie I have received the ablest assistance and support ; and it is to his masterly arrangement of the plan that I feel indebted for its success. Nothing could be more cordial than the co-operation of the naval and military forces on this service in every instance.

Captain Carnagie, of the royal navy, who most handsomely volunteered his services with this expedition, was in action with the troops at Hamden ; and I feel most particularly indebted to him for his exertions and the assistance he afforded me on this occasion. I am also greatly indebted to lieutenant Du Chatelet, of the 7th battalion, 60th regiment, who acted as major of brigade to the troops, in which capacity he rendered me very essential service. **I have the honor, &c.**

HENRY JOHN, lieut.-col.

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No. 55.

Return of ordnance and stores taken.

Castine, Sept. 10, 1814.

Guns;-4 iron 24-pounders, 27 iron (ship) 18-pounders, 4 12-pounders, 4 brass 3-pounders.

Carriages;-4 traversing 24-pounders, 8 standing 18-pounders, 1 travelling 12-pounders with limbers, 4 travelling 3-pounders with limbers.

Sponges ;-8 24-pounders, 20 18-pounders, 2 12-pounders, 4 3-pounders.

Ladles;-2 24-pounders, 3 12-pounders, 1 3-pounder.

Wadhooks;-2 .24-pounders, 3 12-pounders, 1 8-pounder.

Shot ;-236 round 24-pounders, 500 round 18-pounders. 1 ammunition-waggon, 1 ammunition-cart. 12 common handspikes. 40 barrels of powder.

Wads;-20 24-pounders, 70 18-pounders.

N. B.—The magazine in fort Castine was blown up by the enemy.

The vessel on board of which the powder was, ran on shore, and the whole destroyed.

Eleven of the 18-pounders were destroyed by order of lieutenant colonel John, not having time to bring them off.

GEORGE CRAWFORD, major,

Lieut.-gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke. commanding royal artil.

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No. 56.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the affair at Hamden, on the 3d of September, 1814, with the force under the command of lieutenant-colonel John, 60th regiment.

Killed.-29th regiment ;-1 rank and file.

Wounded-29th regiment ;-1 captain, 2 rank and file.

62d regiment ;-1 rank and file.

98th regiment ;-4 rank and file.

Missing-62d regiment;-1 rank and file.

Name of officer wounded-29th regiment ;—Captain Cell, severely not dangerously).

PILKINGTON, Dep.-adj.-gen.

.No. 57.

from lieutenant-colonel Pilkington to lieutenant-general sir J. C. Sherbrooke.

SIR,

Machias, Sept. 14, 1814.

I have the honor to acquaint your excellency, that I sailed from Penobscot bay, with the brigade you was pleased to place under my command, consisting of a detachment of royal artillery, with a howitzer, the battalion companies of the 29th regiment, and a party of the 7th battalion of the 60th foot, on the morning of the 9th instant ; and arrived at Buck's harbor, about 10 miles from this place, on the following evening.

As the enemy fired several alarm guns on our approaching the shore, it was evident he was apprehensive of an attack : therefore deemed it expedient to disembark the troops with as little delay as possible ; and captain Hyde Parker, commanding the naval force, appointed captain Stanfell to superintend this duty, and it was executed by that officer with the utmost promptitude and decision.

Upon reaching the shore, I ascertained that there was only a pathway through the woods by which we could advance and take Fort O'Brien and the battery in reverse ; and as the guns of these works commanded the passage of the river, upon which the town is situated, I decided upon possessing ourselves of them, if practicable, during the night.

We moved forward at ten o'clock P. M. and, after a most tedious and harassing march, only arrived near to the fort at break of day, although the distance does not exceed five miles.

The advanced guard, which consisted of two companies of the 29th regiment, and a detachment of riflemen of the 60th regiment, under major Tod, of the former corps, immediately drove in the enemy's piquets, and upon pursuing him closely, found the fort had been evacuated, leaving their colours, about five minutes before we entered it. Within it, and the battery, there are two 24 pounders, three 18-pounders, several dismounted guns, and a block-house, The party which escaped amounted to about 70 men of the 40th regiment of American infantry, and 30 of the embodied militia; the retreat was so rapid that I was not enabled to take any prisoners. I understand there were a few wounded, but they secrete'd themselves in the wood.

Baying secured the fort; we lost no time in advancing upon Machias, which was taken without any resistance; and also two field-pieces.

The boats of the squadron, under the command of lieutenant Aouchier, of the royal navy, and the 401 Marities, under

lieutenant Welchman, were detached to the eastern side of the river, and were of essential service in taking two field-pieces in that quarter.

- Notwithstanding that the militia were not assembled to any extent in the vicinity of the town, I was making the necessary arrangements to advance into the interior of the country, when I received a letter from brigadier-general Brewer, commanding the district, wherein he engages that the militia forces within the county of Washington shall not bear arms, or in any way serve against his Britannic majesty during the present war. A similar offer having been made by the civil officers and principal citizens of the county, a cessation of arms was agreed upon, and the county of Washington has passed under the dominion of his Britannic majesty.

I beg leave to congratulate you upon the importance of this accession of territory which has been wrested from the enemy; it embraces about 100 miles of sea-coast, and includes that intermediate tract of country which separates the province of New Brunswick from Lower Canada.

We have taken 26 pieces of ordnance, (serviceable and un-serviceable,) with a proportion of arms and ammunition, returns of which are enclosed; and I have the pleasing satisfaction to add, that this service has been effected without the loss of a man on our part.

I cannot refrain from expressing, in the strongest manner, the admirable steadiness and good conduct of the 29th regiment, under major Hodge. The advance, under major Tod, are also entitled to my warmest thanks.

A detachment of 30 seamen from his majesty's ship Bacchante, under Mr. Bruce, master's mate, were attached to the royal artillery, under the command of lieutenant Daniel, of that corps, for the purpose of dragging the howitzer, as no other means could be procured to bring it forward; and to their unwearied exertions, and the judicious arrangement of lieutenant Daniel, I am indebted for having a 51 inch howitzer conveyed through a country the most difficult of access I ever witnessed.

To captain Parker, of his majesty's ship Tenedos, who commanded the squadron, I feel every obligation; and I can assure you the most cordial understanding has subsisted between the two branches of the service.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. PILKINGTON,

lieut.-col. dep. adj.-gen.

To lieut.-gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B. &a.

&turn of ordnance, arms, ammunition, &c. taken at Machias by the troops under the command of lieutenant-colonel Pilkington, 11th September, 1814.

Ordnance—Fort O'Brien; -2 18-pounders, mounted on garrison carriages, complete; 1 18-pounder carronade, mounted on garrison carriage, complete; 1 serviceable dismantled 24-pounder; 1 dismantled Serviceable 18-pounder carronade.

Point Battery; - 2 24-pounders, mounted on garrison carriages, Complete.

East Machias; - 2 brass 4-pounders, mounted, and harness, complete.

Machias; - 2 iron 4-pounders, on travelling carriages, complete; 5 24-pounders, 10 18-pounders, rendered partly un-serviceable by the enemy, and completely destroyed by us.

Total-26.

Arms; - 164 muskets, 99 bayonets, 100 pouches, 41 belt, 2 drums.

Ammunition; - 20 barrels of serviceable gunpowder -

75 paper cartridges filled for 18 and 24-pounders.

2238 musket-hall cartridges.

3 barrels of grape and case-shot.

553 round shot for 18 and 24-pounders.

6 kegs of gunpowder, 25lbs each.

26 paper cartridges filled for 4-pounders.

J. DANIEL lieut. royal artil.

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No. 58.

From rear-admiral Griffith to vice-admiral Cochrane.

H.M.S. Endymion, off Castine, entrance of the

SIR, Penobscot river, September 9, 1814.

My letter of the 23d of August from Halifax, by the Rover, will have made you acquainted with my intention of accompanying the expedition, then about to proceed under the command of his excellency sir **John Coape** Sherbrooke, K.B. for this place.

I have now the honor to inform you, that I put to sea on the 26th ultimo, with the ships and sloop named in the margin,* and ten sail of transports, having the troops on board, and arrived off the Metinicus Islands on the morning of the 31st, where I was joined by the Bulwark, Tenedos, Rifleman, Peruvian, and Pictou. From captain Pearce, of the Rifleman, I learned that the United States' frigate Adams had, a few days before, got into Penobscot; but not considering herself in safety there, had gone on to Hamden, a place 27 miles higher up the river, where her guns had been landed, and the position was fortLy-ing for her protection.

Towards evening, the wind being fair and the weather

ear

a Dragon, Endymion, Bacchante, and Sylph.

favorable, the fleet made sail up the Penobscot Bay, captain Parker in the Tenedos leading. We passed between the Metinicus and Gwen islands about midnight ; and steering through the channel formed by the Fox's islands and Owl's head, ran up to the eastward of Long island, and found ourselves at daylight in the Morning in sight of the fort and town of Castine. As we approached, some show of resistance was made, and a few shots were fired ; but the fort was soon after abandoned and blown up. At about 8 A.M. the men of war and transports were anchored a little to the northward of the peninsula of Castine, and the smaller vessels taking a station nearer in for covering the landing, the troops were put on shore, and took possession of the town and works without opposition.

The general wishing to occupy a post at Belfast, on the western side of the bay, (through which the high road from Boston runs,) for the purpose of cutting off all communication with that site of the country, the Bacchante and Rifleman were detached with the troops destined for this service, and quiet possession was taken, and held, of that town, as long as was thought necessary.

Arrangements were immediately made for attacking the frigate at Hamden, and the general having proffered every military assistance, 600 picked men, under the command of lieutenant-colonel John, of the 60th regiment, were embarked the same afternoon, on board his majesty's sloops Peruvian and Sylph, and a small transport. To this force were added the marines of the Dragon, and as many armed boats from the squadron as was thought necessary for disembarking the troops and covering their landing, and the whole placed under the command of captain Barrie, of the Dragon ; and the lieutenant-colonel made sail up the river at 6 o'clock that evening.

I have the honour to enclose captain Barrie's account of his proceedings; and, taking into consideration the enemy's force, and the formidable strength of his position, too much praise cannot be given him, and the officers and men under his command, for the judgment, decision, and gallantry, with which this little enterprise has been achieved.

So soon as accounts were received from captain Barrie, that the Adams was destroyed, and the force assembled for her protection dispersed, the troops stationed at Belfast were embarked, and arrangements made for sending them to take possession of Machias, the only place occupied by the enemy's troops, between this and Passamaquaddy bay. I directed captain Parker, of H.M.S. Tenedos, to receive on board lieutenant-colonel Pilkington, deputy-adjutant-general, who is appointed to command, and a small detachment of artillery and riflemen, and to take under his command the Bacchante, Rifleman, and Pictou

schooner, and proceed to the attack of that place. He sailed on the 6th instant, and most likely, by this time, the troops are in possession of it. After destroying the defences, they are directed to return here.

The inhabitants of several townships east of this, have sent de. imitations here to tender their submission to the British authority ; and such of them as could give reasonable security, that their arms would be used only for the protection of their persons and property, have been allowed to retain them. This indulgence was absolutely necessary, in order to secure the quiet and unoffending against violence and outrage from their less peaceable neighbours, and for the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of the country. All property on shore, *bona fide* belonging to the inhabitants of the country in our possession, has been respected. All public property, and all property afloat, have been confiscated.

Sir John Sherbrooke, conceiving it to be of importance that the government should be informed, without delay, of our successes here, has requested that a vessel of war may take his despatches to England.

I have in compliance with his wishes, appropriated the Martin for that service, and captain Senhouse will take a copy of this letter to the secretary of the admiralty.

I have honor to be, &c.

EDWARD GRIFFITH.

To vice-admiral the hon.
tic Alexander Cochrane, K.B., &c.

♦ ♦ ♦ 4.0.11.00*

No. 59.

From captain Barrie to rear-admiral Griffith.

H.M. sloop Sylph, off Bangor, in the Penobscot,
SIR, September 3, 1814.

Having received on board the ships named, in the margin,* a detachment of 20 men of the royal artillery, with one 5I-inch howitzer, commanded by lieutenant Garsten ; a party of 80 marines commanded by captain Carter, of the dragon ; the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, under the command of captains Gell and Caker ; majors Riddall, Keith, and Croasdaile, and captain Macpherson ; also, a rifle company of the 7th battalion of the 60th regiment, commanded by captain Ward ; and the whole under the orders of lieutenant-

ira v S. Peruvian and Sylph, Dragon tender, and the Harmony
transport.

-colonel John, of the 60th regiment ; I proceeded, agreeably to your order, with the utmost despatch, up the Penobscot. Light variable winds, a most intricate channel, of which we were perfectly ignorant, and thick foggy weather, prevented my arriving off Frankfort before 2 P.M. of the 2d instant. Here colonel John and myself thought it advisable to send a message to the inhabitants ; and, having received their answer, we pushed **on** towards Hamden, where we received intelligence that the enemy had strongly fortified himself. On our way up, several troops were observed on the east side of the river, making for Brewer : these were driven into the woods, without any loss on our side, by a party under the orders of major Croasdaile, and the guns from the boats. The enemy had one killed, and several wounded.

At 5 P.M. of the 2d instant, we arrived off Ball's-head cove, distant three miles from Hamden. Colonel John and myself landed on the south side of the cove to reconnoitre the ground, and obtain intelligence. Having gained the hills, we discovered the enemy's piquets advantageously posted near the highway *leading* to Hamden, on the north side of the cove.

We immediately determined to land 150 men, under major Riddall, to drive in the piquets, and take up their ground. This object was obtained by 7 o'clock ; and, notwithstanding every difficulty, the whole of the troops were landed on the north side of the cove by 10 o'clock ; but it was found impossible to land the artillery at the same place. The troops bivouacked on the ground taken possession of by major Riddall. It rained incessantly during the night. At day-break this morning, the fog cleared away for about a quarter of an hour, which enabled me to reconnoitre the enemy by water ; and I found a landing-place for the artillery about two-thirds of a mile from Ball's-head. Off this place the troops halted, till the artillery were mounted ; and, by 6, the whole advanced towards Hamden.

The boats under the immediate command of lieutenant Pedler, the first of the Dragon, agreeably to a previous arrangement with colonel John, advanced in line with the right flank of the army. The Peruvian, Sylph, Dragon's tender, and Harmony transport, were kept a little in the rear in reserve.

Our information stated the enemy's force at 1400 men, and he had chosen a most excellent position on a high hill. About a quarter of a mile to the southward of the Adams' frigate, he had mounted eight 18-pounders. This fort was calculated to command both the highway, by which our troops had to advance, and the river. On a wharf close to the Adams, he had mounted fifteen 18-pounders, which completely commanded the river, which, at this place, is not above three cables' lengths wide, and the land on each side is high and well wooded.

A rocket-boat, under my immediate direction, but manned by Mr. Ginton, gunner, and Mr. Small, midshipman, of the Dragon, was advanced about a quarter of a mile ahead, of the line of boats.

So soon as the boats got within gun-shot, the enemy opened his fire upon them from the hill and wharf, which was warmly returned. Our rockets were generally well-directed, and evidently threw the enemy into confusion. Meantime, the enemy stormed the hill with the utmost gallantry. Before the boats got within good grape-shot distance of the wharf-battery, the enemy set fire to the Adams, and he run front hits guns the moment our troops carried the hill.

I joined the army about ten minutes after this event, Colonel John and myself immediately determined to leave a sufficient force in possession of the hill, and to pursue the enemy, who was then in insight on the Bangor road, flying at full speed. The boats and ships pushed up the river, preserving their original position with the army. The enemy was too nimble for us, and most of them escaped! into the woods on our left.

On approaching Bangor, the inhabitants, who had opposed us at Hamden, threw off their military character ; and, as magistrates, select men, &c. made an unconditional surrender of the town. Here, the pursuit stopped. About two hours afterwards, brigadier-general Blake came into the town to deliver himself as a prisoner ; the general, and other prisoners, amounting to 191, were admitted to their parole.

Enclosed, I have the honor to forward you lists of the vessels we have captured or destroyed, and other necessary reports. I am happy to inform you, our loss consists only of one seaman, belonging to the Dragon, killed ; captain Gell, of the 29th, and seven privates, wounded ; one rank and file, missing.

I cannot close my report, without expressing my highest admiration of the very gallant conduct of colonel John, and the officers and soldiers under his command ; for, exclusive of the battery before-mentioned, they had difficulties to contend with on their left, which did not fall under my observation, as the enemy's field-pieces in that direction were masked. The utmost cordiality existed between the two services ; and I shall ever feel obliged to colonel John for his ready co-operation in every thing that was proposed. The officer and men bore the privations, inseparable from our confined means of accommodation, with a cheerfulness that entitles them to my warmest thanks.

Though the enemy abandoned his batteries before the ships were brought to act against them, yet I am not less obliged to captains Kippen and Dickens, of the Peruvian and Sylph ; acting-lieutenant Pearson, who commanded the Dragon's tell-

der ; lieutenant Woodin, of the Dragon ; and Mr. Barnett, master of the Harmony ; their zeal and indefatigable exertions in bringing up their vessels, through the most intricate navigation, were eminently conspicuous. Colonel John speaks highly in praise of captain Carter, and the detachment of royal marines under his orders; and also of the seamen attached to the artillery, under the command of lieutenants Simmonds, Motley, L. State, and Mr. Spurling, master of the Bulwark.

I have, on other occasions of service, found it a pleasing part of my duty to commend the services of lieutenant Pedler, first of the Dragon ; in this instance, he commanded the boat-part of the expedition most fully to my satisfaction ; he was ably seconded by lieutenants Perceval, of the Tenedos, and Ormond, of the Endymion ; and Mr. Ansel, master's mate of the Dragon ; this last gentleman has passed his examination nearly five years, and is an active officer, well worthy of your patronage; but, in particularising him, I do not mean to detract from the other petty-officers and seaman employed in the boats ; for they all most zealously performed their duty, and are equally entitled to my warmest acknowledgments I am also most particularly indebted to the active and zealous exertion of lieutenant Carnegie, who was a volunteer on this occasion.

I can form no estimate of the enemy's absolute loss. From different stragglers I learn, that, exclusive of killed and missing, upwards of 30 lay wounded in the woods.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ROBERT BARRIE, capt of H.M.S. Dragon.

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No. 60.

CAPITULATION.

To captain Hyde Parker, commanding the naval force, and lieutenant-colonel Andrew Pilkington, commanding the land force of his Britannic majesty, now at Machias.

GENTLEMEN,

The forces under your command having captured the forts in the neighbourhood of Machias, and taken possession of the territory adjacent within the county of Washington, and the situation of the county being such between the Penobscot river and the Passamaquoddy bay, as to preclude the hope that an adequate force can be furnished by the United States for its protection, we propose a capitulation, and offer for ourselves, and in behalf of the officers and soldiers of the brigade within

the county of Washington, to give our parole of honor, that we will not, directly, or indirectly, bear arms, or in any way serve, against his Britannic majesty, king George the Third, king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his successors and allies, during the present war between Great Britain and the United States, upon condition we have your assurance, that, while we remain in this situation, and consider ourselves under the British government until further orders, we shall have the safe and full enjoyment of our private property, and be protected in the exercise of our usual occupations.

JOHN BREWER, brigadier-general '211 brigade, loth division, for the officers and soldiers of the 3d regiment in the said brig de.

JAMES' CAMPBELL, lieutenant-colonel, commanding 1st regiment, '2(1 brigade, 10th division, for himself, officers, and soldiers, in the said regiment.

These terms have been granted and approved of by us,

HYDE PARKER, capt. H.M.S. Tenedos.
A. PILKINGTON, lieutenant.-colonel,
commanding.

Machias, Sept. 13, 1814.

.....

No. 61.

List of vessels captured and destroyed in the Penobscot, and of those left on the stocks, as near as I am able to ascertain.

Captured and brought away; — 2 ships, 1 brig, 6 schooners, 3 sloops.
Destroyed at Hamden; — *The Adams* frigate, of 26 guns, 18-pounders, and two ships, one of them armed ; burnt by the enemy.

Destroyed at Bangor; — 1 ship, 1 brig, 3 schooners, and 1 sloop ; burnt by us.

Last since in our possession copper-bottomed brig, pierced for 18 guns, and the Decatur privateer, pierced for 16 guns.

Note.—The powder and wine captured at Hamden were put on board those vessels.

Left on the stocks at Bangor; — 2 ships, 2 brigs, and 2 schooners.

At Brewer; — 1 ship, 1 brig, and 1 schooner.

At Arrianton; — 1 ship, one schooner, on the stocks.

Left at Hamden; — 1 ship, 1 Hermaphrodite brig, and 2 schooners; also, 1 brig and 1 schooner on the stocks.

Lit at Fremfiird on the stocks; — 1 schooner and some small craft.

To rear-admiral Griffith,

R. BARRIE.

Return of ordnance taken from the enemy on the 3d of Sept. 1814

Taken at Hamden:-23 iron 18-pounders, 2 iron 12-pounders; 41 18-pounders destroyed, 14 brought away.

Taken at Bangor, and brought away ; -2 3-pounder brass guns, 1 iron 3-pounder.

Total brought away-17.

Embarked:-1 ammunition cart, 500 18-pound shut, about 40 barrels of powder, and a quantity of wads, &c. &c.

ROBERT GASTEN, lieut. royal artillery.

Robert Barrie.

Return of small arms not collected, supposed about 100.

EDWARD GRIFFITH.

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No. 62.

From rear-admiral Cockburn to vice-admiral Cochrane.

H. M. sloop Manly, off Nottingham,
Patuxent, Aug. 27, 1814.

I have the honor to inform you, that, agreeably to the intentions I notified to you in my letter of the 22d instant,* I proceeded by land, on the morning of the 23d, to Upper Marlborough, to meet and confer with major-general Ross, as to our further operations against the enemy ; and as we were not long in agreeing on the propriety of making an immediate attempt on the city of Washington.

In conformity, therefore, with the wishes of the general, I instantly sent orders for our marine and naval forces, at Pig. point, to be forthwith moved over to Mount Calvert, and for the marine-artillery, and a proportion of the seamen, to be there landed, and with the utmost possible expedition to join the army, which I also most readily agreed to accompany.

The major-general then made his dispositions, and arranged that captain Robyns, with the marines of the ships, should retain possession of Upper Marlborough, and that the marine-artillery and seamen should follow the army to the ground it was to occupy for the night. The army then moved on, and bivouacked before dark about five miles nearer Washington.

In the night, captain Palmer of the Hebrus, and captain Money of the Traave, joined us with the seamen and with the marine-artillery, under Captain Harrison. Captain Wainwright of the Tonnant, had accompanied me the day before, as had also lieutenant James Scott, acting first lieutenant of the Albion.

* James's Nay. Occurr. App. No. U.

At day-light, on the morning of the 24th, the major-general again put the army in motion, directing his march upon Bladensburg ; on reaching which place, with the advanced brigade, the enemy was observed drawn up in force on a rising ground beyond the town ; and by the fire he soon opened on us as we entered the place, gave us to understand he was well protected by artillery. General Ross, however, did not hesitate in immediately advancing to attack him ; although our troops were almost exhausted with the fatigue of the march they had just made, and but a small proportion of our little army had yet got up. This dashing measure was, however, I am happy to add, crowned with the success it merited ; for, in spite of the galling fire of the enemy, our troops advanced steadily on both his flanks, and in his front ; and, as soon as they arrived on even ground with him, he fled in every direction, leaving behind him 10 pieces of cannon, and a considerable number of killed and wounded ; amongst the latter commodore Barney, and several other officers. Some other prisoners were also taken, though not many, owing to the swiftness with which the enemy went off, and the fatigue our army had previously undergone.

It would, sir, be deemed presumption in me to attempt to give you particular details respecting the nature of this battle ; I shall, therefore, only remark generally, that the enemy, 8000 strong, on ground he had chosen as best adapted for him to defend, where he had time to erect his batteries, and concert all his measures, was dislodged, as soon as reached, and a victory gained over him, by a division of the British array, not amounting to more than 1500 men, headed by our gallant general, whose brilliant achievements of this day it is beyond my power to do justice to, and indeed no possible comment could enhance.

The seamen, with the guns, were, to their great mortification, with the rear-division, during this short, but decisive action. Those, however, attached to the rocket-brigade, were in the battle ; and I remarked, with much pleasure, the precision with which the rockets were thrown by them, under the direction of first-lieutenant Lawrence, of the marine-artillery. Mr. Jeremiah M'Daniel, master's mate of the Tonnant, a very fine young man, who was attached to this party, being severely wounded, I beg permission to recommend him to your favorable consideration. The company of marines I have on so many occasions had cause to mention to you, commanded by first-lieutenant Stephens, was also in the action, as were the colonial marines, under the temporary command of captain Reed, of the 6th West India regiment, (these corn panes being attached to the light brigade) and they respectively behaved with their

accustomed zeal and bravery. None other of the naval depart. went were fortunate enough to arrive up in time to take their share in this battle, excepting captain Palmer, of the Hebrus, with his aide de camp, Mr. Arthur Wakefield, midshipman of that ship, and lieutenant James Scott, first of the Albion, wks acted as my aide de camp, and remained with me during the whole time.

The contest being completely ended, and the enemy having retired from the field, the general gave the army about two hours rest, when he again moved forward on Washington. It was, however, dark before we reached that city ; and, on the general, myself, and some officers advancing a short way past the **first** houses of the town, without being accompanied by the troops, the enemy opened upon us a heavy fire of musketry, from the capitol and two other houses; these were therefore almost immediately stormed by our people, taken possession of, and set on fire; after which the town submitted without further resistance.

The enemy himself, on our entering the town, set fire to the navy-yard, (filled with naval stores,) a frigate of the largest class almost ready for launching, and a sloop of war lying **of** it; as he did also the fort which protected the sea-approach to Washington.

On taking possession of the city, we also set fire to *the* president's palace, the treasury, and the war-office; and, in the morning, captain Wainwright went with a party to see that the destruction *in* the navy-yard was complete; when he destroyed whatever stores and buildings had escaped the flames **of** the preceding night. A large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores were likewise destroyed by us in the arsenal; as were about 200 pieces of artillery of different calibres, as well as a vast quantity of small-arms. Two ropewalks of a very extensive nature, full of tar-rope, &c. situated at a considerable distance from the yard, were likewise set fire to and consumed. In short, sir, I do not believe a vestige of public property, or a store of any kind, which could be converted to the use of the government, escaped destruction the bridges across the Eastern Branch and the Potomac were likewise destroyed.

This general devastation being completed during the day of the 25th, we marched again, at nine that night, on our return, by Bladensburg, to Upper Marlborough.

We arrived yesterday evening at the latter, without moles. tation of any sort, indeed without a single musket having been fired; and this morning we moved on to this place, where I have found his majesty's sloop Manly, the tenders, and the boats, and I have hoisted my flag, *pro tenzapore*, in the former.

The troops **will** probably march to-morrow, **or the next day** at farthest, to Benedict for re-embarkation, and this **flotilla** will of course join you at the same time.

In closing, sir, my statement to you, of the arduous and highly important operations of this last week, I have a most pleasing duty to perform, in assuring you of the good conduct of the officers and men who have been serving under me. **I** have been particularly indebted, whilst on this service, to captain Wainwright of the Tonnant, for the assistance he has invariably afforded me; and to captains Palmer and Money, for their exertions during the march to and from Washington. To captain Nourse, who has commanded the flotilla during *my* absence, my acknowledgments are also most justly due, as well as to captains Sullivan, Badcock, Somerville, Ramsay, and Bruce, who have acted in it under him.

Lieutenant James Scott, now first of the Albion, has, on this occasion, rendered me essential services; and as I have had reason so often of late to mention to you the gallant and meritorious conduct of this officer, I trust you will permit me to seize this opportunity of recommending him particularly to your favorable notice and consideration.

Captain Robins, (the senior officer of marines with the fleet,) who has had, during these operations, the marines of the ships united under his orders, has executed ably and zealously the several services with which he has been entrusted, and is entitled to my best acknowledgments accordingly ; as is also captain Harrison of the marine-artillery, who, with the officers and men attached to him, accompanied the army. to and from Washington.

Mr. Dobie, surgeon of the Melpomene, volunteered his professional services on this occasion, and rendered much assistance to the wounded on the field of battle, as well as to many of the men taken ill on the line of march.

One colonial marine killed, 1 master's mate, 2 serjeants, and 3 colonial marines wounded, are the casualties sustained by the naval department ; a general list of the killed and wounded of the whole army will, of course, accompany the report of the major-general. **I have the honor to be, &c.**

G. COCKIURN, rear-admiral.

Vice-admiral the hon.

Sir A Cochrane, K. B. &c.

P.S. Two long 6-pounder guns, intended for **a battery** at Nottingham, were taken off, and put on board the Brune, and **sae taken** at Upper Marlborough was destroyed.

No. 63

From major-general Ross to earl Bathurst.

Tonnant, in the Patuxent,

MY Lord, Aug. 30, 1814.

I have the honor to communicate to your lordship, that on the 24th instant, after defeating the army of the United States on that day, the troops under my command entered and took possession of the city of Washington.

It was determined between sir Alexander Cochrane and myself, to disembark the army at the village of Benedict, on the right bank of the Patuxent, with the intention of co-operating with rear-admiral Cockburn, in an attack upon a flotilla of the enemy's gun-boats, under the command of commodore Barney. On the 20th instant, the army commenced its march, having landed the previous day without opposition : on the 21st it reached Nottingham, and on the 22d moved on to Upper Marlborough, a few miles distant from Pig point, on the Patuxent, where admiral Cockburn fell in with, and defeated the flotilla, taking and destroying the whole. Having advanced within 16 miles of Washington, and ascertained the force of the enemy to be such as might authorize an attempt at carrying his capital, I determined to make it, and accordingly put the troops in movement on the evening of the 23d. A corps of about 1200 men appeared to oppose us, but retired after firing a few shots. On the 24th, the troops resumed their march, and reached Bladensburg, a village situate on the left bank of the eastern branch of the Potomac, about five miles from Washington.

On the opposite side of that river, the enemy was discovered strongly posted on very commanding heights, formed in two lines, his advance occupying a fortified house, which, with artillery, covered the bridge over the eastern branch, which the British had to pass. A broad and straight road leading from the bridge to Washington, ran through the enemy's position, which was carefully defended by artillery and riflemen.

The disposition for the attack being made, it was commended with so much impetuosity by the light brigade, consisting of the 85th light infantry, and the light infantry companies of the army under the command of colonel Thornton, that the fortified house was shortly carried, the enemy retiring to the higher grounds.

In support of the light brigade, I ordered up a brigade under the command of colonel Brooke, who, with the 44th regiment, attacked the enemy's left, the 4th regiment pressing his right with such effect, as to cause him to abandon his guns. his

first line giving way, was driven on the second, which, yielding to the irresistible attack of the bayonet, and the well-directed discharge of rockets, got into confusion and fled, leaving the British masters of the field. The rapid flight of the enemy, and his knowledge of the country, precluded the possibility of many prisoners being taken, more particularly as the troops had, during the day, undergone considerable fatigue.

The enemy's army, amounting to 8 or 9000 men, with 3 or 400 cavalry, was under the command of general Winder, being formed of troops drawn from Baltimore and Pennsylvania. His artillery, 10 pieces of which fell into our hands, was commanded by commodore Barney, who was wounded and taken prisoner. The artillery I directed to be destroyed.

Having halted the army for a short time, I determined to march upon Washington, and reached that city at eight o'clock that night. Judging it of consequence to complete the destruction of the public buildings with the least possible delay, so that the army might retire without loss of time, the following buildings were set fire to and consumed,—the capitol, including the Senate-house and House of Representation, the Arsenal, the Dockyard, Treasury, War-office, President's Palace, Rope-walk, and the great bridge across the Potomac: in the dockyard a frigate nearly ready to be launched, and a sloop of war, were consumed: The two bridges leading to Washington over the eastern branch had been destroyed by the enemy, who apprehended an attack from that quarter. The object of the expedition being accomplished, I determined, before any greater force of the enemy could be assembled, to withdraw the troops, and accordingly commenced retiring on the night of the 25th. On the evening of the 29th we reached Benedict, and embarked the following day. In the performance of the operation I have detailed, it is with the utmost satisfaction I observe to your lordship, that cheerfulness in undergoing fatigue, and anxiety for the accomplishment of the object, were conspicuous in all ranks.

To sir A. Cochrane my thanks are due, for his ready compliance with every wish connected with the welfare of the troops and the success of the expedition.—To rear-admiral Cockburn, who suggested the attack upon Washington, and who accompanied the army, I confess the greatest obligation for his cordial operation and advice.

Colonel Thornton, who led the attack, is entitled to every praise for the noble example he set, which was so well followed by lieutenant-colonel Wood and the 85th light infantry, and by major Jones, of the 4th foot, with the light companies attached to the light brigade. I have to express my approbation of the spirited conduct of colonel Brooke, and of his brigade : the

44th regiment, which he led, distinguished itself under the command of lieutenant-colonel Mullens; the gallantry of the 4th foot, under the command of major Faunce, being equally conspicuous.

The exertions of captain Mitchell, of the royal artillery, in bringing the guns into action, were unremitting; to him, and to the detachment under his command, including captain Deacon's rocket brigade, and the marine rocket corps, I feel every obligation. Captain Lempriere, of the royal artillery, mounted a small detachment of the artillery drivers, which proved of great utility. The assistance afforded by captain Blanchard, of the royal engineers, in the duties of his department, was of great advantage. To the zealous exertions of captains Wainwright, Palmer, and Money, of the royal navy, and to those of the officers and seamen who landed with them, the service is highly indebted: the latter, captain Money, had charge of the seamen attached to the marine artillery. To captain McDougall, of the 85th foot, who acted as my aide de camp, in consequence of the indisposition of my aide de camp captain Falls, and to the officers of my staff, I feel much indebted.

I must beg leave to call your lordship's attention to the zeal and indefatigable exertions of lieutenant Evans, acting deputy quarter-master-general. The intelligence displayed by that officer, in circumstances of considerable difficulty, induces me to hope he will meet with some distinguished mark of approbation. I have reason to be satisfied with the arrangements of assistant-commissary-general Lawrence.

An attack upon an enemy so strongly posted, could not be effected without loss. I have to lament that the wounds received by colonel Thornton, and the other officers and soldiers left at Bladensburg, were such as prevented their removal. As many of the wounded as could be brought off were removed, the others being left with medical care and attendants. The arrangements made by staff surgeon Baxter for their accommodation, have been as satisfactory as circumstances would admit of. The agent for British prisoners of war very fortunately residing at Bladensburg, I have recommended the wounded officers and men to his particular attention, and trust to his being able to effect their exchange when sufficiently recovered.

Captain Smith, assistant adjutant-general to the troops, who will have the honor to deliver this despatch, I beg leave to recommend to your lordship's protection, as an officer of much merit and great promise, and capable of affording any further information that may be requisite. Sanguine in hoping for the approbation of his royal highness the prince regent, and of his majesty's government, as to the conduct of the troops under my command. I have &c. **R. ROQ** ' + ' **maj gen.**

I beg leave to enclose herewith a return of the killed, wounded".

and missing in the action of the 24th instant, together with a statement of the ordnance, ammunition, and ordnance stores taken from the enemy between the 19th and 25th of August, and likewise sketches of the scene of action and of the line of march.

No. 64.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of major-general Ross, in action with the enemy on the 24th Aug. 1814, on the heights above Bladensburg.

Washington, Aug. 25, 1814.

General staff; — 4 horses, killed.

Royal artillery; — 4 horses, killed; 6 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded.

Royal marines artillery; — 1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, wounded.

Royal sappers and miners; — 1 serjeant, / rank and file, killed.

4th regiment; — 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 21 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 50 rank and file, wounded.

21st regiment; — 2 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file, wounded.

44th regiment; — 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 35 rank and file, wounded.

2d battalion royal marines; — 5 rank and file, killed.

85th light infantry; — 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 8 lieutenants, serjeants, 51 rank and file, wounded.

Colonial company; — 1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.

6th Vest India regiment; — 1 serjeant, wounded.

Total — 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 56 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 1 captain, 14 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 serjeants, 155 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Killed — *85th light infantry*; — *Captain* D. S. Hamilton, lieutenant G. P. R. Codd.

4th, or king's own; — *Lieutenant* Thomas Woodward.

Wounded — *85th light infantry*; — *Colonel* William Thornton, severely; left at Bladensburg; *lieutenant-colonel* William Thornton, severely; (left at Bladensburg); *lieutenant-colonel* William Wood, severely; (left at Bladensburg); *major* George Brown, severely (left at Bladensburg).

21st fusileers; — *Captain* R. Rennie, severely, not dangerously.

4th regiment; — *Lieutenant* E. P. Hopkins, severely; *lieutenant* I. K. Mackenzie, slightly; *lieutenant* John Stavely, severely; (left at Bladensburg); *lieutenant* Peter Boulhy, *lieutenant* Frederick Field, slightly.

21st fusileers; — *Lieutenant* James Grace, slightly.

85th regiment; — *Lieutenant* William Villiers, *lieutenant* John Burtell, severely; *lieutenant* F. Mansell, slightly; *lieutenant* G. F. S. O'Connor, *lieutenant* Frederick Gascoyne, severely; *lieutenant* William Hickson, *lieutenant* G. ft. Gleig, slightly; *lieutenant* Croveby, severely.

4th regiment; — *Ensign* James Buchannan, severely; (left at Bladensburg); *Ensign* William Reddock, severely.

H. G. SMITH, D. A. A. G.

E.

No. 65.

Return of ordnance, ammunition, and ordnance-stores, taken from the enemy by the army under the command of major-general Robert Ross, between the 19th and 25th of August, 1814.

:II,

.August 19.-1 24-pound carronade.

August 22.-1 6-pound field-gun, with carriage complete; 156 stand of arms, with cartouches, &c. &c.

August 24, at *Bladensburg*. — 2 18-pounders, 5 12-pounders, 3 6-pounders, with field-carriages; a quantity of ammunition for the above; 220 stand of arms.

August 25, at *Washington*. — *Brass*: 6 18-pounders, mounted on traversing platforms; 5 12-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 1 5 inch howitzer, 1 5i inch mortar. *Iron*: 26 32-pounders, 36 24-pounders, 34 18-pounders, 27 12-pounders, 2 18-pounders, mounted on traversing platforms; 19 12-pounders, on ship-carriages; 3 13-inch mortars, 2 8 inch bow-itzers, 1 42-pound gun, 5 32-pound carronades, 5 13-pound carronades, 13 12-pound guns, 2 9-pound guns, 2 6-pound guns.

Total amount of cannon taken-206; 500 barrels of powder; 100000 rounds of musket-ball cartridges; 40 barrels of fine-grained powder; a large quantity of ammunition of different natures made up.

The navy-yard and arsenal having been set on fire by the enemy before they retired, an immense quantity of stores of every description was destroyed; of which no account could be taken. Seven or eight very heavy explosions during the night denoted that there had been large magazines of powder.

F. G. J. WILLIAMS,
lieutenant royal artillery, A. Q. M.

J. MICHELL,
captain commanding artillery.

N. B. The remains of near 2000 stand of arms were discovered, which had been destroyed by the enemy.

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No. 66.

From brigadier-general Winder to the secretary at war.

SIR,

Baltimore. Aug. 27, 1814.

When the enemy arrived at the mouth of the Potomac, of all the militia which I had been authorized to assemble, there were but about 1700 in the field, from 13 to 1400 under general Stansbury near this place, and 250 at *Bladensburg*, under lieutenant-colonel Kramer; the slow progress of draft, and the imperfect organization, with the ineffectiveness of the laws to

compel them to turn out, rendered it impossible to have procured more.

The militia of this state and of the contiguous parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania were called on *en masse*, but the former militia law of Pennsylvania had expired the 1st of June, or July, and the one adopted in its place is not to take effect in organizing the militia before October. No aid, therefore, has been received from that state.

After all the force that could be put at my disposal in that short time, and making such dispositions as I deemed best calculated to present the most respectable force at whatever point the enemy might strike, I was enabled (by the most active and harassing movements of the troops) to interpose before the enemy at *Bladensburg*, about 5000 men, including 350 regulars and commodore Barney's command. Much the largest portion of this force arrived on the ground when the enemy were in sight, and were disposed of to support, in the best manner, the position which general Sansbury had taken. They had barely reached the ground before the action commenced, which was about one o'clock P. M. of the 24th instant, and continued about an hour. The contest was not as obstinately maintained as could have been desired, but was, by parts of the troops, sustained with great spirit and with prodigious effect; and had the whole of our force been equally firm, I am induced to believe that the enemy would have been repulsed, notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which we fought. The artillery from Baltimore, supported by major Pinkney's rifle battalion, and a part of captain Dougherty's from the navy-yard, were in advance to command the pass of the bridge at *Bladensburg*, and played upon the enemy, as I have since learned, with very destructive effect. But the rifle troops were obliged, after some time, to retire, and of course the artillery. Superior numbers, however, rushed upon them, and made their retreat necessary, not, however, without great loss on the part of the enemy. Major Pinkney received a severe wound in his right arm after he had retired to the left flank of Stansbury's brigade. The right and centre of Stansbury's brigade, consisting of lieutenant-colonel Ragan's and Shuler's regiments, generally gave way very soon afterwards, with the exception of about 40 rallied by colonel Ragan, after having lost his horse, and the whole or a part of captain Shower's company, both of whom general Stansbury represents to have made, even thus deserted, a gallant stand. The fall which lieutenant-colonel Ragan received from his horse, together with his great efforts to maintain his position, rendered him unable to follow the retreat; we have therefore to lament that this gallant and excellent officer has been taken prisoner; he has, however, been paroled, and I met

him here, recovering from the bruises occasioned by his fall. The loss of his services at this moment is serious.

The 5th Baltimore regiment, under lieutenant-colonel Stenet, being the left of brigadier-general Stansbury's brigade, still, however, stood their ground, and except for a moment, when part of them recoiled a few steps, remained firm, and stood until Ordered to retreat, with a view to prevent their being out-flanked.

The reserve, under brigadier-general Smith, of the district of Columbia, with the militia of the city and George town, with the regulars and some detachments of Maryland militia, flanked on their right by commodore Barney and his brave fellows, and lieutenant-colonel Beal, still were to the right on the hill, and maintained the contest for some time with great effect.

It is not with me to report the conduct of commodore Barney and his command, nor can I speak from observation, being too remote; but the concurrent testimony of all who did observe them, does them the highest justice for their brave resistance, and the destructive effect they produced on the enemy. Commodore Barney, after having lost his horse, took post near one of his guns, and there unfortunately received a severe wound in the thigh, and he also fell into the hands of the enemy. Captain Miller, of the marines, was wounded in the arm fighting bravely. From the best intelligence, there remains but little doubt that the enemy lost at least 400 killed and wounded, and of these a very unusual portion killed.

Our loss cannot, I think, be estimated at more than from 30 to 40 killed, and 50 to 60 wounded. They took altogether about 120 prisoners.

'You will readily understand that it is impossible for me to speak minutely of the merit or demerit of particular troops so little known to me from their recent and hasty assemblage. My subsequent movements for the purposes of preserving as much of my force as possible, gaining reinforcements, and protecting this place, you already know.

I am, with very great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. WINDER,

Hon. J. Armstrong, sec. of war. brig—gen. 10th :nil. dist.

N. B. We have to lament that captain Sterett, of the 5th Baltimore regiment, has also been wounded, but is doing well. Other officers, no doubt, deserve notice, but I am as yet unable to particularize.

No. 61.

american estimate of public property destroyed at Washington.

The committee appointed by the American congress to inquire to the circumstances attending the capture of Washington, and the destruction consequent on that event, after giving a statement of the operations in the navy-yard, report the following estimate of the public property destroyed:—

	Dollars.
The capitol, including all costs,	787163
President's house,	234334
Public offices,	93613
	<hr/>
	1115110

But the committee remark, as the walls of the capitol and president's house are good, they suppose that the sum of 460000 dollars will be sufficient to place the buildings in the situation they were in previous to their destruction.

The losses sustained in the navy-yard are thus estimated :--

	Dollars.
In moveable property,	417745
In buildings and fixtures	91425
	<hr/>
	509170

The committee then proceed to the recapitulation of the losses in the navy-yard, with an estimate of the real losses. After deducting the value recovered from the original value of the articles, the total amount is 417745 dollars, 51 cents.

The original value of the articles destroyed was 678219 dollars, 71 cents, of which 260465 dollars and 20 cents value were recovered, in anchors, musket-barrels, locks, copper, timber, &c.

4.4.0.000.00.4.00.

No. 68.

From vice-admiral Cochrane to Mr. Monroe.

His majesty's ship the Tonnant, in the Patuxent river, Aug. 18, 1814.

SIR,
Having been called on by the governor-general of the Canadas to aid him in carrying into effect measures of retaliation against the inhabitants of the United States, for the wanton destruction committed by their army in Upper Canada, it has become imperiously my duty, conformably with the nature of

the governor-general's application, to issue to the naval force under my command, an order to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable.

I had hoped that this contest would have terminated, without my being obliged to resort to severities which are contrary to the usages of civilized warfare; and as it has been with extreme reluctance and concern that I have found myself compelled to adopt this system of devastation, I shall be equally gratified if the conduct of the executive of the United States will authorize my staying such proceedings, by making reparation to the suffering inhabitants of Upper Canada; thereby manifesting that if the destructive measures pursued by their army were ever sanctioned, they will no longer be permitted by the government.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much consideration, your most obedient humble servant,

ALEXANDER COCHRANE,
vice-admiral and commander in chief of his Britannic
majesty's ships and Vessels upon the North
American station.

The hon James Monroe, secretary of
state, &c. Washington.

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No. 69.

From Mr. Monroe to sir Alexander Cochrane.

Department of state, Sept. 6, 1811.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 18th of August, stating that having been called on by the governor-general of the Canadas, to aid him in carrying into effect measures of retaliation against the inhabitants of the United States, for the wanton desolation committed by their army in Upper Canada, it has become your duty, conformably with the nature of the governor-general's application, to issue to the naval force under your command, an order to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable.

It is seen with the greatest surprise, that this system of devastation which has been practised by the British forces, so manifestly contrary to the usage of civilized warfare, is placed by you on the ground of retaliation. No sooner were the United States compelled to resort to war against Great Britain, than they resolved to wage it in a manner most consonant to the principles of humanity, and to those friendly relations which it was desirable to preserve between the two nations, after the

restoration of peace. They perceived, however, with the deepest regret, that a spirit alike just and humane was neither cherished nor acted on by your government. Such an assertion would not be hazarded, if it were not supported by facts, the proof of which has perhaps already carried the same conviction to other nations that it has to the people of these states.

Without dwelling on the deplorable cruelties committed by the savages in the British ranks, and in British pay, on American prisoners, at the river Raisin, which to this day have never been disavowed, or atoned, I refer, as more immediately connected with the subject of your letter, to the wanton desolation that was committed at Havre-de-Grace, and at George town, early in the spring of 1813. These villeges were burnt and ravaged by the naval forces of Great Britain, to the ruin of their unarmed inhabitants, who saw with astonishment they derived no protection to their property from the laws of war. During the same season, scenes of invasion and pillage, carried on under the same authority, were witnessed all along the waters of the Chesapeake, to an extent inflicting the most serious private distress, and under circumstances that justified the suspicion, that revenge and cupidity, rather than the manly motives that should dictate the hostility of a high-minded foe, led to their perpetration. The late destruction of the houses of government in this city, is another act which comes necessarily into view. In the wars of modern Europe, no examples of the kind, even among nations the most hostile to each other, can be traced. In the course of 10 years, past, the capitals of the principal powers of the Continent of Europe have been conquered, and occupied alternately by the victorious armies of each other, and no instance of such wanton and unjustified destruction has been seen. We must go back to distant and barbarous ages to find a parallel for the acts of which I complain. Although these acts of desolation invited, if they did not impose on, the government the necessity of retaliation, yet in no instance has it been authorized. The burning of the village of Newark, in Upper Canada, posterior to the early outrages above enumerated, was not executed on that principle. The village of Newark adjoined Fort-George, and its destruction was justified by the officer who ordered it, on the ground that it became necessary in the military operations there. The act, however, was disavowed by the government. The burning which took place at Long-point was unauthorized by the government, and the conduct of the officer subjected to the investigation of a military tribunal. For the burning of St. David's, committed by stragglers, the officer who commanded in that quarter was dismissed without a trial, for not preventing it.

I am commanded by the president distinctly to state, that it as little comports with any orders issued to the military and naval commanders of the United States, as it does with the established and known! humanity of the American nation, to pursue a system which it appears you have adopted. The government owes to itself, and to the principles which it has ever held sacred, to disavow, as justly chargeable to it, any such wanton, cruel, and unjustifiable warfare.

Whatever unauthorized irregularity may have been committed by any of its troops, it would have been ready, acting on these principles of sacred and eternal obligation, to disavow, and as far as might be practicable, to repair. But in the plan of dewatering warfare which your letter so explicitly makes known, and which is attempted to be excused on a plea so utterly groundless, the president perceives a spirit of deep-rooted hostility, which, without the evidence of such facts, he could not have believed existed, or would have been carried to such an extremity.

For the reparation of injuries, of whatever nature they may be, not sanctioned by the law of nations, which the naval or military forces of either power may have committed against the other, this government will always be ready to enter into reciprocal arrangements. It is presumed that your government will neither expect or propose any which are not reciprocal.

Should your government adhere to a system of desolation so contrary to the views and practice of the United States, so revolting to humanity, and repugnant to the sentiments and usages of the civilized world, whilst it will be seen with the deepest regret, it must and will be met with a determination and constancy becoming a free people, contending in a just cause for their essential rights, and their dearest interests.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES MONROE,

Vice-admiral sir Alexander Cochrane, commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's ships and vessels.

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No, 70.

Mr. Madison's Proclamation.

Whereas, the enemy, by sudden incursion, have *succeeded* in invading the capital of the nation, defended at the moment by troops less numerous than their **Own**, and almost entirely

if the militia ; during their possession of which, though for a [4]single day only, they wantonly destroyed the public edifices, **having** no relation in their structure to operations of war, nor used at the time for military annoyance ; some of these edifices [being also costly monuments of state, and of arts ; and the **Others**, depositories of the public archives, not only precious to the nation, as the memorials of its origin and its early transactions, but interesting to all nations, as contributions to the general stock of historical instruction and political science.

And, whereas, advantage has been taken of the loss of a fort, more immediately guarding the neighbouring town of Alexandria, to place the town within a range of a naval force, too long and too much in the habit of abusing its superiority, wherever it can be applied, to require, as the alternative of a general conflagration, an undisturbed plunder of private property, which has been executed in a manner peculiarly distressing to the inhabitants, who had inconsiderately cast themselves on the justice and generosity of the victor.

And, whereas, it now appears, by a direct communication from the British naval commander on the American station, to be his avowed purpose to employ the force under his direction, in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable ; adding, to this declaration, the insulting pretext, that it is in retaliation for a wanton destruction committed by the army of the United States in "ripper Canada ; when it is notorious, that no destruction has been committed, which, notwithstanding the multiplied outrages previously committed by the enemy, was not unauthorized, and promptly shewn to be so, and that the United States have been as constant in their endeavours to reclaim the enemy from such outrages, by the contrast of their own example, as they have been ready to terminate, on reasonable conditions, the war itself.

And, whereas, these proceedings and declared purposes, which exhibit a deliberate disregard of the principles of humanity, and the rules of civilized warfare, and which must give to the existing war a character of extended devastation and barbarism, at the very moment of uegociation for peace, invited by the enemy himself, leave no prospect of safety to any thing within the reach of his predatory and incendiary operations, but in a manly and universal determination to chastise and expel the invader.

Now, therefore, **I**, James Madison, president of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, exhorting all the good people, therefore, to unite their hearts and hands in giving effect to the ample means possessed for that purpose. I enjoin it on all officers, civil and military, to exert themselves in ex..

cuting the duties' with which they are respectively charged. And, more especially, I require the officers, commanding the respective military districts, to be vigilant and alert in providing for the defence thereof ; for the more effectual accomplishment of which, they are authorized to call to the defence of exposed and threatened places, proportions of the militia, most convenient thereto, whether they be, or be not, parts of the quotas detached for the service of the United States, under requisitions of the general government.

On an occasion which appeals so forcibly to the proud feelings and patriotic devotion of the American people, none will forget what they owe to themselves ; what they owe to their country ; and the high destinies which await it ; what to the glory acquired now, and to be maintained by their sons, with the augmented strength and resources with which time and Heaven have blessed them. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at Washington, Sept. 1, 1814.

By the president, JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MUNROE, secretary of state.

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No. 71.

From colonel Brooke to earl Bathurst.

**On board H.M.S. Tonnant, Chesapeake,
My Loan, September 17, 1814.**

have the honor to inform your lordship, that the division of troops under the command of major-general Ross effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th of September, near North Point, on the left point of the Patapsco river, distant from Baltimore about 13 miles, with the view of pushing a reconnoissance, in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town, and acting thereon as the enemy's strength and positions might be found to dictate.

The approach on this side to Baltimore, lays through a small peninsula, formed by the Patapsco and Black river, and generally from two to three miles broad, while it narrows in some places to less than half a mile.

Three miles from North point, the enemy had entrenched himself quite across this neck of land, towards which (the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour) the troops advanced.

The enemy was actively employed in the completion of this work,—deepening the ditch, and strengthening its front by a

low abattis ; both which, however, he precipitately abandoned on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands some few dragoons, being part of his rear-guard.

About two miles beyond this point our advance became engaged ; the country was here closely wooded, and the enemy's riflemen were enabled to conceal themselves. At this moment, the gallant general Ross received a wound in his breast, which proved mortal. He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his king and country.

Thus fell, at an early age, one of the brightest ornaments of his profession ; one who, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command ; who was not less beloved in his private than enthusiastically admired in his public character ; and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprise, and devotion to the service.

If ever it were permitted to a valiant soldier, to lament those who fall in battle, we may indeed, in this instance, claim that melancholy privilege.

Thus it is, that the honor of addressing your lordship, and the command of this army, have devolved upon me ; duties which, under any other circumstances, might have been embraced as the most enviable gifts of fortune ; and here I venture to solicit, through your lordship, his royal highness the prince regent's consideration to the circumstances of my succeeding, during operations of so much moment, to an officer of such high and established merit.

Our advance continuing to press forward, the enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about 6000 men, six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry, were discovered posted under cover of a wood, drawn up in a very dense order, and lining a strong paling, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles. The creeks and inlets of the Patapsco and Black rivers, which approach each other at this point, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the enemy's position.

I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade, under the command of major Jones, of the 4th, consisting of the 85th light infantry, under major Gubbins, and the light companies of the army, under major Pringle, of the 1st, covered the whole of the front, driving the enemy's skirmishers with great loss on his main body. The 4th regiment, under major Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained, unperceived, a lodgement close upon the enemy's left. The remainder of the right brigade, under the command of the honorable lieutenant-colonel Mullins, consisting of the 44th regiment, under major Johnson,

the marines of the fleet under captain Robbins, and a detachment of seamen under captain Money, of the *Trave*, formed a line along the enemy's front ; while the left brigade, under colonel Pater-son, consisting of the 21st regiment, commanded by major Whitaker, the 2d battalion of marines by lieutenant-colonel Malcolm, and a detachment of marines by major Lewis, remained in columns on the road, with orders to deploy to his left, and press the enemy's right, the moment the ground be-came sufficiently open to admit of that movement.

In this order, the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than 15 minutes, the enemy's force being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, with a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The enemy lost, in this short but brilliant affair, from 500 to 600 in killed and wounded ; while, at the most moderate computation he is at least 1000 *hors de combat*. The 5th regi-ment of militia, in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated.

The day being now far advanced, and the troops (*as is* always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been dispossessed. Here, I received a communica-tion from vice-admiral the honorable sir A. Cochrane, inform-ing me that the frigates, bomb-ships, and flotilla of the fleet, would, on the ensuing morning, take their stations as previ-ously proposed.

At day-break, on the 13th, the army again advanced, and at 10 o'clock I occupied a favorable position eastward of Balti-more, distant about a mile and a half, and from whence I could reconnoitre, at my leisure, the defences of that town.

Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the enemy had constructed a chain of pallisaded redoubts, connected by a small breast-work ; I have, however, reason to think, that the defence to the northward and west-ward of the place, were in a very unfinished state. Chinkapin hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commands the town ; this was the strongest part of the line, and here the enemy seemed most apprehensive of an attack. These works were defended, according to the best information which we could ob-tain, by about 15000 men, with a large train of artillery.

Judging it perfectly feasible, with the description of forces under my command, I made arrangements for a night-attack, during which the superiority of the enemy's artillery would not have been so much felt ; and captain M'Dougall, the bearer of these despatches, will give the honor to point out to your lord-

ship those particular points of the line which I had proposed to act on. During the evening, however, I received a communi-cation from the commander in chief of the naval forces, by which I was informed, that, in consequence of the entrance to the harbor being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable.

• Under these circumstances, and keeping in view your lord-ships instructions, it was agreed, between the vice-admiral and myself, that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sus-tained in storming the heights.

Having formed this resolution ; after compelling the enemy to sink upwards of 20 vessels in different parts of the harbor ; causing the citizens to remove almost the whole of their prop-erty to places of more security inland ; obliging the govern-ment to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding states ; harassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from any remote districts ; causing the enemy to burn a valuable rope-walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubts, besides having beaten and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position which I had occupied, where I halted during some hours.

This tardy movement was partly caused by an expectation that the enemy might possibly be induced to move out of the entrenchments and follow us ; but he profited by the lesson which he had received on the 12th ; and towards the evening I retired the troops about three miles and a half further, where I took up my ground for the night.

Having ascertained, at a late hour on the morning of the 15th, that the enemy had no disposition to quit his entrench-ments, I moved down and re-embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind, and carrying with me about 800 prisoners, being persons of the best families in the city, and which number might have been very considerably increased, was not the fatigue of the troops an object principally to be avoided.

I have now to remark to your lordship, that nothing could surpass the zeal, unanimity, and ardour, displayed by every description of force, whether naval, military, or marine, during the whole of these operations.

I am highly indebted to vice-admiral sir A. Cochrane, com-mander in chief of the naval forces, for the active assistance and zealous co-operation which he was ready, upon every occa-sion, to afford me ; a disposition conspicuous in every branch of

the naval service, and which cannot fail to ensure success to every combined operation of this armament.

Captain Edward Crofton, commanding the brigade of seamen appointed to the small arms, for the animated and enthusiastic example which he held forth to his men, deserves my approbation ; as do also captains Nourse, Money, Sullivan, and Ramsay, R.N., for the steadiness and good order which they maintained in their several directions.

I feel every obligation to rear-admiral Cockburn, for the counsel and assistance which he afforded me, and from which I derived the most signal benefit.

To colonel Paterson, for the steady manner in which he brought his column into action, I give my best thanks.

The honorable lieutenant-colonel Mullins deserved every approbation for the excellent order in which he led that part of the right brigade under his command, while charging the enemy in line.

Major Jones, commanding the light brigade, merits my best acknowledgments, for the active and skilful dispositions by which he covered all the movements of the army.

The distinguished gallantry of captain De Bathe, of the 95th light infantry, has been particularly reported to me, and I beg to record my own knowledge of similar conduct on former occasions.

To major Faunce, of the 4th regiment, for the manner in which he gained and turned the enemy's left, as well as for the excellent discipline maintained in that regiment, every particular praise is due.

The exertions of major Gubbins, commanding the 85th light infantry ; and of major Kenny, commanding the light companies, were highly commendable.

Captain Mitchell, commanding the royal artillery ; captain Carmichael, a meritorious officer of that corps ; and lieutenant Lawrence, of the marine artillery, are entitled to my best thanks ; as is captain Blanchard, commanding royal engineers, for the abilities he displayed in his particular branch of the service.

To lieutenant Evans, of the 3d dragoons, acting deputy-quarter-master-general to this army, for the unremitting zeal, activity, and perfect intelligence, which he evinced in the discharge of the various and difficult duties of his department, I feel warmly indebted ; and I beg to solicit, through your lordship, a promotion suitable to the high professional merits of this officer.

Captain M'Dougall, aide de camp to the late general Ross, (and who has acted as assistant-adjutant-general in the absence

of major Debbeig through indisposition,) is the bearer of these despatches ; and having been in the confidence of general Ross, as well as in mine, will be found perfectly capable of giving your lordship any further information relative to the operations of this army which you may require ; he is an officer of great merit and promise, and I beg to recommend him to your lordship's protection.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ARTHUR BROOKE, colonel commanding.

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No. 72.

Return of the killed and wounded, in action with the enemy, near Baltimore, on the 12th of September, 1814.

General staff; -1 major-general, 2 horses, killed; 1 horse, wounded.

Royal artillery ; -6 rank and file, wounded.

Royal marine-artillery; -1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded.

4th regiment, 1st batt. ; -1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed ; 3 serjeants, 10 rank and file, wounded.

21st regiment, 1st batt. ; -1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 77 rank and file, wounded.

44th regiment, 1st batt. ; -11 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 2 subalterns, 5 serjeants, 78 rank and file, wounded.

85th light infantry ; -3 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 1 rank and file, wounded.

Royal marines, 2d batt. ; -4 rank and file, killed; 10 rank and file, wounded.

Royal marines, 3d batt. ; -2 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Detachments of royal marines, from the ships, attached to the 2d batt. ; -2 rank and file, killed ; 1 rank and file, wounded.

Detachments of royal marines, under the command of captain Robyns ; -1 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Total; -1 general staff, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 11 serjeants, and 229 rank and file, wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Killed; - *General Staff*; - *Major-general* Robert Ross.

21st ffileers; - *Lieutenant* Gracie.

Wounded ; - *21st fusileers*; - *Brigade-major* Renny, slightly; *lieutenant* Leavocq, severely.

44th. regiment ; - *Brigade-major* Cruice, slightly ; *captain* Hamilton, dangerously (since dead); *captain* George Hill, *lieutenant* hard Cruice, *ensign* J. White, severely.

85th light infantry ; - *Captains* W. P. De Bathe and T. D. Hicks, *lieutenant* G. Wettings, slightly.

Royal marines ; - *Captain* John Rohyns, severely.

HENRY DEBIEIG, major, A.D.A gen.

No. 73.

From sir Alexander Cochrane to Mr. Croker.

Salt, H.M.S. Tonnant, Chesapeake, Sept. 17. 1814.

I request that you will be pleased to inform my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that the approaching equinoctial new moon rendering it unsafe to proceed immediately out of the Chesapeake with the combined expedition, to act upon the plans which had been concerted previous to the departure of the *Iphigenia*; major-general Ross and myself resolved to occupy the intermediate time to advantage, by making a demonstration upon the city of Baltimore which might be converted into a real attack, should circumstances appear to justify it; and, as our arrangements were soon made, I proceeded up this river, and anchored off the mouth of the Patapsco, on the 11th instant, where the frigates and smaller vessels entered at a convenient distance for landing the troops.

Yk.t an early hour the next morning, the disembarkation of the army was effected without opposition, having attached to it a brigade of 600 seamen, under captain E. Crofton, (late of the *Leopard*.) the second battalion of marines, the marines of the squadron, and the colonial black marines. Rear-admiral Cockburn accompanied the general, to advise and arrange as might be deemed necessary for our combined efforts.

So soon as the army moved forward, I hoisted my flag in the *Surprise*, and with the remainder of the frigates, bombs, sloops, and the rocket-ship, passed further up the river, to render what co-operation could be found practicable.

While the bomb-vessels were working up, in order that we might open our fire upon the enemy's fort at day-break next morning, an account was brought to me, that major-general Ross, when reconnoitring the enemy, had received a mortal wound by a musket-ball, which closed his glorious career before he could be brought off to the ship.

It is a tribute due to the memory of this gallant and respected officer. to pause in my relation, while I lament the loss that his majesty's service and the army, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, have sustained by his death. The unanimity and the zeal, which he manifested on every occasion, while I had the honor of serving with him, gave life and ease to the most art uous undertakings. Too heedless of his personal security when in the field, his devotion to the care and honor of his army has caused th termination of his valuable lite. The major-general has left a wife and family, for whom I am cod. deni his gi atefui country NSill provide.

The skirmishes which had deprived the army of its brats

general, was a prelude to a most decisive victory over the flower of the enemy's troops. Colonel Brooke, on whom the command devolved, having pushed forward our force to within five miles of Baltimore, where the enemy, about 6000 or 7000, had taken up an advanced position, strengthened by field-pieces, and where he had disposed himself, apparently with the intention of making a determined resistance, fell upon the enemy with such impetuosity, that he was obliged soon to give way, and fly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded, and two pieces of cannon.

For the particulars of this brilliant affair, I beg leave to refer their lordships to rear-admiral Cockburn's despatch, transmitted herewith.

At day-break the next morning, the bombs having taken their stations within shell-range, supported by the *Surprise*, with the other frigates and sloops, opened their fire upon the fort that protected the entrance of the harbor, and I had now an opportunity of observing the strength and preparations of the enemy.

The approach to the town on the land-side was defended by commanding heights, upon which was constructed a chain of redoubts, connected by a breast-work, with a ditch in front, an extensive train of artillery, and a shew of force that was reported to be from 15 to 20,000 men.

The entrance by sea, within which the town is retired nearly three miles, was entirely obstructed by a barrier of vessels sunk at the mouth of the harbor, defended inside by gun-boats, flanked on the tight by a strong and regular fortification, and on the left by a battery of several heavy guns.

These preparations rendering it impracticable to afford any essential co-operation by sea, I considered that an attack on the enemy's strong position by the army only, with such disparity of force, though confident of success, might risk a greater loss than the possession of the town would compensate for, while holding in view the ulterior operations of this force in the contemplation of his majesty's government; and therefore, as the primary object of our movement had been already fully accomplished, I communicated my observations to colonel Kook e, who, coinciding with me in opinion, it was mutually agreed that we should withdraw.

The following morning, the army began leisurely to retire; and so salutary was the effect produced on the enemy by the defeat he had experienced, that, notwithstanding every opportunity w as offered for his repeating the conflict, with an infinite superiority, our troops re-embarked without molestation. The ships of war dropped down as the army retired.

The result of this demonstration has been the defeat of the

army of the enemy, the destruction, by themselves, of a quantity of shipping, the burning of an extensive rope-walk, and other public erections ; the causing of them to remove their property from the city, and, above all, the collecting and harassing of the armed inhabitants from the surrounding country ; producing a total stagnation of their commerce, and heaping upon them considerable expenses, at the same time effectually drawing off their attention and support from other important quarters.

It has been a source of the greatest gratification to me, the continuance of that unanimity existing between the two services, which I have before noticed to their lordships ; and I have reason to assure them, that the command of the army has fallen upon a most zealous and able officer in colonel Brooke, who has followed up the system of cordiality that had been so beneficially adopted by his much-lamented chief.

Rear-admiral Cockburn, to whom I had confided that part of the naval service which was connected with the army, evinced his usual zeal and ability, and executed his important trust to my entire satisfaction.

Rear-admiral Malcolm, who regulated the collection, *de* barkation, and re-embarkation of the troops, and the supplies they required, has merited my best thanks for his indefatigable exertions ; and I have to express my acknowledgments for the counsel and assistance which, in all our operations, I have received from rear-admiral Codrington, the captain of the fleet.

The captains of the squadron, who were employed on the various duties a-float, were all emulous to promote the service in which they were engaged, and, with the officers acting under them, are entitled to my fullest approbation.

I beg leave to call the attention of their lordships to the report rear-admiral Cockburn has made, of the meritorious and gallant conduct of the naval brigade ; as well as to the accompanying letter from colonel Brooke, expressing his obligation to captain Edward Crofton, who commanded, and captains T. 13. Sullivan, Rowland, Money, and Robert Ramsay, who had charge of divisions ; and I have to recommend these officers, together with those who are particularly noticed by the rear-admiral, to their lordship's favorable consideration.

Captain Robyns, of the royal marines, who commanded the marines of the squadron on this occasion, and in the operations against Washington, being severely wounded, I beg leave to bring him to their lordship's recollection, as having been frequently noticed for his gallant conduct during the services in the Chesapeake, and to recommend him, with lieutenant Sampson Marshall, of the Diadem, who is dangerously wounded, to their lordships' favor and protection.

First-lieutenant John Lawrence, of the royal marine artil-

key, who commanded the rocket-brigade, has again rendered essential service, and is highly spoken of by colonel Brooke.

Captain Edward Crofton, who will have the honor of delivering this despatch, is competent to explain any further particulars; and I beg leave to recommend him to their lordships' protection, as a most zealous and intelligent officer.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE,
Vice-admiral, and commander in chief.

To John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c.

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No. 74.

From rear-admiral Cockburn to sir Alexander Cochrane.

H. M. S. Severn, in the Patapsco,
15th Sept. 1814.

Sir,

In furtherance of the instructions I had the honor to receive from you on the 11th instant, I landed at day-light on the 12th with major-general Ross, and the force under his command, *at* a place the general and myself had preciously fixed upon, near to North-point, at the entrance of the Patapsco ; and, in conformity with his wishes, I determined on remaining on shore, and accompanying the army, to render him every assistance within my power during the contemplated movements and operations; therefore, so soon as our landing was completed, I directed captain Nourse, of this ship, to advance up the Patapsco with the frigate, sloops, and bomb-ships, to bombard the fort, and threaten the water-approach to Ba'timore, and I moved on with the army and seamen (under captain Edward Crofton) attached to it on the direct road leading to the above-mentioned town.

We had advanced about five miles, (without any other occurrence than taking prisoners a few light-horsemen,) when the general and myself, being with the advanced guard, observed a division of the enemy posted at a turning of the road, extending into a wood on our left ; a sharp fire was almost immediately opened upon it, and as quickly returned with considerable effect by our advanced guard, which pressing steadily forward, soon obliged the enemy to run off with the utmost precipitation, leaving behind him several men killed and wounded ; but it is with the most heartfelt sorrow I have to add, that in this short and desultory skirmish, my gallant and highly valued friend, the major-general, received a musket-ball through his arm into his breast, which proved fatal to him on his way to the water-side for re-embarkation.

Our country, sir, has lost in him one of its best and bravest

soldiers; and those who knew him, as I did, a friend most honored and beloved ; and I trust, sir, I may be forgiven for considering it a sacred duty I owe to him to mention here, that whilst his wounds were binding up, and we were placing him on the bearer which was to carry him off the field, he assured me that the wounds he had received in the performance of his duty to his country, caused him not a pang ; but he felt alone anxiety for a wife and family, dearer to him than his life ; whom, in the event of the fatal termination he foresaw, he recommended to the protection and notice of his majesty's government, and the country.

Colonel Brooke, **oh** whom the command of the army now devolved, having come up, and the body of our troops having closed with the advance, the whole proceeded forward about two miles further, where we observed the enemy in force drawn up before us ; (apparently about 6000 or 7000 strong ;) on perceiving our army, he filed off into a large and-extensive wood on his right, from which he commenced a cannonade on us from his field-pieces, and drew up his men behind a thick paling, -where he appeared determined to make his stand. Our field guns answered his with an evident advantage ; and so soon as colonel Brooke had made the necessary dispositions, the attack was ordered, and executed in the highest style possible. The enemy opened his musketry on us from his whole line, immediately we approached within reach of it, and kept up his fire till we reached and entered the wood, when he gave way in every direction, and was chased by us a considerable distance with great slaughter, abandoning his post of the Meeting-house, situated in this wood, and leaving all his wounded, and two of his field-guns, in our possession.

An advance of this description, against superior numbers of an enemy so posted, could not be effected without loss. I have the honor to enclose a return of what has been suffered by those of the naval department, acting with the army on this occasion ; and it is, sir, with the greatest pride and pleasure I report to you, that the brigade of seamen with small arms, commanded by captain E. Crofton, assisted by captains Sullivan, Money, and Ramsay, (the three senior commanders with the fleet), who commanded divisions under him, behaved with a gallantry and steadiness which would have done honor to the oldest troops, and which attracted the admiration of the army. The seamen under Mr. Jackson, master's mate of the Tonnant, attached to the rocket brigade, commanded by the first-lieutenant Lawrence, of the marines, behaved also with equal skill and bravery. The marines, landed from the ships under the command of captain Robyns, the senior officer of that corps, belonging to the fleet, behaved with their usual gallantry.

Although, sir, in making to you my report of this action, I

know it is right I should confine myself to mentioning only the conduct of those belonging to the naval department, yet I may be excused for venturing further to state to you, generally, the high admiration with which I viewed the conduct of the whole army, and the ability and gallantry with which it was managed, and headed, by its brave colonel, which insured to it the success it met with.

The night being fast approaching, and the troops much fatigued, colonel Brooke determined on remaining for the night on the field of battle ; and, on the morning of the 13th, leaving a small guard at the Meeting-house to collect and protect the wounded, we again moved forwards towards Baltimore ; on approaching which, it was found to be defended by extremely strong works on every side, and immediately in front of us by an extensive hill, on which was an entrenched camp, and great quantities of artillery ; and the information we collected, added to what we observed, gave us to believe there were at least, within their works, from 15 to 20,000 men. Colonel Brooke lost no time in reconnoitring these defences ; after which, he made his arrangement for storming, during the ensuing night, with his gallant little army, the entrenched camp in our front, notwithstanding all the difficulties which it presented. The subsequent communications which we opened with you, however, induced him to relinquish again the idea, and therefore yesterday morning the army retired leisurely to the Meeting-house, where it halted for some hours to make the necessary arrangements respecting the wounded and the prisoners taken on the 12th, which being completed, it made a further short movement in the evening towards the place where it had disembarked, and where it arrived this morning for re-embarkation, without suffering the slightest molestation from the enemy ; who, in spite of his superiority of number, did not even venture to look at us during the slow and deliberate retreat.

As you, sir, were in person with the advanced frigates, sloops, and bomb-vessels, and as, from the road the army took, I did not see them after quitting the beach, it would be superfluous for me to make any report to you respecting them. I have now, therefore, only to assure you of my entire satisfaction and approbation of the conduct of every officer and man employed under me, during the operations above detailed, and to express to you how particularly I consider myself indebted to captain Edward Crofton, (acting captain of the Royal Oak,) for the gallantry, ability, and zeal, with which he led on the brigade of seamen in the action of the 12th, and executed all the other services with which he has been entrusted since our landing ; to captain White, (acting captain of the Albion,) who attended me as my aide de camp the whole time, and rendered me every

possible assistance ; to captains Sullivan, Money, and Ramsay, who commanded divisions of the brigade of seamen ; to lieutenant James Scott, of the Albion, whom I have had much *fr*quent cause to mention to you on former occasions, and who in the battle of the 12th commanded a division of seamen, and behaved most gallantly, occasionally also acting as an extra aide de camp to myself. Captain Robyns, who commanded the man-of-war of the fleet, and who was severely wounded during the engagement, I also beg to recommend to your favourable notice and consideration, as well as lieutenant George C. Urmston, of the Albion, whom I placed in command of the smaller boats, to endeavour to keep up a communication between the army and navy, which he effected by great perseverance, and thereby rendered us most essential service. In short, sir, every individual seemed animated with equal anxiety to distinguish himself by good conduct on this occasion, and I trust, therefore, the whole will be deemed worthy of your approbation.

Captain Nourse, of the Severn, was good enough to receive my flag for this service ; he rendered me great assistance in getting the ships to the different stations within the river, and when the storming of the fortified hill was contemplated, he hastened to my assistance with a reinforcement of seamen and marines ; and I should consider myself wanting in candour and justice did I not particularly point out, sir, to you, the high opinion I entertain of the enterprise and ability of this valuable officer, not only for his conduct on this occasion, but on the very many others on which I have employed him since with me in the Chesapeake.

I have the honour to be, 8cc.
GEORGE COCKBURN, rear-admiral.

Vice-admiral the hon. sir A. Cochrane, K.B.
Commander in chief.

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No. 75.

Colonel Brooke to the same.

On board his majesty's ship Tonnant,
September 15, 1814

DEAR SIR,

I beg leave to be allowed to state to you, how much I feel indebted to captain Crofton, commanding the brigade of sailors from his majesty's ships under your command ; as also to captains Sullivan, Money, and Ramsay, for their very great exertions in performing every formation made by his majesty's troops, having seen myself those officers expose themselves to the hottest of the enemy's fire, to keep their men in the line of

march, with the disciplined troops. The obedient and steady conduct of the sailors, believe me, sir, excited the admiration of every individual of the army, as well as my greatest gratitude.

Believe me to be, dear sir,

ARTHUR BROOKE, col.-com.

Vice-admiral the hon. sir A. Cochrane, K.B.
commander-in-chief.

No. 76.

I return of killed and wounded belonging to the navy, discerned by the army under major-general Ross, September, 12, 1814.

Tonnant ; -1 petty officer, 5 seaman, 3 marines, wounded.
Albion ; —3 seamen killed ; 1 petty officer, 8 seamen, 6 marines, wounded.
Ramillies ; -2 marines killed ; 4 petty officers, 6 seamen, 4 marines, wounded.
Diadem ; -1 officer, 2 seamen, wounded.
Melpomene ; -1 petty officer killed.
Trave ; -1 seaman wounded. .
Madagascar ; -1 marine killed ; 1 marine wounded.
Royal Oak ; —1 marine wounded.
Total killed -1 petty officer, 3 seamen, 3 marines.
Total wounded -1 officer, 6 petty officers, 22 seamen, 15 marines.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

tiled—Melpomene ; —Mr. William, (or Arthur) Edmonson, clerk.
Wounded—Tonnant ; —captain Robyns, royal marines, severely ; Mr. Charles Ogle, midshipman, severely.
Diadem ; —lieutenant S. Marshall, severely.
Albion ; —John Billett, quarter-master, severely.
Ramillies ; —Robert Wafton (or Watton) boatswain's-mate, severely ; Henry Bakewell yeoman of the powder-room, badly ; John Prickett, dip's corporal, slightly.

G. COCKBURN, rear-admiral.

! "PI" L INN OININIP

No. 77.

From major-general Smith, to the American secretary at war. (Extract.)

About the time general Stricker had taken the ground just mentioned, he was joined by brigadier-general Winder, who had been stationed on the west side of the city, but was now ordered to march with general Douglas's brigade of Virginia militia, and the United States' dragoons, under captain Bird, and take post on the left of general Stricker. During these

movements, the brigades of generals Stansbury and Foreman, the seamen and marines under commodore Rodgers, the Pennsylvania volunteers under colonels Cobean and Findley, the Baltimore artillery under colonel Harris, and the marine artillery under captain Stiles, manned the trenches and the batteries—all prepared to receive the enemy. We remained in this situation during the night.

On Tuesday, the enemy appeared in front of my entrenchments, at the distance of two miles, on the Philadelphia road, from whence he had a full view of our position. He manoeuvred during the morning towards our left, as if with the intention of making a circuitous march, and coming down on the Harford or York roads. Generals Winder and Stricker were ordered to adapt their movement to those of the enemy, so as to baffle this supposed intention. They executed this order with great skill and judgment, by taking an advantageous position, stretching from my left across the country, when the enemy was likely to approach the quarter he seemed to threaten. This movement induced the enemy to concentrate his forces (between one and two o'clock), in my front, pushing his advance to within a mile of us, driving in our videttes, and showing an intention of attacking us that evening. I immediately drew generals Winder and Striker nearer to the left of my entrenchments, and to the right of the enemy, with the intention of their falling on his right or rear, should he attack me; or, if he declined it, of attacking him in the morning. To this movement, and to the strength of my defence, which the enemy had the fairest opportunity of observing, I am induced to attribute his retreat, which was commenced at half past one o'clock on Wednesday morning. In this he was so favored by the extreme darkness, and a continued rain, that we did not discover it until day-light.

I have now the pleasure of calling your attention to the brave commander of Fort M'Henry, major Armistead, and to the operations confined to that quarter. The enemy made his approach by water at the same time that his army was advancing on the land, and commenced a discharge of bombs and rockets at the fort, as soon as he got within range of it. The situation of major Armistead was peculiarly trying—the enemy having taken his position such a distance, as to render offensive operations on the part of the fort entirely fruitless, whilst their bombs and rockets were every moment falling in and about it—the officers and men, at the same time, entirely exposed. The vessels, however, had the temerity to approach somewhat nearer—they were as soon compelled to withdraw. During the night, whilst the enemy on land was retreating, and whilst

the bombardment was most severe, two or three rocket vessels and barges succeeded in getting up the Ferry Branch, but they were soon compelled to retire, by the forts in that quarter, commanded by lieutenant Newcomb, of the navy, and lieutenant Webster, of the flotilla. These forts also destroyed one of the barges, with all on board. The barges and battery at the Lazaretto, under the command of lieutenant Rutter, of the flotilla, kept up a brisk, and it is believed, a successful fire, during the hottest period of the bombardment.

No. 78.

From Captain Lockser to vice-admiral Cochrane.

His Majesty's sloop Sophie, Cat island
sin, Roads, Dec. 18, 1814.

I beg leave to inform you, that in pursuance of your orders, the boats of the squadron which you did me the honour to place under my command, were formed into three divisions, (the first headed by myself, the second by captain Montessor of the Manly, and the third by captain Roberts of the Meteor,) and proceeded on the night of the 12th instant from the frigate's anchorage, in quest of the enemy's flotilla.

After a very tedious row of thirty-six hours, during which the enemy attempted to escape from us, the wind fortunately obliged him to anchor off St. Joseph's island, and nearing him on the morning of the 14th, I discovered his force to consist of five gun-vessels of the largest dimensions, which were moored in a line a-breast, with springs on their cables, and boarding nettings triced up, evidently prepared for our reception.

Observing, also, as we approached the flotilla, an armed bop endeavouring to join them, captain Roberts, who volunteered to take her with part of his division, succeeded in cutting her off and capturing her without much opposition.

† About 10 O'clock, having closed to within long gun-shot, I directed the boats to come to a grapnel, and the people to get their breakfasts; and, as soon as they had finished, we again took to our oars, and pulling up to the enemy against a strong current, running at the rate of nearly three miles an hour exposed to a heavy and destructive fire of round and grape, about noon I had the satisfaction of closing with the commodore in the Seahorse's barge.

After several minutes' obstinate resistance, in which the greater part of the officers and crew of this boat were either killed or wounded, myself amongst the latter, severely, we

succeeded in boarding, and being seconded by the Seahorse's first barge, commanded by Mr. White, midshipman, and aided by the boats of the Tonnant, commanded by lieutenant Tatnell, we soon carried her, and turned her guns with good effect upon the remaining four.

During this time captain Montresor's division was making every possible exertion to close with the enemy, and with the assistance of the other boats, then joined by captain Roberts, in about five minutes we had possession of the whole of the flotilla.

I have to lament the loss of many of my brave and gallant companions, who gloriously fell in this attack ; but, considering the great strength of the enemy's vessels (whose force is underneath described) and their state of preparation, we, have by no means suffered so severely as might have been expected.

I am under the greatest obligations to the officers, seamen, and marines, I had the honor to command on this occasion, to whose gallantry and exertions the service is indebted for the capture of these vessels; any comments of mine would fall short of the praise due to them : I am especially indebted to captains Montresor and Roberts for their advice and assistance: they are entitled to more than I can say of them, and have my best thanks for the admirable style in which they pushed on with their divisions to the capture of the remainder of the enemy's flotilla,

In an expedition of this kind, where so many were concerned, and so much personal exertion and bravery was displayed, I find it impossible to particularize every individual who distinguished himself, and deserves to be well spoken of, but I feel it my duty to mention those whose behaviour fell immediately under my own eye.

Lieutenant George Pratt, second of the Seahorse, who commanded that ship's boats, and was in the same boat with me, conducted himself to that admiration which I cannot sufficiently express ; in his attempt to board the enemy, he was several times severely wounded, and at last so dangerously, that I fear the service will be deprived of this gallant and promising young officer.

I cannot omit to mention, also, the conduct of lieutenants Tatnell and Roberts, of the Tonnant, particularly the former, who, after having his boat sunk alongside, got into another, and gallantly pushed on to the attack of the remainder of the flotilla. Lieutenant Roberts was wounded in closing with the enemy. I have the honor to be, &c.

NICH. LOCKYER, captain.

Vice-admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane,
commander-in-chief, &c. &c. &c.

No. 1.-0 on-vessel, 1 long 24-pounder, 4 12-pounder carronades, and 4 swivels, with a complement of 45 men ; captain Jones, corn-

No. 2.—Gun-vessel, 1 long 32-pounder, 6 long 6-pounders, 2 5-inch howitzers, and four swivels, with a complement of 45 men ; lieutenant

No. 3.—Gun-vessel, 1 long 24-pounder, 4 long 6-pounders, and 4 swivels, with a complement of 45 men.

No. 4 —Gun-vessel, 1 long 24. pounder, 4 12-pounder carronades, with a complement of 45 men.

No. 5.—Gun-vessel, 1 long 24-pounder, 4 12-pounder carronades, with a complement of 45 men.

No. 6.—Armed sloop, 1 long 6-pounder, 2 12-pounder carronades, with a complement of 20 men.

NICEIOLAS LOCKYER, captain,

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No. 79.

I list of the killed and wounded in the boats of his majesty's ships at the capture of the American gun-vessels near Psew Orleans.

Tonnant ; --1 able seaman, 2 ordinary seamen, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 1 midshipman, 4 able seamen, 4 ordinary, 2 landmen, 3 private marines, wounded.

Norge ; -- 1 quarter-master killed : 1 master's-mate, 4 able seamen, 3 ordinary seamen, 1 private marine, wounded.

Bedford ; -- 1 seaman killed ; 2 lieutenants, 1 master's-mate, 2 seamen, wounded.

Royal Oak ; --1 seaman wounded.

Ramillies ; -- 4 seamen killed; 9 seamen wounded.

Armillies ; -- 1 seaman killed.

Cydnus ; -- 1 midshipman, 1 seaman, 2 private marines, wounded.

Seahorse ; -- 1 midshipman, 1 volunteer of the 1st class, 1 able seaman, 1 ordinary seaman, 1 private marine, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 2 midshipmen, 1 lieutenant of marines, 7 able seamen, 7 ordinary seamen, 1 hindinan, 4 private marines, wounded.

Trove ; -- 1 volunteer of the 1st class, 1 captain of the foretop, killed; 1 private marine wounded.

Sophie ; --1 captain wounded.

Meleur ; --3 seamen wounded.

Belle Pottle ; --2 seamen wounded.

Gorgon -- 1 master's-mate wounded.

Total--3 midshipmen, 13 seamen, 1 private marine, killed ; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 lieutenant of marines, 3 master's-mates, 7 midshipmen, 50 seamen, 11 marines, wounded.

Grand Total-17 killed ; 77 wounded.



No. 50.

From lieutenant Jones to commodore Patterson.

SIR, New Orleans, 12th March, 1815.

Having sufficiently recovered my strength, I do myself the honor of reporting to you the particulars of the capture of the division of United States' gun boats late under my command.

On the 12th December, 1814, the enemy's fleet off Ship island increased to such a force as to render it no longer safe or prudent for me to continue on that part of the lakes with the small force which I commanded. I therefore determined to gain a station near the Malheureux islands as soon as possible, which situation would better enable me to oppose a further penetration of the enemy up the lakes, and at the same time afford me an opportunity of retreating to the Petite Coquilles if necessary.

At 10, A.M. on the 13th I discovered a large flotilla of barges had left the fleet, (shaping their course towards the Pass Christian,) which I supposed to be a disembarkation of troops intended to land at that place. About 2, P.M. the enemy's flotilla having gained the Pass Christian, and continuing their course to the westward, convinced me that an attack on the gun-boats was designed. At this time the water in the lakes was uncommonly low, owing to the westerly wind which had prevailed for a number of days previous, and which still continued from the same quarter. Nos. 150, 162 and 163, although in the best channel, were in 12 or 18 inches less water than their draught. Every effort was made to get them a-float by throwing *over* board all articles of weight that could be dispensed with. At 3 30, the flood-tide had commenced ; got under weigh, making the best of my way towards the Petite Coquilles. At 3 45, the enemy despatched three boats to cut out the schooner Seahorse, which had been sent into the bay St. Louis that morning to assist in the removal of the public stores, which I had previously ordered. There finding a removal impracticable, I ordered preparations to be made for their destruction, lest they should fall into the enemy's hands. A few discharges of grape-shot from the Seahorse compelled the three boats, which had attacked her, to retire out of reach of her guns, until they were joined by four others, when the attack was recommenced by the seven boats. Mr. Johnson having chosen an advantageous position near the two 6-pounders mounted on the bank, maintained a sharp action for near 30 minutes, when the enemy hauled off, having one boat apparently much injured, and with the loss of several men killed and wounded. At 7 30, an explosion at the bay, and soon after a large fire, induced me to

believe the Seahorse was blown up and the public store-house set on fire, which has proved to be the fact.

About 1 A.M. on the 14th, the wind having entirely died away, and our vessels become unmanageable, came to anchor in the west-end of Malheureux island's passage. At daylight next morning, still a perfect calm, the enemy's flotilla was about nine miles from us at anchor, but soon got in motion and rapidly advanced on us. The want of wind, and the strong ebb-tide which was setting through the pass, left me but one alternative, which was, to put myself in the most advantageous position, to give the enemy as warm a reception as possible. The commanders were all called on board and made acquainted with my intentions, and the position which each vessel was to take, the whole to form a close line a-breast across the channel, anchored by the stern with springs on the cable, &c. &c. Thus we remained anxiously awaiting an attack from the advancing foe, whose force I now clearly distinguished to be composed of 42 heavy launches and gun-barges, with three light gigs, manned with upwards of 1000 men and officers. About 9 30, the Alligator (tender) which was to the southward and eastward, and endeavouring to join the division, was captured by several of the enemy's barges, when the whole flotilla came-to, with their grapnels a little out of reach of our shot, apparently making arrangements for the attack. At 10 30, the enemy weighed, forming a line a-breast in open order, and steering direct for our line, which was unfortunately in some degree broken by the force of the current, driving Nos. 156 and 163 about 100 yards in advance. As soon as the enemy came within reach of our shot, a deliberate fire from our long guns was opened upon him, but without much effect, the objects being of so small a size. At 10 minutes before 11, the enemy opened a fire from the whole of his line, when the action became general and destructive on both sides. About 11 49, the advance boats of the enemy, three in number, attempted to board No. 156, but were repulsed with the loss of nearly every officer killed or wounded, and two boats sunk. A second attempt to board was then made by four other boats, which shared almost a similar fate. At this moment I received a severe wound in my left shoulder, which compelled me to quit the deck, leaving it in charge of Mr. George Parker, master's mate, who gallantly defended the vessel until he was severely wounded, when the enemy, by his superior number, succeeded in gaining possession of the deck about 10 minutes past 12 o'clock. The enemy immediately turned the guns of his prize on the other gun-boats, and fired several shot previous to striking the American colours. The action continued with unabating severity until 40 minutes past 12 o'clock, when it,

terminated with the surrender of No. 23, all the other vessels having previously fallen into the hands of the enemy.

In this unequal contest our loss in killed and **wounded** has been trifling, compared to that of the enemy.

Enclosed you will receive a list of the killed and wounded, and a correct statement of the force v;rich I had the honor to, command at the commencement of the action, together with an estimate of the force **I** had to contend against, as acknowledged by the enemy, which will enable you to decide how far the honor of our country's flag has been supported in this conflict.

I have the honor to be, &c.

THOMAS AP CATESBY JONES.

No. 81.

Statement of the effective forces of a division of the United States' gun-boats under the command of lieutenant-commanding Thomas AP Catesby Jones, at the commencement of the action, with a flotilla of English gun-boats, on the 14th December 1814.

Gun-boat No. 5, 5 guns, 36 men, sailing-master John D. Ferris ; gun-boat 23, 5 guns, 39 men, lieutenant Isaac M'Keeve ; gun-boat No. 156, 5 guns, 41 men, lieutenant-commandant Thomas A. C. Jones ; gun-boat 162, 5 guns, 35 men, lieutenant Robert Spedden ; gun-boat 163, 3 guns, 31 men, sailing-master George Ulrick.

Total-23 guns, 182 men.

N.B The schooner Seahorse, had one 6-pounder, and 14 men, sailing-master William Johnson, commander ; nonokilled **or** wounded.

The sloop Alligator (tender) **had** one 4-pounder and eight men, sailing-master Richard S. Shepperd, commander.

THOMAS AP CATESBY JONES.

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No. 82.

Statement of the British forces which were engaged in the capture of the late United States' gun-boats, Nos. 23, 156, 5, 162, and 163, near the Malheureux islands, lake Borgne, 14th December, 1814.

Forty launches and barges, mounting one carronade, each of 12, 18, and 24 caliber.

One launch, mounting one long brass 12-pounder.

One launch, mounting one long brass 9-pounder.

Three gigs, with small-arms only.

Total number of boats-45.

Total number of cannon-43.

The above flotilla was manned with **1200 men** and officers, commanded by captain Lockyer, who received three severe wounds in the action. The enemy, *as* usual, will not acknowledge his loss on this occasion in **bdats or men** ; but from the nature of the action, and the observations made by our officers, while prisoners in their fleet, his loss in killed and wounded may be justly estimated to exceed 300, among whom are an unusual proportion of officers.

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No. 83.

From major-general Keane to major-general the honorable sir Edward Pakenham.

Camp on the left bank of the Mississippi, nine miles from New Orleans,
December 26, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that between the 17th and 22d instant, the troops destined for the attack of New Orleans, were collected at Isle aux Poix, which is the entrance of the Pearl river.

Baying learnt that it was possible to effect a landing at the head of the bayou Catalan, which runs into lake Borgne, I directed major Forrest, assisstant-quarter-master-general, to have it reconnoitred. Lieutenant Peddie, of that department, accompanied by the honorable captain Spencer of the navy, ascertained on the night of 18th, that boats could reach the head of the bayou, from which acvmmunication might be made to the high road, on the left bank of the Mississippi, leading to New Orleans.

On the morning of the 22d, every arrangement being made **by** vice-admiral the honorable sir Alexander Cochrane, I determined to attempt it. The light brigade, composed of the 85th, and 95th regiments, captain Lane's rocketeers, 100 sappers and miners, and the 4th regiment as a support, the whole under the command of colonel Thornton, were placed in the boats, **and** the 2 1st, 4-1th, and 93d regiments, under colonel Brooke, **and** a large proportion **of artillery under** major. Munro, were embarked in small vessels.

At 10 A. M. on the 22d, we sailed **from Pearl River and** reached the head of the bayou at day-light next morning. A landing was immediately effected without any other opposition than the country presented ; captain Blanchard of the royal engineers, in the course of two hours, opened a communication through several fields of reeds, intersected by deep muddy ditches, bordered by **a low** swampy wood; colonel Thornton

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then advanced and gained the high road, taking up a position with the right resting on the road, and the left on the Mississippi. In this situation I intended to remain until the boats returned for the rest of the troops to the vessels, some of which grounded at a great distance.

At about eight o'clock in the evening when the men, much fatigued by the length of time they had been in the boats, were asleep in their bivouac, a heavy flanking fire of round and grape-shot was opened upon them, by a large schooner and two gun-vessels, which had dropped down the river from the town and anchored abreast of our fires; immediate steps were necessary to cover the men, and colonel Thornton, in the most prompt and judicious manner, placed his brigade under the inward slope of the bank of the river, as did also lieutenant-colonel Brooke, of the 4th regiment, behind some buildings which were near that corps. This movement was so rapid that the troops suffered no more than a single casualty.

The 3-pounders being the only guns up, the success of a few 12-pound rockets, directed by captain Lane, was tried against these vessels; but the ground on which it was necessary to lay them not being even, they were found not to answer, and their firing was ceased.

A most vigorous attack was then made on the advanced front and right flank piquets, the former of the 95th, under captain Hallan, the latter the 85th, under captain Schaw; these officers, and their respective piquets, conducted themselves with firmness, and checked the enemy for a considerable time, but renewing their attack with a large force, and pressing at these points, colonel Thornton judged it necessary to move up the remainder of both corps. The 85th regiment was commanded by brevet major Gubbins, whose conduct cannot be too much commended. On the approach of his regiment to the point of attack, the enemy, favored by the darkness of the night, concealed themselves under a high fence which separated the fields, and calling to the men as friends, under pretence of being part of our own force, offered to assist them in getting over, which was no sooner accomplished than the 85th found itself in the midst of very superior numbers, who, discovering themselves, called on the regiment immediately to surrender—the answer was an instantaneous attack; a more extraordinary conflict has perhaps never occurred, absolutely hand to hand both officers and men. It terminated in the repulse of the enemy with the capture of 30 prisoners. A similar finesse was attempted with the 95th regiment, which met the same treatment.

The enemy finding his reiterated attacks were repulsed by colonel Thornton, at half-past 10 o'clock advanced a large column against our centre perceiving his intention, I directed

colonel Stovin to order, lieutenant-colonel Dale, with 130 men of the 93d regiment, who had just reached the camp, to move forward and use the bayonet, holding the 4th regiment in hand, formed in line, as my last reserve. Colonel Dale endeavoured to execute his orders, but the crafty enemy would not meet him, seeing the steadiness of his small body, gave it a heavy fire, and quickly retired. Colonel Brooke, with four companies of the list regiment, fortunately appeared at that moment on our right flank, and sufficiently secured it from further attack.

The enemy now determined on making a last effort, and, collecting the whole of his force, formed an extensive line, and moved directly against the light brigade. At first this line drove in all the advanced posts, but colonel Thornton, whose noble exertions had guaranteed all former success, was at hand; he rallied his brave comrades round him, and moving forward with a firm determination of charging, appalled the enemy, who, from the lesson he had received on the same ground in the early part of the evening, thought it prudent to retire, and did not again dare to advance.

It was now 12 o'clock, and the firing ceased on both sides. From the best information I can obtain, the enemy's force amounted to 5000 men, and was commanded by major-general Jackson: judging from the number left on the field, his loss must have been severe. I now beg leave to inclose a list of our casualties on that night, and have only to hope it will appear to you, that every officer and soldier on shore did his duty.

To sir Alexander Cochrane I feel particularly obliged for his very friendly counsels and ready compliance with every wish I expressed respecting the service or welfare of the troops.

To rear-admiral Malcolm, and the several captains employed in the landing, &c. I confess the greatest obligation. I leave it to the vice-admiral to do them the justice they so much deserve, for I cannot find words to express the exertions made by every branch of the navy, since the period of our arrival on this coast.

In the attack made on the centre, lieutenant-colonel Stovin, assistant-adjutant-general, received a severe wound, which deprived me of his able services; to him and major Forrest, assistant quarter-master-general, I feel greatly indebted; they are both officers of great merit. Colonel Brooke is entitled to every praise for securing our right flank.

To colonel Thornton I feel particularly grateful; his conduct on the night of the 23d I shall ever admire and honor. He beaded his brigade in the most spirited manner, and afforded it a brilliant example of active courage and cool determination.

I have every reason to be satisfied with lieutenant-colonel Brooke, commanding the 4th regiment; as also with major

Mitchell, of the 95th, who was unfortunately taken prisoner at the close of the affair.

The exertions of major Munroe, of the royal artillery, were unremitting; to him, and the officers under his command, I feel every obligation. The assistance given by captain Blanchard, and the officers of the royal engineers, was most conspicuous, and entitle them to my best thanks.

Brevet-major Hooper, acting deputy assistant-adjutant-general, was attached to the light brigade. Colonel Thornton states, that he derived the greatest benefit from his activity, zeal, and judgment. I regret to have to add that he was very severely wounded, and had his leg amputated in the course of the night.

The indefatigable zeal and intelligence displayed by lieutenants Peddle and Evans, of the quarter-master-general's department, entitle them to the most favorable consideration.

Assistant-commissary-general Wemyss's arrangements were satisfactory, and deputy-inspector Thompson claims my best acknowledgements, for the care and attention shewn to the wounded, the whole of whom were collected, dressed, and comfortably lodged, before two in the morning.

Major Mills, of the 14th light dragoons, accompanied me on shore; from him, captain Persse, my aide de camp; and the honorable lieutenant Curzon, naval aide de camp, I received every assistance.

Trusting that the steps I pursued while in command will meet your approbation,

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN KEANE, maj.-gen.

No. 84.

Return of casualties in action with the enemy near Nett Orleans, on the 23d and 24th December, 1814.

General staff--1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 lieutenant, wounded. *Royal artillery*; 2 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Royal engineers, sappers and miners; 1 rank and file missing.

4th foot; -1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 14 rank and file, wounded.

21st foot; -1 captain, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 8 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

85th foot; 2 captains, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 2 drummers, 57 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, missing.

93d foot; -1 rank and file, wounded.

95th foot; -6 serjeants, 17 rank-and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 54 rank and file, wounded; 1 major, 2 serjeants, 39 rank and file, missing.

Total; -4 captains, 1 lieutenant, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 10 serjeants, 4 drummers, 141 rank and file, wounded; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 58 rank and file, missing.

Names of the officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed-4th foot; - Captain Francis Johnstone, lieutenant John Sutherland.

21st foot; - Captain William Conran.

85th foot; - Captains Charles Grey and Charles Harris

Wounded-general staff; - Lieutenant-colonel Stovin, 28th foot, as assistant-adjutant-general, severely, but not dangerously; major Hooper, 87th foot, deputy assistant-adjutant-general, severely; (leg amputated;) lieutenant Delacy Evans, 3d dragoons, deputy assistant-quarter-master-general, severely.

Royal Artillery; - Lieutenant James Christie, severely.

4th foot; - Lieutenant Thomas Moody, severely.

85th foot; - Captain James Knox, lieutenants George Willings, Frederick Maunsell, and William Hickson, severely.

95th foot; - Captain William Hallen, lieutenant Daniel Forbes, severely; lieutenant W. J. G. Farmer, slightly.

Missing-85th foot; - Lieutenant William Walker, ensign George Ashton.

95th foot-Major Samuel Mitchell.

FRED. STOVIN, lieut.-col. dep. adj.-gen.

No. 85.

From major-general Jackson to the American secretary at war.

Head-quarters, 7th military district, camp below
Sin, New Orleans, 27th Dec. A.M.

The loss of our gun-boats near the pass of the Rigolets, having given the enemy command of lake Borgne, he was enabled to choose his point of attack. It became therefore an object of importance to obstruct the numerous bayous and canals leading from that lake to the highlands on the Mississippi. This important service was committed, in the first instance, to a detachment from the 7th regiment, afterwards to colonel Delaronde of the Louisiana militia, and lastly, to make all sure, to major-general Villere, commanding the district between the river and the lakes, and who, being a native of the country, was presumed to be best acquainted with all those passes. Unfortunately, however, a piquet which the general had established at the mouth of the bayou Bienvenu, and which, notwithstanding my orders, had been left unobstructed, was completely sur-

prised, and the enemy penetrated through a canal leading to his farm, about two leagues below the city, and succeeded in cutting off a company of militia stationed there. The intelligence was communicated to me about two o'clock on the 23d. My force, at this time, consisted of parts of the 7th and 44th regiments, not exceeding 600 together, the city militia, a part of general Coffee's brigade of mounted gunmen, and the detached militia from the western vision of Tennessee, under the command of major-general Carroll—these two last corps were stationed four miles above the city. Apprehending a double attack by the way of Chef.Mentour, I left general Carroll's force, and the militia of the city, posted on the Gentilly road; and at 5 o'clock P. M. marched to meet the enemy, whom I was resolved to attack in his first position, with major Hind's dragoons, general Coffee's brigade, parts of the 7th and 44th regiments, the uniform companies of militia under the command of major Plauche, 200 men of colour (chiefly from St. Domingo) raised by colonel Savary, and acting under the command of major Daquin, and a detachment of artillery under the direction of colonel M'Rea, with two 6-pounders, under the command of lieutenant Spots—not exceeding in all 1500. I arrived near the enemy's encampment about seven, and immediately made my dispositions for the attack. His forces amounting at that time on land to about 3000, extended half a mile on the river, and in the rear nearly to the wood. General Coffee was ordered to turn their right, while, with the residue of the force, I attacked his strongest position on the left, near the river. Commodore Patterson having dropped down the river in the schooner Carolina, was directed to open a fire upon their camp, which he executed at about half after seven. This being the signal of attack, general Coffee's men, with their usual impetuosity, rushed on the enemy's right, and entered their camp, while our right advanced with equal ardor. There can be but little doubt that we should have succeeded on that occasion, with our inferior force, in destroying or capturing the enemy, had not a thick fog, which arose about eight o'clock, occasioned some confusion among the different corps. Fearing the consequences, under this circumstance, of the further prosecution of a night attack with troops then acting together for the first time, I contented myself with lying on the field that night; and at four in the morning assumed a stronger position about two miles near the city. At this position I remain encamped; and at the arrival of the Kentucky militia, and other reinforcements. As the safety of the city will depend on the fate of this army, it must not be incautiously exposed.

In this affair, the whole corps under my command deserve the greatest credit. The best compliment I can pay to general

Coffee and his brigade, is to say they behaved as they have always done while under my command. The 7th, led by major Peire, and the 44th, commanded by colonel Ross, distinguished themselves. The battalion of city militia, commanded by major Plauche, realized my anticipations, and behaved like veterans. Savary's volunteers manifested great bravery; and the company of city riflemen, having penetrated into the midst of the enemy's camp, were surrounded, and fought their way out with the greatest heroism, bringing with them a number of prisoners. The two field-pieces were well served by the officer commanding them.

All my officers in the line did their duty, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the whole of my field and staff. Colonels Butler and Platt, and major Chotard, by their intrepidity, saved the artillery. Colonel Haynes was every where that duty or danger called. I was deprived of the services of one of my aides, captain Butler, whom I was obliged to station, to his great regret, in town. Captain Reid, my other aide, and Messrs. Livingston, Duplessis and Davezac, who had volunteered their services, faced danger wherever it was to be met, and carried my orders with the utmost promptitude.

We made one major, two subalterns, and 63 privates prisoners; and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must have been at least —. My own loss I have not as yet been able to ascertain with exactness, but suppose it to amount to 100 in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the former I have to lament the loss of colonel Lauderdale, of general Coffee's brigade, who fell while bravely fighting. Colonels Dyer and Gibson, of the same corps, were wounded; and major Kavanaugh taken prisoner.

Colonel Delaronde, major Villere of the Louisiana militia, major Latour of engineers, having no command, volunteered their services, as did Drs. Kerr and Flood, and were of great assistance to me.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

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No. 86.

Report of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the army under the command of major-general Andrew Jackson, in the action of the 23d of December, 1814, with the enemy.

Killed;—artillerymen, 1; 7th United States' infantry, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 corpral, 41 privates; 44th ditto, 7 privates; general

Coffee's brigade volunteer mounted gun-merc., 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 4 privates.—Total, 24.

Wounded; — *general* staff, 2 corporals, 1 colonel; 7th United States' infantry, I. captain, I ensign, 1 serjeant, 2 corporals, 23 privates; 44th ditto, 2 lieu. tenants, 3 serjeants, 2 corporals, 19 privates; general Coffee's brigade, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 quarter-master-serjeant, 3 serjeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 30 privates; New Orleans volunteer corps, 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 7 privates; volunteers of colour, 1 adjudant and 6 privates.—Total, wounded, 115.

Missing; — *general*, Coffee's brigade, 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieute. hants, 1 quarter-master, 3 ensigns or cornets, 4 serjeants, 1 corporal, 1 musician, 57 privates.—Total, missing, 74.

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No. -87.

From commodore Patterson to the American secretary of the navy.

U. S. ship Louisiana, Dec. 28, 1814.

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 23^d instant, while at the bayou St. John, examining the batteries erecting there by the navy, under the superintendance of captain Henley, of the Carolina, I learnt that information had been received by general Jackson, that the enemy had penetrated through bayou Bienvenu with a large force, and effected a landing at general Villere's plantation on the banks of the Mississippi, which upon application to the general proved to be true. The alarm was immediately given in town, and the troops put in motion; I repaired on board the United States' schooner Carolina, with captain Henley, and after ordering the Louisiana, commanded by lieutenant-commandant C. B. Thompson, to follow me, at 4 P. M. weighed, and it being calm, dropped down with the current; at about half past six I received a request from general Jackson, through Mr. Edward Livingston, his aide de camp, to anchor a-breast of the enemy's camp, which he pointed out, and opened a fire upon them. It continuing calm, got out sweeps, and a few minutes after, having been frequently hailed by the enemy's sentinels, anchored, veered out a long scope of cable, sheered close in shore a-breast of their camp, and commenced a heavy (and as I have since learned most destructive) fire from our starboard battery and small arms, which was returned most spiritedly by the enemy with Congreve's rockets and musketry from their whole force, when after about 40 minutes of most incessant fire, the enemy was silenced; the fire from our battery was continued till nine o'clock upon the enemy's flank while engaged in the field with our army, at which hour ceased firing, supposing, from the distance of the enemy's fire, (for it was too dark to see any

thing on shore,) that they had retreated beyond the range of our nuns—weighed and swept across the river, in hopes of a breeze the next morning, to enable me to renew the attack upon the enemy, should they be returned to their encampment; but was disappointed on the 24th, by a light air from north-north-west, which, towards the evening, hauled toward north-west, and blew a heavy gale, compelling me to remain during the 24th, 25th, and 26th, at anchor in a position a-breast of the enemy, although every possible exertion was made by captain Henley to warp the schooner up, without success, from the extreme rapidity of the current occasioned by the very uncommon rise of the river. On the afternoon of the 26th, at the request of general Jackson, I visited him at his head-quarters, and went from thence to town, to equip and arm with two 32-pounders, such merchant vessels in port, as I might find capable of supporting them. During the 24th, 25th, and 26th, fired at the enemy whenever they could be seen. Owing to the calmness of the night of the 23d, the Louisiana could not join me till the morning of the 21th, when she fortunately anchored about one mile above the Carolina. By the fire from the enemy on the night of the 23d, one man only was wounded, and very little injury done to the hull, sails, and rigging; in her bulwarks were a great number of musket-halls, several in her masts and top-masts, and through her main-sail. Nothing could exceed the incessant fire from the Carolina, which alone can be attributed to the high state of discipline to which captain Henley has brought her crew. Of him, lieutenants Norris and Crawley, and sailing-master Haller, I cannot speak in too high terms; the petty officers and crew behaved with that cool determined courage and zeal which has so strongly characterized the American tars in the present war. I have the honor to be, &c.

D. T. PATTERSON.

No. 88.

From captain Henley to commodore Patterson.

New Orleans, Dec. 28, 1814.

I have the honor to inform you, that after you left here on the 26th instant, in pursuance to your order, every possible exertion was made to move the schooner Carolina higher up the river, and near general Jackson's camp, without success; the wind being at N.N.W. and blowing fresh, and too scant to get under weigh, and the current too rapid to move her by warping, which I had endeavoured to do with my crew.

At day-light on the morning of the 27th the enemy opened upon the Carolina a battery of five guns, from which they threw shells and hot shot ; returned their fire with the long 12-pounder, the only gun on board which could reach across the river, the remainder of her battery being light 12-pound carronades.

The air being light and at north, rendered it impossible to get under way; the second shot fired by the enemy lodged in the schooner's main-hold under her cables, and in such a situation as not to be come at, and fired her, which rapidly progressed. Finding that hot shot were passing through her cabin and filling room, which contained a considerable quantity of powder ; her bulwarks all knocked down by the enemy's shot, the vessel in a sinking situation, and the fire increasing, and expecting every moment that she would blow up, at a little after sun-rise I reluctantly gave orders for the crew to abandon her, which was effected, with the loss of one killed and six wounded. A short time after I had succeeded in getting the crew on shore, I had the extreme mortification of seeing her blow up.

It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the assistance I received from lieutenants Norris and Crawley, and sailing-master Haller, and to say that my officers and crew behaved on this occasion, as well as on the 23d, when under your own eye, in a most gallant manner.

Almost every article of clothing belonging to the officers and crew, from the rapid progress of the fire, was involved in the destruction of the vessel. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN D. HENLEY.

P. S. I have not made out a detailed account of the action on the night of the 23d, as you were on board during the whole action.

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No. 89.

From major-general Jackson to the American secretary at war.

Head-quarters, seventh military district,

SIR, Camp below New Orleans, Dec. 29, 1814.

The enemy succeeded on the 27th in blowing up the Carolina (she being becalmed) by means of hot shot from a land battery which he had erected in the night. Emboldened by this event, he marched his whole force the next day up the levee, in the hope of (hiving us from our position, and with this view, opened upon us, at the distance of about half a mile, his bombs

and rockets. He was repulsed, however, with considerable loss; not less, it is believed, than 120 in killed. Our's was inconsiderable; not exceeding half a dozen killed, and a dozen wounded.

Since then he has not ventured to repeat his attempt, though lying close together. There has been frequent skirmishing between our piquets.

I lament that I have not the means of carrying on more offensive operations. The Kentucky troops have not arrived, and my effective force at this point does not exceed 3000. Their's must be at Mast double ; 60 prisoners and deserters agreeing in the statement that 7000 landed from their boats.

ANDREW JACKSON.

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No. 90.

From commodore Patterson to the American secretary of the navy.

U. S. ship Louisiana, four miles below New Orleans,
Sin, 29th December, 1814•

I have the honor to inform you, that on the morning of the 28th instant, at about half past seven, perceived our advanced guard retreating towards our lines—the enemy pursuing; fired shot, shells, and rockets, from field artillery, with which they advanced on the road behind the levee; sprung the ship to bring the starboard guns to bear upon the enemy ; at 25 minutes past eight A. M. the enemy opened their fire upon the ship with shells, hot shot, and rockets, which was instantly returned with great spirit, and much apparent effect, and continued without intermission until one P. M. when the enemy slackened their fire, and retreated with a part of their artillery from each of their batteries, evidently with great loss. Two attempts were made to screen one heavy piece of ordnance mounted behind the levee, with which they threw hot shot at the ship, and which had been a long time abandoned before they succeeded in recovering it, and then it must have been with very great loss, as I distinctly saw, with the aid of my glass, several shot strike in the midst of the men (seamen) who were employed dragging it away. At three P. M. the enemy were silenced ; at four P. M. ceased firing from the ship, the enemy having retired beyond the range of her guns. Many of their shot passed over the ship, and their shells burst over her decks, which were strewn with their fragments ; yet, after an incessant cannonading of upwards of seven hours, during which time 800 shot were fired from the ship, one man only was wounded

slightly, by a piece of a shell, and one shot passed between the bowsprit and heel of the jib-boom.

The enemy drew up his whole force, evidently with an intention of assaulting general Jackson's lines, under cover of his heavy cannon ; but his cannonading being so warmly returned from the lines and ship Louisiana, caused him, I presume, to abandon his project, as he retired without making the attempt. You will have learned by my former letters, that the crew of the Louisiana is composed of men of all nations, (English excepted,) taken from the streets of New Orleans riot a fort. night before the battle; yet I never knew guns better served, or a more animated fire, than was supported from her.

Lieutenant C. C. B. Thompson deserves great credit for the discipline to which in so short a time he had brought such men, two-thirds of whom do not understand English.

General Jackson having applied for officers and seamen to work the heavy cannon on his lines furnished by me, lieutenants Norris and Crawley, of the late schooner Carolina, instantly volunteered, and with the greater part of her crew were sent to those cannon, which they served during the action herein detailed. The enemy must have suffered a great loss in that day's action, by the heavy fire from this ship and general Jackson's lines, where the cannon was of heavy calibre, and served with great spirit.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your obedient servant,

DANIEL T. PATTERSON.

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No. 91.

Report of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the army under the command of major-general Andrew Jackson., in the action of the 28th of December, 1814.

Killed—General Coffee's brigade, 1 private; New Orleans volunteer Company, 1 private ; general Carroll's division of Tennessee militia, 1 Colonel, ? serjeant, 5 privates.

Total-9.

Wounded;—Marines, 1 major ; New Orleans volunteer company, 3 privates; general Carroll's division, 1 lieutenant, 3 privates.

Total wounded-8.

Total killed, wounded, and missing, on this day-17.

No. 92.

From commodore Patterson to the American secretary of the navy.

Marine batteries, *five miles* below New Orleans,
January 2, 1815.

Sir,

Finding the advantageous *effect* which resulted from the flanking fire of the enemy from the Louisiana, as detailed in my letter of the 29th ultimo, I that night had brought down from the navy yard, and mounted in silence, a 24-pounder on shore, **in a** position where it could most annoy the enemy when throwing up works on the levee or in the field. On the 30th opened upon the enemy with the 24-pounder, which drove them from their works, the ship firing at the same time upon their advance, which retired from the levee, and sheltered itself behind houses, &c. The great effect produced by the gun on shore, induced me on the 31st to land from the Louisiana two 12-pounders, which I mounted behind the levee in the most advantageous position, to harass the flank of the enemy in his approaches to our lines, and to aid our right. At four A. M. the enemy opened a fire upon the left of our line with artillery and musketry, which was returned most spiritedly with artillery and musketry. At two P. M. the enemy having retired, the firing ceased.

On the first instant, at 10 A.M. after a very thick fog, the enemy commenced a heavy cannonading upon general Jackson's lines and my battery, from batteries they had thrown up during the preceding night on the levee; which was returned from our lines and my battery, and terminated, after a most incessant fire from both parties of nearly five hours, in the enemy being silenced and driven from their Works; many of their shells went immediately over my battery, and their shot passed through my breast-work and embrasures, without injuring a man. On this, as on the 28th, I am happy to say, that my officers and men behaved to my entire satisfaction ; but I beg leave particularly to name acting lieutenant Campbell, acting sailing-master John Gates, acting midshipman Philip Philibert, of the Louisiana, and sailing-master Haller, of the late schooner Carolina. I did not drop the Louisiana down within the range of their shot, having learnt from deserters that a furnace of shot v9s kept in constant readiness **at** each of their batteries, to burn her ; and the guns being of much greater effect on shore, her men were drawn to man them, and I was particularly desirous to preserve her from the hot shot, as I deemed her of incalculable service to cover the army in the event of general Jackson retiring from his present line to those which he had thrown up in his rear. — **I** have the honor to be, &c.

DANIEL T. PATTERSON.

No.: 93.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the army under the command of major-general Andrew Jackson, in the action of the 1st of January, 1814.

Killed;—*Artillery*, navy, and volunteers, at batteries, 8 privates; 44th ditto, 1 private; general Coffee's brigade, 1 serjeant; general Carroll's division, 1 private.

Total-11.

Wounded;—*Artillery*, navy, and volunteers at batteries, 8; 7th United States' infantry, 1 private; 44th ditto, 3; general Coffee's brigade, 2; New Orleans' volunteers, 3 privates; general Carroll's division, 1 serjeant, 2 privates; volunteers of colour, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 private.

Total-23.

Total of killed, wounded, and missing this day-34.

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No. 94.

Return of casualties between the 25th and 31st Dec. 1814.

Royal artillery;—4 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Royal engineers, sappers and miners;—1 rank and file, wounded.

4th foot;—4 rank and file, wounded.

21st foot;—1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.

44th foot;—2 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

85th foot;—1 drummer, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 ensigns, 11 rank and file, wounded.

93d foot;—2 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.

95th foot;—5 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

1st West India regiment;—1 captain, killed.

5th ditto;—1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.

Total-1 captain, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 34 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

1st West India regiment;—*Captain* Francis Collings.

Wounded.

Royal artillery;—*Lieutenant* B. L. Poynter, slightly.

85th foot;—*Ensign* sir Frederick Eden, Bart. severely; (since dead; *ensign* Thomas Ormsby, slightly.

FRED STOVIN, lieut. .col.
dep. adj. .gen.

No. 95.

Return of casualties between the 1st and 5th January, 1815.

Royal artillery;—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 12 rank and file, wounded.

Royal engineers, sappers, and miners;—1 lieutenant, killed.

21st foot;—1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

44th foot;—1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded.

85th foot;—2 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 4 rank and file, wounded.

93d foot;—1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 10 rank and file, wounded.

95th foot;—1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, missing.

5th West India regiment;—4 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.

Total-3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 27 rank and file, killed; 4 lieutenants, 40 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

Royal artillery;—*Lieutenant* Alexander Ramsay,.

Royal engineers;—*Lieutenant* Peter Wright.

44th foot;—*Lieutenant* Jolin Blakeney.

Wounded.

21st foot;—*Lieutenant* Joliffeavock, slightly.

85th foot;—*Lieutenant* Robert Charlton, severely; *lieutenant* J. W.

Boys, slightly.

93d foot;—*Lieutenant* Andrew Phan!, severely (since dead).

FRED. STOVIN, le ut.-col.
dep.-adj.-gen.

No. 96.

From major-general Lambert to earl Bathurst.

Camp, in front of the enemy's lines, below

New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1815.

MY LORD,

It becomes my duty to lay before your lordship, the proceedings of the force lately employed on the coast of Louisiana, under the command of major general the honourable Sir E. M. Pakenham, K.B. and acting in concert with vice-admiral the honorable sir A. Cochrane, K.B.

The report which I enclose from major-general Keane, will put your lordship in possession of the occurrences which took place until the arrival of major-general the honorable sir

E. Parkenham to assume the command ; from that period I send an extract of the journal of major Forrest, assistant-quarter-master-general, up to the time of the joining of the troops, (which sailed on the 26th of October last under my command,) and which was on the 6th January ; and from that period, I shall detail, as well as I am able, the subsequent events.

I found the army in position, in a flat 'country, with the Mississippi on its left, and a thick extensive wood on its right, and open too its front, from which the enemy's line was quite distinguishable.

It seems sir E. Pakenham had waited for the arrival of the fusiliers and 43d regiment, in order to make a general attack upon the enemy's line; and on the 8th, the army was formed for that object.

In order to live your lordship as clear a view as I can, I shall state the position of the enemy. On the left bank of the river it was simply a straight line of about a front of 1000 yards with a parapet, the right resting on the river, and the left on a wood which had been made impracticable for any body of troops to pass. This line was strengthened by flank works, and had a canal of about four feet deep generally, but not altogether of an equal width ; it was supposed to narrow towards their left : about eight heavy guns were in position on this line. The Mississippi is here about 800 yards across ; and they had on the right bank a heavy battery of 12 guns, which enfiladed the whole front of the position on the left bank.

Preparations were made on our side, by very considerable labor, to clear out and widen a canal that communicated with a stream by which the boats had passed up to the place of disembarkation, to open it into the Mississippi, by which means troops could be got over to the right bank, and the co-operation of armed boats could be secured.

The disposition for the attack was as follows :—a corps, consisting of the 85th light infantry, 200 seamen, and 100 marines, the 5th West India regiment, and four pieces of artillery, under the command of colonel Thornton, of the 85th, was to pass over during the night, and move along the right bank towards New Orleans, clearing its front until it reached the flanking battery of the enemy on that side, which it had orders to carry.

The assailing of the enemy's line in front of us, was to be made by the brigade composed of the 4th, 21st, and 44th regiments, with three companies of the 95th under major-general Gibbs, and by the 3d brigade, consisting of the 93d, two companies of the 95th, and two companies of the fusiliers, and 43d, under major-general Keane ; some black troops were destined to skirmish in the wood on the right ; the principal

attack was to be made by major-general Gibbs ; the 1st gade, consisting of the fusileers and 43d, formed the reserve; the attacking columns were to be provided with fascines, scaling-ladders, and rafts ; the whole to be at their stations before daylight. An advanced battery in our front, of six 18-pounders, was thrown up during the night, about 800 yards from the enemy's line. The attack was to be made at the earliest hour.—Unlooked-for difficulties, increased by the falling of the river, occasioned considerable delay in the entrance of the armed boats, and those destined to land colonel Thornton's corps, by which four or five hours were lost, and it was not until past five in the morning, that the 1st division, consisting of 500 men, were over. *The ensemble* of the general movement was lost, and in a point which was of the last importance to the attack on the left bank of the river, although colonel Thornton, as your lordship will see in his report, which I enclose, ably executed; in every particular his instructions, and fully justified the confidence the commander of the forces placed in his abilities. The delay attending that corps occasioned some on the left bank, and the attack did not take place until the columns were discernible from the enemy's lines at more than 200 yards distance; as they advanced, a continued and most galling fire was opened from every part of their line, and from the battery on the right bank.

The brave commander of the forces, who never in his life could refrain from being at the post of honor, and sharing the dangers to which the troops were exposed, as soon as from his station he had made the signal for the troops to advance, galloped on to the front to animate them by his presence, and *he* was seen, with his hat off, encouraging them on the crest of the glacis ; it was there (almost at the same time) he received two wounds, one in his knee, and another, which was almost instantly fatal, in his body ; he fell in the arms of major M'Dougall, his aide de camp. The effect of this in the sight of the troops, together with major-general Gibbs and major-general Keane being both borne off wounded at the same time, with many other commanding officers, and further, the preparations to aid in crossing the ditch not being so forward as they ought to have been, from, perhaps, the men being wounded who were carrying them, caused a wavering in the column, which in such a situation became irreparable; and as I advanced with the reserve, at about 250 yards from the line, I had the mortification to observe the whole falling' back upon me in the greatest confusion.

In this situation, finding that no impression had been made, that though many men had reached the ditch, and were either drowned or obliged to surrender, and that it was impossible to

restore order in the regiments where they were, **I** placed the reserve in position, until I could obtain such information as to determine me how to act to the best of my judgment, and whether or not I should resume the attack, and if so, I felt it could be done only by the reserve. The confidence I have in the corps composing it would have encouraged me greatly, though not without loss, which might have made the attempt of serious consequence, as I know it was the opinion of the late distinguished commander of the forces, that the carrying of the first line would not be the least arduous service. After making the best reflections I was capable of, I kept the ground the troops then held, and went to meet vice-admiral sir Alexander Cochrane, and to tell him, that under all the circumstances I did not think it prudent to renew the attack that day. At about 10 o'clock, I learnt of the success of colonel Thornton's corps on the right bank. I sent the commanding officer of the artillery, colonel Dickson, to examine the situation of the battery, and to report if it was tenable; but informing me that he did not think it could be held with security by a smaller corps than 2000' men, I consequently ordered lieutenant-colonel Gubbins, on whom the command had devolved, (colonel Thornton being wounded,) to retire.

The army remained in position until night, in order to gain time to destroy the 18-pounder battery we had constructed the preceding night in advance. I then gave orders for the troops resuming the ground they occupied previous to the attack.

Our loss has been very severe, but I trust it will not be considered, notwithstanding the failure, that this army has suffered the military character to be tarnished. I am satisfied, had I thought it right to renew the attack, that the troops would have advanced with cheerfulness.. The services of both army and navy, since their landing on this coast, have been arduous beyond any thing **I** have ever witnessed, and difficulties have been got over with an assiduity and perseverance beyond all example by all ranks, and the most hearty co-operation has existed between the two services.

It is not necessary for me to expatiate to you upon the loss the army has sustained in major-general the honorable sir E. Pakenham, commander-in-chief of this force, nor could I in adequate terms. His services a'nd merits are so well known, that I have only, in common with the whole army, to express my sincere regret, and which maybe supposed at this moment to come particularly home to me.

Major-general Gibbs, who died of his wounds the following day, and major-general Keane, who were both carried off the field within 20 yards of the glacis, at the head of their brigades, sufficiently speak at such a moment how they were conducting

themselves. I am happy to say major-general Keane is doing well.

Captain Wyllly, **of the** fusileers, military secretary to the late commander of the forces, will have the honor of delivering to your lordship these despatches. Knowing how much he enjoyed his esteem, and was in his confidence from a long experience of his talents, I feel I cannot do less than pay this tribute to what I conceive would be the wishes of his late general, and to recommend him strongly to your lordship's protection.

I have, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,

Major-general, commanding.

.No. 97.

rom colonel Thornton to major-general the honorable sir Edward Pakenham.

Redoubt, on the right bank of the Mississippi, Jan. 8, 1815.

I lose no time in reporting to you the success of the troop which you were yesterday pleased to place under my orders, with the view of attacking the enemy's redoubt and position on this side of the river.

It is within your own knowledge, that the difficulty had been found so extremely great of dragging the boats through the canal which had been lately cut with so much labor to the Mississippi, that, notwithstanding every possible exertion for the purpose, we were unable to proceed across the river until eight hours after the time appointed, and even then, with only a third part of the force which you had allotted for the service.

The current was so strong, and the difficulty, in consequence, of keeping the boats together, so great, that we only reached this side of the river at day-break, and, by the time the troops were disembarked, which was effected without any molestation from the enemy, I perceived by the flashes of the guns, that your attack had already commenced.

This circumstance made me extremely anxious to move forward, to prevent the destructive enfilading fire, which would, of course, be opened on your columns from the enemy's batteries on this side ; and I proceeded with the greatest possible expedition, strengthened and secured on my right flank by three gun-boats, under captain Roberts. of the navy, whole zeal and exertions on this occasion were as unremitting as his arrangements in embarking the troops, and in keeping the boats together in crossing the river, were excellent.

The enemy made no opposition to our advance, until we reached a piquet, posted behind a bridge, at about 500 paces from the house in the Orange grove, and secured by a small work, apparently just thrown up.

This piquet was very soon forced and driven in by a division of the 85th regiment, under captain Schaw. of that regiment, forming the advanced guard, and whose mode of attack for the purpose was prompt and judicious to a degree.

Upon my arrival at the Orange Grove, I had an opportunity of reconnoitring, at about 700 yards, the enemy's position, which I found to be a very formidable redoubt on the bank of the river, with the right flank secured by an entrench. went extending back to a thick wood, and its line protected by an incessant fire of grape. Under such circumstances it seemed to me to afford the best prospect of success, to endeavour to turn his right at the wood ; and I accordingly detached two divisions of the 85th, under brevet lieutenant-colonel Gubbins, to effect that object, which he accomplished with his usual zeal and judgment, whilst 100 sailors, under captain Money, of the royal navy, who, I am sorry to say, was severely w' ended, but whose conduct was particularly distinguished on the occasion, threatened the enemy's left, supported by the division of the 85th regiment, under captain Schaw.

When these divisions had gained their proper position, I deployed the column composed of two divisions of the 85th regiment, under major Deshon, whose conduct I cannot sufficiently commend, and about 100 men of the royal marines, under major Adair, also deserving of much commendation, and moved forward in line, to the attack of the centre of the intrenchment.

At first, the enemy, confident in his own security, shewed a good countenance, and kept up a heavy fire, but the determination of the troops which I had the honour to command, to overcome all difficulties, compelled him to a rapid and disorderly flight, leaving in our possession his redoubts, batteries, and position, with 16 pieces of ordnance, and the colors of the New Orleans regiment of militia.

Of the ordnance taken, I enclose the specific return of major Mitchell, of the royal artillery, who accompanied and afforded me much assistance, by his able directions of the firing of some rockets, it not having been found practicable, in the first instance, to bring over the artillery attached to his command.

I shall have the honor of sending you a return of the casualties that have occurred, as soon as it is possible to collect them, but I am happy to say they are extremely inconsiderable when the strength of the position and the number of the enemy are con-

sidered, which our prisoners, (about 30 in number) agree in stating from 1500 to 2000 men, commanded by general Morgan.

I should be extremely wanting both in justice and in gratitude, were I not to request your particular notice of the officers whose names I have mentioned, as well as of major Blanchard, of the royal engineers, and lieutenant Peddle, of the 27th regiment, deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general, whose zeal and intelligence I found of the greatest service.

The wounded men are meeting with every degree of attention and humanity by the medical arrangements of staff-surgeon Baxter.

The enemy's camp is supplied with a great abundance of provisions, and a very large store of all sorts of ammunition.

On moving to the attack, I received a wound, which shortly after my reaching the redoubt, occasioned tie such pain and stiffness, that I have been obliged to give over the command of the troops on this side to lieutenant-colonel Gubbins, of the 86th light infantry ; but, as he has obtained some reinforcement, since the attack, of sailors and marines, and has taken the best precautions to cover and secure his position, I will be answerable, from my knowledge of his judgment and experience, that he will retain it until your pleasure and further orders shall be communicated to him.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. THORNTON, colonel,

To major-gen. the hon. sir E. M. Pakenham, K.B. &c. lieut.-col. 85th reg.

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No. 98.

Return of the ordnance taken from the enemy by a detachment of the army acting on the Right Bank of the Mississippi, under the command of colonel Thornton.

Redoubt, Right Bank of the Mississippi,
January 8, 1815.

I brass 10-inch howitzer, 2 brass 4-pounder field-pieces, 3 24-pounders, 3 12-pounders, 6 9-pounders, 1 12-pounder carronade, not mounted.

On the howitzer is inscribed, " Taken at the surrender of York Town, 1181."

J. MITCHELL, maj. capt. royal-artil.

No. 99:

From rice-admiral Cochrane to Mr. Crolcer.

SIR, Armide, off Isle an Chat, January 18, 1815.

An unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of the enemy's lines near New Orleans, on the 8th instant, having left me to deplore the fall of major-general the honorable sir Edward Pakenham, and major-general Gibbs ; and deprived the service of the present assistance of major-general Keane, who is severely wounded, I send the Plantagenet to England, to convey a despatch from major-general Lambert, upon whom the command of the army has devolved, and to inform my lords commissioners of the Admiralty of the operations of the combined forces since my arrival upon this coast.

The accompanying letters, Nos. 163 and 169, of the 7th and 16th ultimo, will acquaint their lordships of the proceedings of the squadron to the 15th of December.

The great distance from the anchorage of the frigates and troop ships to the bayou Catalan, which, from the best information we could gain, appeared to offer the most secure, and was, indeed, the only unprotected spot whereat to effect a disembarkation, and our means, even, with the addition of the captured enemy's gun-vessels, only affording us transport for half the army, exclusive of the supplies that were required, it became necessary, in order to have support for the division that would first land, to assemble the whole at some intermediate position, from whence the second division could be re-embarked in vessels brought light into the lake, as near the bayou as might be practicable, and remain there until the boats could land the first division and return.

Upon the 16th, therefore, the advance, commanded by colonel Thornton, of the 85th regiment; was put into the gun-vessels and boats, and captain Gordon, of the Seahorse, proceeded with them, and took post upon the Isle aux Poix, a small swampy spot at the mouth of the Pearl river, about 30 miles from the anchorage, and nearly the same distance from the bayou, where major-general Keane, rear-admiral Codrington, and myself joined them on the following day ; meeting the gun-vessels and boats returning to the shipping for troops, and supplies of stores and provisions.

The honorable captain Spencer, of the Carron, and lieutenant Peddy, of the quarter-master-general's department, who were sent to reconnoitre the bayou Catalan, now returned with a favorable report of its position for disembarking the army ; having, with their guide, pulled up in a canoe to the head of

the bayou, a distance of eight miles, and landed within a mile and a half of the high road to, and about six miles below New Orleans, where they crossed the road without meeting with any interruption, or perceiving the least preparation on the part of the enemy.

The severe changes of the weather, from rain to fresh gales and hard frost, retarding the boats in their repeated passages to and from the shipping, it was not until the 21st that (leaving on board the greater part of the two black regiments, and the dragoons) we could assemble troops and supplies sufficient to admit of our proceeding ; and, on that day, we commenced the embarkation of the second division in the gun-vessels, such of the hired craft as could be brought into the lakes, and the Anaconda, which, by the greatest exertions, had been got over the shoal passages.

On the 22d, these vessels being filled with about 2100 men, the advance, consisting of about 1600 men, got into the boats, and, at eleven o'clock, the whole started, with a fair wind, to cross Lac Borgne. We had not, however, proceeded above two miles when the Anaconda grounded, and the hired craft and gun-vessels taking the ground in succession before they had got within ten miles of the bayou ; the advance pushed on, and at about midnight reached the entrance.

A piquet, which the enemy had taken the precaution to place there, being surprised and cut off, major-general Keane, with rear-admiral Malcolm and the advance, moved up the bayou, and having effected a landing at day-break, in the course of the day was enabled to take up a position across the main road to New Orleans, between the river Mississippi and the bayou.

In this situation, about an hour after sun-set, and before the boats could return with the second division, an enemy's schooner of 14 guns, and an armed ship of 16-guns, having dropped down the Mississippi, the former commenced a brisk cannon-ailing, which was followed up by an attack of the whole of the American army. Their troops were, however, beaten back, and obliged to retire with considerable loss, and major-general Keane advanced somewhat beyond his former position. As soon as the second division was brought up, the gun-vessels and boats returned for the remainder of the troops, the small-armed seamen and marines of the squadron, and such supplies as were required.

On the 25th, major-general sir E. Pakenham and major-general Gibbs arrived at head-quarters, when the former took command of the army.

The schooner which had continued at intervals to annoy the troops having been burnt, on the 27th, by hot shot from our

artillery, and the ship having warped farther up the river, the following day the general moved forward to within gun-shot of an entrenchment which the enemy had newly thrown up, extending across the cultivated ground from the Mississippi to an impassable swampy wood on his left, a distance of about 1000 yards.

It being thought necessary to bring heavy artillery against this work, and also against the ship which had cannonaded the army when advancing, guns were brought up from the shipping, and on the 1st instant batteries were opened; but our fire not having the desired effect, the attack was deferred until the arrival of the troops under major-general Lambert, which were daily expected.

Major-general Lambert, in the *Vengeur*, with a convoy of transports, having on board the 7th and 43d regiments, reached the outer anchorage on the 1st, and this reinforcement was all brought up to the advance on the 6th instant, while preparations were making for a second attack, in the proposed plan for which, it was decided to throw a body of men across the river to gain possession of the enemy's guns on the right bank. For this purpose the canal by which we were enabled to conduct provisions and stores towards the camp, was widened and extended to the river, about 50 barges, pinnaces, and cutters, having, in the day-time of the 7th, been tracked under cover and unperceived, close up to the bank, at night the whole were dragged into the Mississippi, and placed under the command of captain Roberts of the *Meteor*.

The boats having grounded in the canal, a distance of 350 yards from the river, and the bank being composed of wet clay thrown out of the canal, it was not until nearly day-light that with the utmost possible exertions; this service was completed.

The 85th regiment, with a division of seamen under captain Money, and a division of marines under major Adair, the whole amounting to about 600 men, commanded by colonel Thornton, of the 85th regiment, were embarked and landed on the right bank of the river without opposition, just after day-light; and the armed boats moving up the river as the troops advanced, this part of the operations succeeded perfectly; the enemy having been driven from every position, leaving behind him 17 pieces of cannon.

The great loss, however, sustained by the principal attack having induced general Lambert to send orders to colonel Thornton to retire, after spiking the guns and destroying the carriages, the whole were re-embarked and brought back, and the boats by a similar process of hard labor were again dragged into the canal, and from thence to the bayou, conveying at

the same time such of the wounded as it was thought requisite to send off to the ships.

Major-general Lambert having determined to withdraw the army, measures were taken to re-embark the whole of the sick and wounded, that it was possible to move, and the stores, ammunition, ordnance, &c, with such detachments of the army, seamen, and marines, as were not immediately wanted; in order that the remainder of the army may retire unincumbered, and the last division be furnished with sufficient means of transport.

This arrangement being in a forward state of execution, I quitted headquarters on the 14th instant, leaving rear-admiral Malcolm to conduct the naval part of the operations in that quarter, and I arrived at this anchorage on the 16th, where I am arranging for the reception of the army, and preparing the fleet for further operations.

I must, in common with the nation, lament the loss which the service has sustained by the death of major-general the honorable sir Edward Pakenham, and major-general Gibbs. Their great military qualities were justly estimated while living, and their zealous devotion to our country's welfare, will be cherished as an example to future generations.

In justice to the officers and men of the squadron under my command, who have been employed upon this expedition, I cannot omit to call the attention of my lords commissioners of the Admiralty to the laborious exertions and great privations which have been willingly and cheerfully borne, by every class, for a period of nearly six weeks.

From the 12th of December, when the boats proceeded to the attack of the enemy's gun-vessels, to the present time, but very few of the officers or men have ever slept one night on board their ships.

The whole of the army, with the principal part of its provisions, its stores, artillery, ammunition, and the numerous necessary appendages, have been all transported from the shipping to the head of the bayou, a distance of 70 miles, chiefly in open boats, and are now re-embarking by the same process. The hardships, therefore, which the boats' crews have undergone, from their being kept day and night continually passing and repassing in the most changeable and severe weather, have rarely been equalled; and it has been highly honorable to both services, and most gratifying to myself, to observe the emulation and unanimity which has pervaded the whole.

[rear-admiral Malcolm superintended the disembarkation of the army, and the various services performed by the boats; and it is a duty that I fulfil with much pleasure, assuring their lordships that his zeal and exertions upon every occasion could not

be surpassed by any one. I beg leave also to offer my testimony to the unwearied and cheerful assistance afforded to the rear-admiral by captains sir Thomas M. Hardy, Dashwood, and Gordon, and the several captains and other officers. Rear-admiral Codrington accompanied me throughout this service; and I feel much indebted for his able advice and assistance.

Captain sir Thomas Troubridge, and the officers and seamen attached under his command to the army, have conducted themselves much to the satisfaction of the generals commanding. Sir Thomas Troubridge speaks in the highest terms of the captains and other officers employed under him, as named in his letter, (a copy of which is enclosed,) reporting their services. He particularly mentions captain Money, of the *Trave*, who, I am much concerned to say, had both bones of his leg broken by a musket-shot, advancing under a heavy fire to the attack of a battery that was afterwards carried. The conduct of captain Money at Washington, and near Baltimore, is here he was employed with the army, having before occasioned my noticing him to their lordships, I beg leave now to recommend him most strongly to their protection. The wound that he has received not affording him any probability of his being able to return to his duty for a considerable time, I have given him leave of absence to go to England; and shall intrust to him my despatches.

I have not yet received any official report from the captain of the *Nymph*, which ship, with the vessels named in the margin,* were sent into the Mississippi, to create a diversion in that quarter.

The bombs have been for some days past throwing shells into fort Plaquemain, but I fear without much effect.—I have sent to recall such of them as are not required for the blockade of the river. I have the honor to be, &c.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE.,

vice-admiral, and commander in chief.

J. Wilson Crolcer, esq. &c.

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No. 100.

Return of casualties on the 8th of January, 11815.

General sic ; — 1 major-general, 1 captain, killed; 2 major-generals, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, wounded.

Royal artillery ; — 5 rank and file, killed ; 10 rank and file, wounded.

Rua engineers, sappers, and miners ; — 3 rank and file, wounded.

* *Nymph*, Herald, /Etna, Meteor, Thistle, Pigmy.,

ilthftot ; — 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 39 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 11 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 9 serjeants, 222 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 53 rank and file, missing.

7thfoot ; — 1 major, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 38 rank and file, killed ; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.

21st foot ; — 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 65 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 lieutenant-, 6 serjeants, 1 drummer, 144 rank and file, wounded ; 2 captains, 7 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 217 rank and file, missing.

43dfoot ; — 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, killed ; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 3 drummers, 34 rank and file, wounded ; 1 captain, 5 rank and file, missing.

44th foot ; — 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 32 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 5 serjeants, 149 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 76 rank and file, missing.

85l/foot ; — 2 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 3, serjeants, 2 drummers, 34 rank and file, wounded ; 1 rank and file, missing.

93d lbot ; — 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 serjeants, 58 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 17 serjeants, 3 drummers, 348 rank and file, wounded; 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 99 rank and file, missing.

95thfoot ; — 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 89 rank and file, wounded.

Royal marines ; — 2 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Royal nays,; - 2 seamen, killed; 1 captain, 18 seamen, wounded.

1st West India regiment ; — 5 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

5th West India regiment ; — 1 serjeant, wounded. •

Total loss — 1 major-general, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 64 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 1 drummer, 266 rank and file, killed ; 2 major-generals, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 18 captains, 33 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 1 staff, 54 serjeants, 9 drummers, 1126 rank and file, wounded; 3 captains, 12 lieutenants, 13 serjeants, 4 drummers, 452 rank and file, missing.

Names of the officers killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed.

General staff ; — *Major-general* the honorable sir Edward Pakenham, K. B. commander of the forces; captain Thomas Wilkinson, 85th regiment, major of brigade.

4th foot ; — *Ensign* William Crowe.

7th foot ; — *Major* George King ; captain George Henry..

21st foot ; — *Major* John Anthony Whittaker ; captain kohert Renny; (lieutenant colonel ;) and lieutenant Donald M Donald.

44th foot ; — Lieutenant Rowland Davies, ensign M. APLoskey.

93d feña ; — Lieutenant-colonel Robert Dale; captain Thomas Hicks, and captain Alexander Muirhead..

Wounded.

General staff;—*Major-general* Gibbs, severely ; (since dead '-') major general Keane, severely; captain Henry Thomas Shaw, (4th foot, brigade-major,) slightly ; lieutenant Delacy Evans, (3d dragoons, deputy assistant-quarter-master-general,) severely.

4th foot;—*Lieutenant-colonel* Francis Brooke, slightly ; major A. D. Faunce, (lieutenant-colonel,) severely; captain John Williamson, (major,) severely ; captain Timothy Jones, (lieutenant-colonel,) severely ; (since dead ;) captain John Wynn Fletcher, severely; captain Robert Erskine, severely ; captain David S. Craig, slightly; lieutenants Ellis, Parnal Hopkins, and Jeffery Salvin, slightly; lieutenants William Henry Brooke, Benjamin Martin, and George Richardson, severely; lieutenants Peter Boulby, and C. H. Hearne, slightly; lieutenants William Squire, Charles Henry Farrington, James Marshall, and Henry Andrews, severely ; ensign Arthur Gerrard, slightly ; ensign Thomas Benwell, severely ; ensigns John S Fernandez, and Edward Newton, slightly; lieutenant and adjutant William Richardson, slightly.

7th foot;—*Captain* J. J. A Mullins, slightly; captain W. Edward Page, severely ; lieutenant Mathew Higgins, severely; lieutenant Charles Lorentz, slightly.

21st foot;—*Lieutenant-colonel* William Patterson, (colonel,) severely; (not dangerously ;) Major Alexander James Ross, severely; lieutenant John Waters, severely ; second lieutenant Alexander Geddes, severely.

43d foot;—*Lieutenant* John Myricke, severely ; (left leg amputated;) lieutenant Duncan Campbell, severely.

44thibat;—*Captain* Henry Debbeig, (lieutenant-colonel,) slightly ; lieutenant William Maclean, slightly ; lieutenants Robert Smith, Henry Brush, Richard Phelan, and William Jones, severely ; ensigns James White, B. L. Hayden, and John Donaldson, severely.

85th foot;—*Lieutenant-colonel* William Thornton, (colonel,) severely (not dangerously).

93d foot;—*Captains* Richard Ryan, P. O. K. Bnulner, Alexander Ild'Kenzie, and Henry Ellis, severely ; lieutenants H. H. inPLean, Richard Sparke, and David M'Pherson, slightly ; lieutenants Charles Gordon, and John Hay, severely.

95th foot;—*Captain* James Travers, severely ; captain Nicholas Travers, slightly ; lieutenants John Reynolds, sir John Ribton, John Gossett, W. Blackhouse, and Robert Barker, severely.

Royal marines;—*Captain* Gilbert Elliott, slightly ; lieutenants Henry Elliott, and Charles Morgan, slightly.

1st West India regiment;—*Captain* Isles, severely ; lieutenants APDonald and Morgan, severely ; ensign Millar, slightly ; ensign Pilkington, severely.

Royal navy;—*Captain* Money, of his majesty's ship Trave, severely; midshipman Mr. Woolcoinbe, Tonnant, severely.

03dfoot;—*Volunteer* John Wilson, slightly.

Missing.

4th foot;—*Lieutenant* Edmund Field, severely, wounded and taken prisoner.

21stfoot;—*Captain* James Mlitiffie; (major ;) captain Archibald Kidd ; lieutenants James Stewart, and Alexander Armstrong, taken prisoners; lieutenant James Brady, wounded, and taken prisoner;

lieutenant John Leavock, taken prisoner ; lieutenant Ralph Carr, wounded, and taken prisoner; lieutenant J. S. M. Fonblanque, taken prisoner ; second lieutenant Peter Quin, wounded, and taken prisoner.

43dfoot;—*Captain* Robert Simpson, severely, wounded, and taken prisoner.

44thfoot;—*Lieutenant* William Knight.

93dfoot;—*Lieutenants* George Munro, John M'Donaldt, and Benjamin Graves, severely wounded ; volunteer B. Johnston.

FRED STOVIN, lieut.-col. dep.-adj.-gen.

No. 101.

From major-gen. Jackson to the American secretary fit war.

Camp, four miles below Orleans,
January 9, 1815.

SIR,

During the days of the 6th and 7th, the enemy had been actively employed in making preparations for an attack upon my lines. With infinite labour they had succeeded on the night of the 7th in getting their boats across from the lake to the river, by widening and deepening the canal on which they had effected their disembarkation. It had not been in my power to impede these operations by a general attack—added to other reasons, the nature of the troops under my command, mostly militia, rendered it too hazardous to attempt extensive offensive movements in an open country, against a numerous and well-disciplined army. Although my forces, as to number, had been increased by the arrival of the Kentucky division, my strength had received very little addition : a small portion only of that detachment being provided with arms. Compelled thus to wait the attack of the enemy, I took every measure to repel it when it should be made, and to defeat the object he had in view. General Morgan, with the Orleans contingent, the Louisiana, militia, and a strong detachment of the Kentucky troops, occupied an intrenched camp on the opposite side of the river, protected by strong batteries on the bank, erected and superintended by commodore Patterson.

In any encampment every thing was ready for action, when early on the morning of the 8th the enemy, after throwing a heavy shower of bombs and Congreve rockets, advanced their columns on my right and left, to storm my intrenchments. I cannot speak sufficiently in praise of the firmness and deliberation with which my whole line received their approach. More could not have been expected from veterans inured to war.—For an hour the fire of the small arms was as incessant and severe as can be imagined. The artillery, too, directed by

officers who displayed equal skill and courage; did great execution. Yet the columns of the enemy continued to advance with a firmness which reflects upon them the greatest credit. Twice the column which approached me on my left was repulsed by the troops of general Carroll, those of general Coffee and a division of the Kentucky militia, and twice they formed again, and renewed the assault. At length, however, cut to pieces, they fled in confusion from the field, leaving it covered with their dead and wounded. The loss which the enemy sustained on this occasion cannot be estimated at less than 1500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Upwards of 300 have already been delivered over for burial; and my men are still engaged in picking them up within my lines, and carrying them to the point where the enemy are to receive them. This is in addition to the dead and wounded whom the enemy have been enabled to carry from the field during and since the action, and to those who have since died of the wounds they received. We have taken about 500 prisoners, upwards of 300 of whom are wounded, and a great part of them mortally. My loss has not exceeded, and I believe has not amounted, to 10 killed, and as many wounded. The entire destruction of the enemy's army was now inevitable, had it not been for an unfortunate occurrence, which at this moment took place on the other side of the river. Simultaneously with his advance upon my lines, he had thrown over in his boats a considerable force to the other side of the river. These having landed, were hardly enough to advance against the works of general Morgan; and, what is strange and difficult to account for, at the very moment when their entire discomfiture was looked for with a confidence approaching to certainty, the Kentucky reinforcements, in whom so much reliance had been placed, ingloriously fled, drawing after them, by their example, the remainder of the forces; and thus yielding to the enemy that most formidable position. The batteries which had rendered, for many days, the most important service, though bravely defended, were, of them-se, now abandoned; not, however, until the guns had been spiked.

This unfortunate rout had totally changed the aspect of affairs. The enemy now occupied a position from which they might annoy us without hazard, and by means of which they might have been able to defeat, in a great measure, the effects of our success on this side the river. It became therefore an object of the first consequence to dislodge him as soon as possible. For this object, all the means in my power, which I could with any safety use, were immediately put in preparation. -Perhaps, however, it was owing somewhat to another cause that I succeeded even beyond my expectations. In negotiating the terms of a temporary suspension of hostilities, to enable the

enemy to bury their dead, and provide for their wounded, I had required certain propositions to be acceded to as a basis, among which this was one—that, although hostilities should cease on *this* side the river until 12 o'clock of this day, yet it was not to be understood that they should cease on the *other* side; but that no reinforcements should be sent across by *either* army until the expiration of that day. His excellency major-general Lambert begged time to consider of those propositions until ten o'clock of to-day, and in the mean time re-crossed his troops. I need not tell you with how much eagerness immediately regained possession of the position he had thus happily quitted.

The enemy having concentrated his forces, may again attempt to drive me from my position by storm. Whenever he does, I have no doubt my men will act with their usual firmness, and sustain a character now become dear to them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ANDREW JACKS 61

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No. 102.

From commodore Patterson to the American secretary of the navy.

Marine battery, five miles below New Orleans,
January 13, 1815.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that during the 2d and 3d instant, I landed from the ship and mounted, as the former ones, on the banks of the river, four more 12-pounders, and erected a furnace for heating shot, to destroy a number of buildings which intervened between general Jackson's lines and the camp of the enemy, and occupied by him. On the evening of the 4th I succeeded in firing a number of them, and some rice stacks, by my hot shot, which the enemy attempted to extinguish, notwithstanding the heavy fire I kept up, but which at length compelled them to desist. On the 6th and 7th I erected another furnace, and mounted on the banks of the river two more 24-pounders, which had been brought up from the English Turn, by the exertions of colonel Caldwell, of the drafted militia of this state, and brought whin, and mounted on the intrenchments on this side the river, one 12-pounder; in addition to which general Morgan, commanding the militia on this side, planted two brass 6-pound field-pieces in his lines, which were incomplete, having been commenced only on the 4th. These three pieces were the only cannon on the lines, all the others being mounted on the bank of the river, with a view to

aid the right of general Jackson's lines on the opposite shore, and to flank the enemy, should they attempt to march up the road leading along the levee, or erect batteries on the same, of course could render no aid in defence of general Morgan's lines. My battery was manned in part from the crew of the ship, and in part by militia detailed for that service by general Morgan, as I had not seamen enough to fully man them.

During the greater part of the 7th, reconnoitred the enemy at Villere's plantation, whose canal, I was informed, they were deepening and opening to the river, for the purpose of getting their launches in, which, upon examination with my glass, I found to be true, and informed general Jackson of my observations by letters, copies of which I enclose herewith; a reinforcement to general Morgan's militia was made in consequence, consisting of about 400 militia from Kentucky, very badly armed or equipped, the general not having arms to furnish them, who arrived on this side on the morning of the 8th, much fatigued. At t A. M. finding that the enemy had succeeded in launching their barges into the river, I despatched my aide de camp, Mr. R. D. Shepherd, to inform general Jackson of the circumstance, and that a very uncommon stir was observed in the enemy's camp and batteries on the banks of the river, and stating again the extreme weakness of this side the river, and urging a *reinforcement*. I would have immediately dropped down with the Louisiana upon their barges; but to do so I must have withdrawn all the men from the battery on shore, which I deemed of the greatest importance, and exposed the vessel to tire by hot shot from the enemy's batteries, mounting six long 18 pounders, which protected their barges; and at this time she had board a large quantity of powder, for the supply of her own guns, and those on shore, most of which was above the surface of the water, consequently exposed to their hot shot.

General Morgan despatched the Kentuckians immediately on their arrival, about 5 A. M. to reinforce a party which had been sent out early on the night of the 7th, to watch and oppose the landing of the enemy, but who retreated after a few shot from the enemy within the lines, where they were immediately posted in their station on the extreme right. At daylight the enemy opened a heavy cononade upon general Jackson's lines and my battery, leading their troops under cover of their cannon to the assault of the lines, which they attempted on the right and left, but principally on the latter wing; they were met by a most tremendous and incessant fire of artillery and musketry, which compelled them to retreat with precipitation; leaving the ditch filled, and the field strewd with their dead and wounded. My battery was opened upon them, simultaneously with those from our lines, flanking the enemy both

in his advance and retreat with round, grape, and canister, which must have proved extremely destructive, as in their haste and confusion to retreat they crowded the top of the levee, affording us a most advantageous opportunity for the use of grape and canister, which I used to the greatest advantage. While thus engaged with the enemy on the opposite shore, I was informed that they had effected their landing on this side, and were advancing to general Morgan's breast-work. I immediately ordered the officers in command of my guns to turn them in their embrasures, and point them to protect general Morgan's right wing, whose lines not extending to the swamp, and those weakly manned, I apprehended the enemy's outflanking him on that wing; which order was promptly executed by captain Henley and the officers stationed at the battery, under a heavy and well directed fire of shot and shells from the enemy on the opposite bank of the river. At this time the enemy's force had approached general Morgan's lines, under the cover of a shower of rockets, and charged in despite of the fire from the 12-pounder and field-pieces mounted on the lines as before stated; when in a few minutes I had the extreme mortification and chagrin to observe general Morgan's right wing, composed, as herein mentioned, of the Kentucky militia, commanded by major Davis, abandon their breastwork, and flying in a most shameful and dastardly manner, almost without a shot; which disgraceful example, after firing a few rounds, was soon followed by the whole of general Morgan's command, notwithstanding every exertion was made by him, his staff, and several officers of the city militia, to keep them to their posts. By the great exertions of those officers, a short stand was effected on the field, when a discharge of rockets from the enemy caused them again to retreat in such a manner that no efforts could stop them.

Finding myself thus abandoned by the force I relied upon to protect my battery, I was most reluctantly, and with inexpressible pain, after destroying my powder, and spiking my cannon, compelled to abandon them, having only 30 officers and seamen with me. A part of the militia were rallied at a saw-mill canal, about two miles above the lines from which they had fled, and there encamped. I ordered the Louisiana to be warped up for the purpose of procuring a supply of ammunition, and mounting other cannon, remaining myself to aid general Morgan. A large reinforcement of militia having been immediately despatched by general Jackson to this side, every arrangement was made by general Morgan to dislodge the enemy from his position, when he precipitately retreated, carrying with him the two field-pieces and a brass howitz, after having first set fire to the platforms and gun-carriages on my battery, two saw mills, and

the bridges between him and general Morgan's troops, and re-crossed the river, and secured his boats, by hauling them into his canal. On the 9th we re-occupied our former ground, and recovered all the cannon in my battery, which I immediately commenced drilling and re-mounting ; and on the evening of the 10th had two 24-pounders mounted and ready for service, on the left flank of a new and more advantageous position. From the 10th to the present date I have been much engaged in mounting my 12-pounders along the breast-work erected by general Morgan on this new position, having three .2-4-pounders (with a furnace) to front the river, and flank general Jackson's lines on the opposite bank, from which we fired upon the enemy wherever he appeared. Our present position is now so strong that there is nothing to apprehend, should the enemy make another attempt on this side.

To captain Henley, who has been with me since the destruction of his schooner, and who was wounded on the 8th, I am much indebted for his aid on every occasion, and to the officers commanding the different guns in my battery, for their great exertions at all times, but particularly on the trying event of the 8th. The exertions of general Morgan, his staff, and several Of the officers of the city militia, excited my highest respect, and I deem it my duty to say, that had the drafted and city militia been alone on that day, that I believe they would have done much better ; but the flight of the Kentuckians paralyzed their exertions, and produced a retreat, which could not be checked. The two brass field-pieces, manned entirely by militia of the city, were admirably served, nor were they abandoned till deserted by their comrades, one of which was commanded by Mr. Hosmer, of captain Simpson's company, the other by a Frenchman, whose name I know not. The 12-pounder, uncle: the direction of acting midshipman Philibert, was served till the last moment, did great execution, and is highly extolled by general Morgan. The force of the enemy on this side amounted to 1000 men, and, from the best authority I can obtain, their loss on this side, I have .since learned, was 97 killed and wounded ; among the latter is colonel Thornton, who commanded ; of the former, five or six have been discovered buried, and lying upon the field; our loss was one man killed, and several wounded.

I have the honor to he, &c.

DANIEL T. PATTERSON.

No. 103.

Report of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the army under the command of major-general Andrew Jackson, in the action of the 8th of January, 1815.

Killed ;—*Artillery*, navy, and volunteers at batteries, 3 privates ; 7th United States' infantry, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal ; general Coffee's brigade, 1 private ; Carroll's division, 1 serjeant, 3 privates ; Kentucky militia, 1 private; majors Lacoste's and Dacquin's volunteers of colour, 1 private; general Morgan's militia, 1 private.

Total killed-13.

Wounded ;—*Artillery*, &c. 1 private; 7th United States' infantry, 1 private; general Carroll's division, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 6 privates; Kentucky militia, 1 adjutant, 1 corporal, and 10 privates; volunteers of colour, 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 1 corporal, 3 privates; general Morgan's militia, 2 serjeants, 2 privates.

Total wounded-39.

Missing ;—*Kentucky* militia, 4 privates; Mogan's militia, 15 privates.

Total-19.

Total killed, wounded, and missing, this day-71.

Note—of the killed, wounded, and missing, on this day, but 6 killed, and 7 wounded, in the action on the east bank of the river, the residue in a sortie after the action, and in the action on the west bank.

Recapitulation.

Total killed, 55 ; wounded, 183 ; missing, 9S grand total, 333.

Truly reported from those on tile in this office.

ROBERT BUTLER.

No. 104.

From major-general Jackson to the American secretary at war.

Camp, four miles below New Orleans,
January 19. 1815.

SIR,

Last night, at 12 o'clock, the enemy precipitately decamped and returned to his boats, leaving behind him, under medical attendance, SO of his wounded, including two officers, 14 pieces of his heavy artillery, and a quantity of shot, having destroyed much of his powder. Such was the situation of the ground which he abandoned, and of that through which he retired, protected by canals, redoubts, entrenchments, and swamps on his right, and the river on his left, that I could not, without encountering a risk, which true policy did pot seem to

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require or to authorize, attempt to annoy him-much on his retreat. We took only eight prisoners.

Whether it is the purpose of the enemy to abandon the expedition altogether, or renew his efforts at some other point, I do not pretend to determine with positiveness. In my own mind, however, there is but little doubt that his last exertions have been made in this quarter, at any rate for the present season, and by the next I hope we shall be fully prepared for him. In this belief I am strengthened not only by the prodigious loss he has sustained at the position he has just quitted, but by the failure of his fleet to pass fort St. Philip.

His loss on this ground, since the debarkation of his troops, as stated by the last prisoners and deserters, and as confirmed by many additional circumstances, must have exceeded 4000; and was greater in the action of the 8th than was estimated, from the most correct data then in his possession, by the inspector-general, whose report has been forwarded to you. We succeeded, on the 8th, in getting from the enemy about 1000 stand of arms of various descriptions.

Since the action of the 8th, the enemy have been allowed very little respite—my artillery fired from both sides of the river being constantly employed till the night, and indeed until the hour of their retreat, in annoying them. No doubt they thought it quite time to quit a position in which so little rest could be found.

I am advised by major Overton, who commands at fort St. Philip, in a letter of the 18th, that the enemy having bombarded his fort for eight or nine days, from 13-inch mortars without effect, had on the morning of that day retired. I have little doubt that he would have been able to have sunk their vessels, had they attempted to run by.

Giving the proper weight to all these considerations, I believe you will not think me too sanguine in the belief that Louisiana is now clear of its enemy. I hope, however, I need not assure you, that wherever I command, such a belief shall never occasion any relaxation in the measures for resistance. I am but too sensible that the moment when the enemy is opposing us, is not the most proper to provide for them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. On the 10th our prisoners on shore were delivered to us, an exchange having been previously agreed to. Those who are on board the fleet will be delivered at Petit Coquille—after which I shall still have in my hands an excess of several hundred.

20th—Mr. Shields, purser in the navy, has to-day taken 54 prisoners; among them are four officers.

A. J.

No 105.

From Major-general Lambert to earl Bathurst.

His majesty's ship Tonnant, off Chaudenr's Island, January 28, 1815.

MY LORD,

After maturely deliberating on the situation of this army, after the command had unfortunately devolved upon me, on the 8th instant, and duly considering what probability now remained of carrying on with success, on the same plan, an attack against New Orleans, it appeared to me that it ought not to be persisted in. I immediately communicated to vice-admiral sir A. Cochrane that I did not think it would be prudent to make any further attempt at present, and that I recommended re-embarking the army as soon as possible, with a view to carry into effect the other objects of the force employed upon this coast; from the 9th instant it was determined that the army should retreat, and I have the satisfaction of informing your lordship that it was effected on the night of the 18th instant, and ground was taken up on the morning of the 19th, on both sides of the bayou, or creek, which the troops had entered on their disembarkation, 14 miles from their position before the enemy's line, covering New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, and one mile from the entrance into Lac Borgne: the army remained in bivouac until the 27th instant, when the whole were re-embarked.

In stating the circumstances of this retreat to your lordship, I shall confidently trust that you will see that good order and discipline ever existed in this army, and that zeal for the service, and attention was ever conspicuous in officers of all ranks. Your lordship is already acquainted with the position the army occupied, its advanced post close up to the enemy's line, and the greater part of the army were exposed to the fire of his batteries, which was unremitting day and night since the 1st of January, when the position in advance was taken up; the retreat was effected without being harassed in any degree by the enemy; all the sick and wounded, (with the exception of 80 whom it was considered dangerous to remove,) field artillery, ammunition, hospital and other stores of every description, which had been landed on a very large scale, were brought away, and nothing fell into the enemy's hands, excepting six iron 18-pounders, mounted on sea-carriages, and two carronades which were in position on the left bank of the Mississippi; to bring them off at the moment the army was retiring was impossible, and to have done it previously would have exposed the whole force to any fire the enemy might have sent down the river.

These batteries were of course destroyed, and the guns rendered perfectly unserviceable ; only four men were reported absent next morning, and these, I suppose, must have been left behind, and have fallen into the hands of the enemy ; but when it is considered the troops were in perfect ignorance of the movement until a fixed hour during the night, that the battalions were drawn off in succession, and that the piquets did not move off till half past three o'clock in the morning, and that the whole had to retire through the most difficult new made toad, cut in marshy ground, impassable for a horse, and where, in many places, the men could only go in single files, and that the absence of men might be accounted for in so many ways, it would be rather a matter of surprise the number was so few.

An exchange of prisoners has been effected with the enemy upon very fair terms, and their attention to the brave prisoners and wounded that have fallen into their hands has been kind and humane, I have every reason to believe.

However unsuccessful the termination of the late service the army and navy have been employed upon, has turned out, it would be injustice not to point out how much praise is due to their exertions, ever since the 13th of December, when the army began to move from the ships, the fatigue of disembarking and bringing up artillery and supplies from such a distance has been incessant, and I must add, that owing to the exertions of the navy, the army has never wanted provisions. The labor and fatigue of the seamen and soldiers were particularly conspicuous on the night of the 11th instant, when 50 boats were dragged through a canal into the Mississippi, in which there were only 18 inches of water, and I am confident that vice-admiral sir Alexander Cochrane, who suggested the possibility of this operation, will be equally ready to admit this, as well as the hearty co-operation of the troops on all occasions.

From what has come under my own observation since I joined this army, and from official reports that have been made to me, I beg to call your lordship's attention to individuals, who from their station have rendered themselves peculiarly conspicuous : major Forrest, at the head of the quarter-master-general's department, I cannot say too much of ; lieutenants Evans and Peddle, of the same, have been remarkable for their exertions and indefatigability : sir John Tylden, who has acted in the field as assistant adjutant-general with me, (lieutenant-colonel Stovin having been wounded on the 23d ult. though doing well, not as yet being permitted to take active service,) has been very useful ; on the night of the 7th, previous to the attack, rear-admiral Malcolm reports the great assistance he received from him, in forwarding the boats into the

Mississippi. Captain Wood, of the 4th regiment, deputy assistant adjutant-general, has filled that situation since the first disembarkation of the troops with zeal and attention.

During the action of the 8th instant the command of the 2d brigade devolved upon lieutenant-colonel Brooke, 4th regiment ; that of the 3d upon colonel Hamilton. 5th West India regiment ; and the reserve upon colonel Blakeney, royal fusiliers ; to all these officers I feel much indebted for their services. Lieutenant-colonel Dickson, royal artillery, has displayed his usual abilities and assiduity ; he reports to me his general satisfaction of all the officers under his command, especially major Munro, senior officer of the royal artillery, previous to his arrival, and of the officers commanding companies.

Lieutenant-colonel Burgoyne, royal engineers, afforded me every assistance that could be expected from his known talents and experience ; that service lost a very valuable and much esteemed officer in lieutenant Wright, who was killed when reconnoitring on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

Lieutenant-colonel Mein, of the 43d, ae. I lieutenant-colonel Gubbins, 85th regiments, field-officers of the piquets on the 18th, have great credit for the manner in which they withdrew the out-posts on the morning of the 19th, under the direction of colonel Blakeney, royal fusiliers.

I request, in a particular manner, to express how much this army is indebted to the attention and diligence of Mr. Robb, deputy inspector of hospitals ; he met the embarrassments of crowded hospitals, and their immediate removal, with such excellent arrangements, that the wounded was all brought off with every favorable circumstance, except such cases as would have rendered their removal dangerous.

Captain sir Thomas Troubridge, royal navy, who commanded a battalion of seamen, and who was attached to act with the troops, rendered the greatest service by his exertions in whatever way they were required ; colonel Dickson, royal artillery, particularly mentions how much he was indebted to him.

The conduct of the two squadrons of the 14th light dragoons, latterly under the command of lieutenant-colonel Baker, previously of major Mills, has been the admiration of every one, by the cheerfulness with which they have performed all descriptions of service. I must also mention the exertions of the royal staff corps under major Todd, so reported by the deputy quarter-master-general.

Permit me to add the obligations I am under to my personal staff, lieutenant the honorable Edward Curzon, of the royal navy, who was selected as naval aide de camp to the commanding officer of the troops on their first disembarkation, each of

whom have expressed the satisfaction they had in his appointment, to which I confidently add my own.

Major Smith, of the 95th regiment, now as acting military secretary, is so well known for his zeal and talents, that I can with great truth say that I think he possesses every qualification to render him hereafter one of the brightest ornaments of his profession.

I cannot conclude without expressing how much indebted the army is to rear-admiral Malcolm, who had the immediate charge of landing and re-embarking the troops ; he remained on shore to the last, and by his abilities and activity smoothed every difficulty. **I have the honor to be, &c.**

JOHN LAMBERT,

Right ton. earl Bathurst, &c. major-general command.

P. S. I regret to have to report, that during the night of the 25th, in very bad weather, a boat containing two officers, viz. lieutenant Brydges and cornet Hammond, with 37 of the 14th light dragoons, unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy, off the mouth of the Regolets : I have not been able to ascertain correctly the particular circumstances.

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No. 106.

Return of casualties between the 9th and 26th January, 1815.

43d foot:— 1 rank and file, killed ; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

85th pot :-1 rank and file, wounded.

Total-1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Officer wounded.

43d foot:—Lieutenant D'Arcy, severely (both legs amputated).

FRED. STO VIN,

lieut.-col. dep. adj.-gen.

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No. 101.

From major Overton to major-general Jackson.

SIR,

Fort St. Philip, January 19, 1815.

On the 1st of the present month, I received information that the enemy intended passing this fort, to co-operate with their land forces, in the subjugation of Louisiana, and the destruction of the city of New Orleans. To effect this with more facility, they were first with their heavy bomb-vessels to bombard this place into compliance. On the grounds of this information, I turned my attention to the security of my command : I erected small magazines in different parts of the garrison, that if

one blew up I could resort to another; built covers for my men, to secure them from the explosion of the shells, and removed the combustible matter without the work. Early in the day of the 8th instant, I was advised of their approach, and on the 9th, at a quarter past 10 A. M. hove in sight two bomb-vessels, one sloop, one brig, and one schooner, they anchored two and a quarter miles below. At half past 11. and at half past 12, they advanced two barges, apparently for the purpose of sounding within one and a half mile of the fort ; at this moment I ordered my water battery, under the command of lieutenant Cunningham, of the navy, to open upon them. Its well-directed shot caused a precipitate retreat. At half past three o'clock P. M. the enemy's bomb vessels opened their fire from four sea-mortars, two of 13 inches, two of 10, and to my great mortification I found they were without the effective range of my shot, as many subsequent experiments proved ; they continued their fire with little intermission during the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th. I occasionally opened my bato;...ies on them with great vivacity, particularly when they showed a disposition to change their position. On the 17th in the evening, our heavy mortar was said to be itt readiness. I ordered that excellent officer captain Wolstonecroft, of the artillerists, who previously had charge of it, to open a fire, which was done with great effect, as the enemy from that moment became disordered, and at day-light on the 18th commenced their retreat, after having thrown upwards of 1000 heavy shells, besides small shells, from howitzers, round shot, and grape, which he discharged from boats under cover of the night.

Our loss in this affair has been uncommonly small, owing entirely to the great pains that was taken by the different officers to keep their men under cover ; as the enemy left scarcely 10 feet of this garrison untouched.

The officers and soldiers through this whole affair, although nine days and nights under arms in the different batteries, the consequent fatigue and loss of sleep, have manifested the greatest firmness and the most zealous warmth to be at the enemy. To distinguish individuals would be a delicate task, as merit was conspicuous every where. Lieutenant Cunningham, of the navy, who commanded my water battery, with his brave crew, evinced the most determined bravery and uncommon activity throughout ; and, in fact, sir, the only thing to be regretted is, that the enemy was too timid to give us an opportunity of destroying him.

I herewith enclose you a list of the killed and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. H. OVERTON.

No. 108.

A list of the killed and wounded during the bombardment of fort St. Philip, commencing on the 9th, and ending on the 18th of January, 1815.

Captain Woolstonecroft's artillery—Wounded, 3.
 Captain Murry's artillery—Killed, 2 ; wounded, 1.
 Captain Bronten's infantry—Wounded, 1.
 Captain Wade's infantry—Wounded, 2.
 Total killed, 2; wounded, 7.

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No. 109.

From major-general Lambert to earl Bathurst.

Head-quarters, Isle Dauphine, Feb. 14, 1815.

MY (our),

My despatch, dated January 29th, will have informed your lordship of the re-embarkation of this force, which was completed on the 30th; the weather came on so bad on that night, and continued so until the 5th of February, that no communication could be held with the ships at the inner anchorage, a distance of about 17 miles.

It being agreed between vice-admiral sir Alexander Cochrane and myself that operations should be carried towards Mobile, it was decided that a force should be sent against Fort-Bowyer, situated on the eastern point of the entrance of the bay, mid from every information that could be obtained, it was considered a brigade would be sufficient for this object, with a respectable force of artillery. I ordered the S'd brigade, composed of the 4th, 21st, and 44th regiments, for this service, together with such means in the engineer and artillery departments as the chief and commanding officer of the royal artillery might think expedient. The remainder of the force had orders to disembark on Isle Dauphine, and encamp ; and major-general Keane, whom I am truly happy to say has returned to his duty, superintended their arrangement.

The weather being favorable on the 7th for the landing to the eastward of Mobile point, the ships destined to move on that service sailed under the command of captain Ricketts, of the Veugeur, but did not arrive in sufficient time that evening to do more than determine the place of disembarkation, which was about three miles from Fort-Bowyer.

At day-light the next morning the troops got into the boats, and 600 men were landed under lieutenant-colonel Debbeig, of the 44th, without opposition, who immediately threw out the light companies under lieutenant Bennett, of the 4th regiment,

to cover the landing of the brigade. Upon the whole being disembarked, a disposition was made to move on towards the fort, covered by the light companies. The enemy was not seen, until about 1000 yards in front of their works ; they gradually fell back, and no firing took place until the whole had retired into the fort, and our advance had pushed on nearly to within 300 yards. Haying reconnoitred the forts with lieutenant-colonels Burgoyne and Dickson, we were decidedly of opinion, that the work was formidable only against an assault; that batteries being once established, it must speedily fall. Every exertion was made by the navy to land provisions, and the necessary equipment of the battering train and engineer stores. We broke ground on the night of the 8th, and advanced a firing party to within 100 yards of the fort during the night. The position, of the batteries being decided upon the next day, they were ready to receive their guns on the night of the 10th, and on the morning of the 11th the fire of a battery of four 18-pounders on the left, and two 8-inch howitzers on the right, each about 100 yards distance, two 6-pounders, at about 300 yards, and eight small cohorns advantageously placed on the right, with intervals between of 100 and 200 yards, all furnished to keep up' an incessant fire, for two days, were prepared to open. Preparatory to commencing, I summoned the fort, allowing the commanding officer half an hour for decision upon such terms as were proposed. Finding he was inclined to consider them, I prolonged the period, at his request, and at three o'clock the fort was given up to a British guard, and British colours hoisted; the terms being signed by major Smith, military secretary, and captain Ricketts, R. N. and finally approved of by the vice-admiral and myself, which I have the honor to enclose. I am happy to say our loss was not very great ; and we are indebted for this, in a great measure, to the efficient means attached to this force. Had we been obliged to resort to any other mode of attack, the tall could not have been looked for under such favorable circumstances.

We have certain information of a force having been sent from Mobile, and disembarked about 12 miles off, in the night of the 10th, to attempt its relief ; two schooners with provisions, and an intercepted letter, fell into our hands, taken by captain Price, R. N. stationed in the bay.

I cannot close this despatch without naming to your lordship again, lieutenant-colonel Dickson, royal artillery, and Burgoyne, royal engineers, who displayed their usual zeal and abilities; and lieutenant Bennett, of the 4th, who commanded the light companies, and pushed up close to the enemy's works.

Captain the honorable R. Spencer, R. N. vlio had been placed with a detachment of seamen muter my orders, greatly facilitated the service in every way by his exertions.

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APPENDIX.

From captain Ricketts, of the R. N. who was charged with the landing and the disposition of the naval force, I received every assistance. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Right hon. earl Bathurst, &c. Major-general command.

No. 110.

Return of ordnance, ammunition, and stores, captured from the enemy in this place, on the 12th instant.

Fort-Bowyer, Feb. 14, 1815.

Guns.

1 24-pounder, 2 9-pounders, outside the fort.

Iron-3 32-pounders, 8 24-pounders, 6 12-pounders, 5 9-pounders.

Brass-1 4-pounder.

Mortar-=1 8-inch.

Howitzer-151 inch.

Shot.

32-pounder--856 round, 64 grape, 1 1 case.

24-pounder-851 round, 176 bar, 286 grape, 84 case.

12-pounder-535 round, 74 grape, 439 case.

9-pounder-781 round, 208 grape, 429 case.

6-pounder-15 round, 75 bar, 13 case.

4-pounder-231 round, 38 grape, 147 case,

Shells-25 8 inch 74 5i inch.

183 hand-grenades.

5,519 pounds powder,

1 triangle gin, complete.

16,976 musket ball-cartridges.

500 flints.

351 muskets, complete, with accoutrements.

JAS. PERCIVAL, aSs.-com. royal artil.

A. DICKSON, lieut.col. cow. royal artil.

No. 111.

Return of casualties in the army under the command of major-general Lambert, employed before Fort-Bowyer, between the 8th and 12th of February, 1815.

Royalsoppirs, and miners;-1 rank and file, wounded.

4th foot ;-8 rank and file, killed ; 2 serjeants, 13 rank and file; wounded.

21st foot;-2 serjeants, 2 rank and file, killed ; 1 rank and file, wounded.

40th foot;-1 rank and file, killed ; 1 rank and file, wounded.

Total-13 killed ; 18 wounded.

F. STOVEN, D. A. G,

No. 112.

Return of the American garrison of Fort-Boyer, which surrendered to the force under major-general Lambert, 11th of February, 1815.

1 field officer, 3 captains, 10 subalterns, 2 staff, 16 serjeants, 16 drummers, 327 rank and file, 20 women, 16 children, 3 servants not soldiers.

F. STOVEN, D. A. G.

No. 113.

*Articles of capitulation agreed upon between lieutenant-colonel Lawrence and major-general Lambert for the surrender of Fort-Bowyer, on the Mobile point, 11th February, 1815.**

Art. I. That the fort shall be surrendered to the arms of his Britannic majesty in its existing state as to the works, ordnance, ammunition, and every species of military stores.

II. That the garrison shall be considered as prisoners of war, the troops marching out with their colours flying and drums beating, and ground their arms on the glacis—the officers retaining their swords, and the whole to be embarked in such ships as the British naval commander-in-chief shall appoint.

III. All private property to be respected.

IV. That a communication shall be made immediately-of the same to the commanding officer of the 7th military district of the United States, and every endeavour made to effect an early exchange of prisoners.

V. That the garrison of the United States remain in the fort until twelve o'clock to-morrow, a British guard being put in possession of the inner gate at three o'clock to-day, the body of the guard remaining on the glacis, and that the British flag be hoisted at the same time—an officer of each service remaining at the head-quarters of each commander until the fulfilment of these articles.

H. C. SMITH, maj. and mil: sec.

Agreed on the part of the royal navy,

T. H. RICKETTS, capt. H.M.S. Vengeur.

R. CHAMBERLAIN, 2d reg. U. S. infantry.

WM: LAWRENCE, It.-col. 2d infy

Approved,

A. COCHRANE, com.-in-chief U.M. shipp.

JOHN LAMBERT, major-gen. commanding.

Test,

JOHN REID, aide-de-camp.

No. 114.

Letter from lieutenant-colonel Lawrence to general Jackson.

Sin, Fort Bowyer, February 12, 1815.

Imperious necessity has compelled me to enter into articles of capitulation with major-general John Lambert, commanding his Britannic majesty's forces in front of Fort Bowyer, a copy of which I forward you for the purpose of effecting an immediate exchange of prisoners. Nothing but the want of provisions, and finding myself completely surrounded by thousands—batteries erected on the sand-mounds, which completely commanded the fort—and the enemy having advanced, by regular approaches, within 30 yards of the ditches, and the utter impossibility of getting any assistance or supplies, would have induced me to adopt this measure. Feeling confident, and it being the unanimous opinion of the officers, that we could not retain the post, and that the lives of many valuable officers and soldiers would have been uselessly sacrificed; I thought it most desirable to adopt this plan. A full and correct statement will be furnished you as early as possible.

Captain Chamberlin, who bears this to E. Livingston, Esq. will relate to him every particular, which will, I hope, be satisfactory. I am, with respect, &c.

W. LAWRENCE, lieut.-col. com.

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No. 115.

*From general Jackson to the American secretary at war
Head-quarters, 7th military district.*

Sin, New Orleans, 24th February, 1815.

The flag-vessel which I sent to the enemy's fleet returned a few days ago, with assurances from admiral Cochrane, that the American prisoners taken in the gun-boats and sent to Jamaica, shall be returned as soon as practicable. The Nymph has been despatched for them.

Through the same channel I received the sad intelligence of the surrender of Fort-Bowyer: this is an event which I little expected to happen, but after the most gallant resistance; that it should have taken place, without even a fire from the enemy's batteries, is as astonishing as it is mortifying.

In consequence of this unfortunate affair, an addition of 366 has been made to the list of American prisoners; to redeem these and the seamen, I have, in conformity with propositions held out by admiral Cochrane, forwarded to the mouth of the Mississippi upwards of 400 British prisoners; others will be

sent, to complete the exchange, as soon as they arrive from Natchez, to which place I have found it expedient to order them.

Major Blue, who had been ordered by general Winchester to the relief of Fort-Bowyer, succeeded in carrying one of the enemy's piquets, consisting of 17, but was too late to effect the whole purpose for which he had been detached—the fort having capitulated twenty-four hours before his arrival. I learn from the bearer of my last despatches to the enemy's fleet, who was detained during the operations against Fort-Bowyer, that his loss on that occasion, by the fire from the garrison was between 20 and 40. I have the honor to be, &c.

A. JACKSON.

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No. 116.

*Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Britannic Majesty
'and the United States of America.*

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship, and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: his Britannic majesty, on his part, has appointed the right honorable James lord Gambier, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the red squadron of his majesty's fleet, Henry Goulbourn, esq. member of the imperial parliament, and under secretary of state, and William Adams, esq. doctor of civil laws:—and the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, has appointed John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1.—There shall be a firm and universal peace between his Britannic majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this treaty has been ratified by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned. All territories, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken from either party by the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without

delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein, upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves, or other private property, and all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made, in conformity with the fourth article of this treaty. No disposition made by this treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall, in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

Art. II.—Immediately after the ratification of this treaty by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects, and citizens of the two powers to cease from all hostilities : and to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the ratifications of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of twenty-three degrees north, to the latitude of fifty degrees north, as far eastward in the Atlantic Ocean as the thirty-sixth degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side: that the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish channels, for the gulf of Mexico, and all parts of the West Indies : forty days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean. sixty days for the Atlantic ocean south of the equator as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope: ninety days for every part of the world south of the equator : and one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world, without exception.

Any prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, as hereinafter mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge, in specie, the advances which may have

been made by the other, for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

ART. W.—Whereas it was stipulated by the second article in the treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia, on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been within the limits of Nova-Scotia: and whereas the several islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the bay of Fundy, and the island of Grand Menan, in the said bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to, the aforesaid treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, 'within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia: in order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner; viz. One commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannic majesty, and one by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and the said two commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims, according to such evidence as shall be laid before them, on the part of his Britannic majesty and of the United States respectively. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall, by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And if the said commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said commissioners refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting, to act as such, they shall make, jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the government of his Britannic majesty, as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds

upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic majesty, and the government of the United States, hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said commissioners, to some friendly sovereign or state, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly sovereign or state, together with the report of such other commissioner, then such sovereign or state shall decide *ex parte* upon the said report alone. And his Britannic majesty and the government of the United States engage to consider the decision of some friendly sovereign or state to be final and conclusive, on all the matters so referred,

ART. V.—Whereas neither that point of the high lands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace between the two powers as the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, nor the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominion of the two powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix directly north to the above mentioned north-west angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said high lands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude : thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed : it is agreed, that for these several purposes, two commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorized, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and shall cause

the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix, to the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex it to a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing or both, or either of them, refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made, in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Art. VI.—Whereas by the former treaty of peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy to the lake Superior, was declared to be .. along the middle of said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication into the lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior." And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of said river, lakes, and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of his Britannic majesty or of the United States : in order, therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said commissioners shall meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the state of New York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes, or water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said river, lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of one thousand seven hundred and

eighty-three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. • And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them ; and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated. •

• Art. is further agreed that the said two last mentioned commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorized, upon their oaths, impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the water communication between lake Huron and lake Superior, to the most north-western point of the lake of the Woods, to decide, to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications and rivers, forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three ; and to cause such parts of the said boundary, as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary line aforesaid, state their decisions on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most north-western point of the lake of the Woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary, as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Art. several boards of two commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements, and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agents of his Britannic majesty, and to the agents of the United States, who may be respectively

appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of their respective governments. The said commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; and all other expenses attending said commissioners shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And, in case of death, sickness, resignation, or necessary absence, the place of every such commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such commissioner was first appointed, and the new commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, and do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case any of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles, which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the countries, should, by the decision of any of the boards of commissioners aforesaid, or of the sovereign or state so referred to, as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war, by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands had, by such decision or decisions, been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having such possession.

Art. IX.—The United States of America engage to put an end, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians, with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification ; and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven, previous to such hostilities: Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly. And his Britannic majesty engages, on his part, to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed, or been entitled to, in one thousand eight hundred and eleven, previous to such hostilities : Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against his Britannic majesty, and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

Art. X.-Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both his Britannic majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object.

Art. XI.-This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of the contracting parties and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner, if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GAMBIER,
HENRY GOULBOURN,
WILLIAM ADAMS,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. A. BAYARD,
H. CLAY,
JONATHAN RUSSELL,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said treaty of peace and amity may be observed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I, James Madison, president as aforesaid, have caused the premises to be made public : and I do hereby enjoin all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the president,

JAMES MONROE.

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FINIS.

ERRATA.

- Vol. I. p. 54, last line, *after II. read III.* and IV.
_____ 303, last line, *dale* and III.
_____ 344, last 2 from bottom, *for 175 read 304.*
- Vol. II. 292, last line, *for 4 read 5.*
_____ 293, line 1, *for less read not many more.*
_____ 347, - 2, *for Lefourche read Lafourche.*