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COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, July 24, 1813.

CAPTAIN M'Doual, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, arrived this day with dispatches, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are copies and extracts.

Head-Quarters, Kingston, Upper Canada, May 18, 1813.

MY LORD,
I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, copy of a dispatch which I have received from Major-General Sir Roger Sheaffe, containing the particulars of an attack made by the land forces, and the flotilla of the enemy, upon York, in Upper Canada, on the 27th ult.

The enemy left York on the 8th instant, and proceeded to Niagara, where I understand they landed, on the American side of the Lake, one thousand two hundred men, under General Dearborn, for the purpose of strengthening their army on that line, and probably with a view to make a further attempt on Fort Erie or Fort George. The flotilla afterwards returned to Sackett's Harbour, where I find, from a flag of truce, which came over the day before yesterday, they remained on the 14th.

From the information I have received from an officer of the Lake Marine taken at York, and sent over in the flag of truce, I find the enemy's force at Sackett's Harbour, amounts to near five thousand men, and that they were making preparations for another expedition, but to what point the attack was to be directed I have not been able to ascertain.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

SIR,

Kingston, May 5, 1813.

I DID myself the honour of writing to your Excellency, on my route from York, to communicate the mortifying intelligence that the enemy had

obtained possession of that place on the 27th of April. I shall now give your Excellency a further detail of that event.

In the evening of the 26th, information was received that many vessels had been seen to the eastward. Very early the next morning they were discovered lying to, not far from the harbour: after some time had elapsed they made sail, and to the number of sixteen of various descriptions anchored off the shore, some distance to the westward. Boats full of troops were immediately seen assembling near their Commodore's ship, under cover of whose fire, and that of other vessels, and aided by the wind, they soon effected a landing, in spite of a spirited opposition from Major Givens and about forty Indians. A company of Glengarry light infantry, which had been ordered to support them, was, by some mistake (not in the smallest degree imputable to its Commander) led in another direction, and came late into action. The other troops, consisting of two companies of the 8th or King's regiment, and about a company of the Royal Newfoundland regiment, with some militia, encountered the enemy in a thick wood. Captain M'Neal, of the King's regiment, was killed while gallantly leading his company, which suffered severely. The troops at length fell back; they rallied several times, but could not maintain the contest against the greatly superior and increasing numbers of the enemy. They retired under cover of our batteries, which were engaged with some of the enemy's vessels that had moved nigher to the harbour. By some unfortunate accident the magazine at the western battery blew up, and killed and wounded a considerable number of men, and crippled the battery.

It became too evident that our numbers and means of defence, were inadequate to the task of maintaining possession of York against the vast superiority of force brought against it. The troops were withdrawn towards the town, and were finally ordered to retreat on the road to Kingston: the powder magazine was blown up, and the new ship, and the naval stores destroyed. Lieutenant,

Colonel Chewett and Major Allan of the Militia, residents in the town, were instructed to treat with the American commanders for terms: a statement of those agreed on with Major-General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey, is transmitted to your Excellency, with returns of the killed and wounded, &c. The accounts of the number of the enemy vary from one thousand eight hundred and ninety, to three thousand. We had about six hundred, including militia and dock-yard men: the quality of these troops was of so superior a description, and their general disposition so good, that under less unfavourable circumstances, I should have felt confident of success, in spite of the disparity of numbers. As it was, the contest, which commenced between six and seven o'clock, was maintained nearly eight hours.

When we had proceeded some miles from York, we met the light company of the King's regiment, on its route for Fort George: it retired with us, and covered the retreat, which was effected without molestation from the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. H. SHEAFFE, Major-General.

His Excellency Sir George Prevost,
&c. &c. &c.

Return of Killed, Wounded, Prisoners, and Missing, of the Troops engaged at York, under the Command of Sir Roger Hall Sheaffe, on the 27th ultimo.
Kingston, May 10, 1813.

Royal Artillery—3 gunners killed; 1 driver wounded and prisoner; 1 bombardier, 3 gunners, prisoners; 1 gunner missing.

8th or King's Reg.—1 captain, 1 serjeant-major, 3 serjeants, 40 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 21 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, wounded and prisoners; 2 rank and file prisoners; 1 rank and file missing.

Newfoundland Reg.—1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, killed; 1 drummer, 6 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, wounded and prisoners; 2 rank and file prisoners; 2 rank and file missing.

Glengarry Light Infantry—2 rank and file killed; 1 ensign, 3 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

49th Reg.—3 rank and file wounded and prisoners; 2 rank and file prisoners (these two men were in the hospital at the time of the action).

Total—1 captain, 1 serjeant-major, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 52 rank and file, 3 gunners, killed; 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 30 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, 1 driver, wounded and prisoners; 6 rank and file, 1 bombardier, 3 gunners, prisoners; 6 rank and file, 1 gunner, missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

8th or King's Reg.—Captain Neal MacNeal.
Volunteer D. MacLean, Clerk of the House of Assembly.

Wounded.

Royal Newfoundland Reg.—Lieutenant D. Koven, prisoner.
Glengarry Light Infantry.—Ensign Robins, slightly.
General Staff.—Captain Loring, 104th reg. slightly.
Incorporated Militia.—Captain Jarvis.

Volunteer ——— Hartney, Barrack-Master.
(Signed) RICHARD LEONARD,
Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant-General, North America.

TERMS of the CAPITULATION entered into on the 27th of April, 1813, for the Surrender of the Town of York, in Upper Canada, to the Army and Navy of the United States, under the Command of Major-General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey:

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war; the troops, regular and militia, to ground their arms immediately on the parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered on the parade.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the Commanding Officers of the army and navy of the United States.

That all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That the papers belonging to the Civil Officers shall be retained by them.

That such Surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regular and Canadian militia shall not be considered as prisoners of war.

That one lieutenant-colonel, one major, thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quarter-master, and one deputy-adjutant-general of the militia, viz.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chewett; Major Wm. Allan; Captains John Willson, John Button, Peter Robinson, John Arnold, James Fenwick, James Mustard, Duncan Cameron, David Thomson, John Robinson, Samuel Ridout, Thomas Hamilton, John Burn, William Jarvie; Lieutenants John Shultz, George Mustard, Barnet Vanderburgh, Robert Stanton, George Ridout, William Jarvis, Edward M'Mahon; John Willson, Ely Playter; Ensigns Andrew Thomson, Arad Smalley, Donald M'Arthur, William Smith, Andrew Mercier, James Chervet, George Kuck, Edward Thomson; Charles Denison, George Denison, D'Arcy Boulton; quarter-master Charles Baynes; nineteen serjeants; four corporals; two hundred and four rank and file; of the Field Train department William Dunbar; of the Provincial Army one captain, one lieutenant, two midshipmen, one clerk, viz.

Captain Francis Gauvreau; Lieutenant Green; John Ridout, John Beaupre, Midshipmen; James Longsdon, Clerk; one boatswain; fifteen naval artificers; of his Majesty's regular troops, one lieutenant; viz. Lieutenant De Koven; one serjeant-major; and of the royal artillery, one bombardier, and three gunners, shall be surrendered prisoners of war, and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and Great Britain.

(Signed) G. C. MITCHELL, Lieut. Col. 3d Artillery, U. S. A.

SAM. S. CONNER, Major, and A.D.C. to Major-General Dearborn.

WILL. KING, Major U. S. Infantry.
JESSE D. ELLIOTT, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

WM. CHERVET, Lieut. Col. 3d Reg. York Militia.

WM. ALLAN, Major 3d Reg. York Militia.

F. GAUVREAU, Lieutenant Marine Department.

York, April 28, 1813.

The foregoing agreement or terms of capitulation is approved by us,

(Signed) WM. DEARBORN, Major-General.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY, Commodore.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, dated Head-Quarters, Kingston, June 1, 1813.

ALTHOUGH, as your Lordship will perceive by the report of Colonel Baynes, which I have the honour herewith to transmit, the expedition has not been attended with the complete success which was expected from it, I have great satisfaction in informing your Lordship, that the courage and patience of the small band of troops employed on this occasion, under circumstances of peculiar hardship and privation, have been exceeded only by their intrepid conduct in the field, forcing a passage at the point of the bayonet, through a thickly wooded country, affording constant shelter and strong positions to the enemy; but not a single spot of cleared ground favourable to the operations of disciplined soldiers.

SIR,

Kingston, May 30, 1813.

I have the honour to report to your Excellency, that in conformity to an arranged plan of operations with Commodore Sir James Yeo, the fleet of boats assembled astern of his ship at ten o'clock on the night of the 28th instant, with the troops placed under my command, and led by a gun-boat, under the direction of Captain Mulcaster; Royal Navy, proceeded towards Sackett's Harbour, in the order prescribed to the troops, in case the detachment was obliged to march in column, viz. the grenadier company, 100th, with one section of the Royal Scots, two companies of the 8th, or King's, four of the 104th, two of the Canadian Voltigeurs, to two six-pounders, with their gunners, and a company of Glengarry light infantry, were embarked on board a light schooner, which was proposed to be towed, under the direction of officers of the navy, so as to ensure the guns being landed in time, to support the advance of the troops. Although the night was dark, with rain, the boats assembled in the vicinity of Sackett's Harbour, by one o'clock, in compact and regular order, and in this position it was intended to remain, until the day broke, in the hope of effecting a landing before the enemy could be prepared to line the woods with troops, which surround the coast; but unfortunately a strong current drifted the boats considerably, while the darkness of the night, and ignorance of the coast, prevented them from recovering the proper station, until the day dawned, when the whole pulled for the point of debarkation.

It was my intention to have landed in the Cove formed by Horse Island, but on approaching it, we discovered that the enemy were fully prepared, by a very heavy fire of musketry from the surrounding woods, which were filled with infantry, supported with a field piece. I directed the boats to pull round to the other side of the island, where a landing was effected in good order and with little loss, although executed in the face of a corps formed with a field piece in the wood, and under the enfilade of a heavy gun of the enemy's principal battery. The advance was led by the grenadiers of the 100th regiment with undaunted gallantry, which no obstacle could arrest: a narrow causeway, in many places under water, not more than four feet wide, and about four hundred paces in length, which connected the island with the main land, was occupied by the enemy in great force with a

six-pounder. It was forced and carried in the most spirited manner, and the gun taken before a second discharge could be made from it; a tumbril, with a few rounds of ammunition, was found, but unfortunately the artillerymen were still behind, the schooner not having been able to get up in time, and the troops were exposed to so heavy and galling a fire from a numerous but almost invisible foe, as to render it impossible to halt for the artillery to come up. At this spot two paths led in opposite directions round the hill. I directed Colonel Young of the King's Regiment, with half of the detachment, to penetrate by the left, and Major Drummond of the 104th, to force the path by the right, which proved to be more open and was less occupied by the enemy. On the left the wood was very thick, and was most obstinately maintained by the enemy.

The gun-boats which had covered our landing, afforded material aid, by firing into the woods; but the American soldier, secure behind a tree, was only to be dislodged by the bayonet. The spirited advance of a section produced the flight of hundreds—from this observation all firing was directed to cease, and the detachment being formed in as regular order as the nature of the ground would admit, pushed forward through the wood upon the enemy, who, although greatly superior in numbers, and supported by field-pieces, and a heavy fire from their fort, fled with precipitation to their block-house and fort, abandoning one of their guns.—The division under Colonel Young was joined in the charge by that under Major Drummond, which was executed with such spirit and promptness, that many of the enemy fell in their enclosed barracks, which were set on fire by our troops;—at this point the further energies of the troops became unavailing. Their block-house and stockaded battery could not be carried by assault, nor reduced by field-pieces, had we been provided with them: the fire of the gun-boats proved inefficient to attain that end—light and adverse winds continued, and our larger vessels were still far off. The enemy turned the heavy ordnance of the battery to the interior defence of his post. He had set fire to the store-houses in the vicinity of the Fort.

Seeing no object within our reach to attain, that could compensate for the loss we were momentarily sustaining from the heavy fire of the enemy's cannon, I directed the troops to take up the position on the crest of the hill we had charged from. From this position we were ordered to re-embark, which was performed at our leisure, and in perfect order, the enemy not presuming to shew a single soldier without the limits of his fortress. Your Excellency having been a witness of the zeal and ardent courage of every soldier in the field, it is unnecessary in me to assure your Excellency that but one sentiment animated every breast; that of discharging to the utmost of their power their duty to their King and country:—But one sentiment of regret and mortification prevailed, on being obliged to quit a beaten enemy, whom a small band of British soldiers had driven before them for three hours, through a country abounding in strong positions of defence, but not offering a single spot of cleared ground favourable to the operations of disciplined troops, without having fully accomplished the duty we were ordered to perform.

The two divisions of the detachment were ably commanded by Colonel Young, of the King's, and Major Drummond, of the 104th. The detachment of the King's, under Major Evans, nobly sustained the high and established character of that distin-

guished corps; and Captain Burke availed himself of the ample field afforded him in leading the advance, to display the intrepidity of British grenadiers. The detachment of the 104th regiment, under Major Moodie, Captain M'Pherson's company of Glengarry Light Infantry, and two companies of Canadian Voltigeurs, commanded by Major Hamot, all of them levies of the British Provinces of North America, evinced most striking proofs of their loyalty, steadiness, and courage. The detachment of the Royal Newfoundland regiment behaved with great gallantry.

Your Excellency will lament the loss of that active and intelligent Officer, Captain Gray, Acting Deputy Quarter-Master General, who fell close to the enemy's work, while reconnoitring it, in the hope to discover some opening to favour an assault.

Commodore Sir James Yeo conducted the fleet of boats in the attack, and accompanying the advance of the troops, directed the co-operation of the gun-boats.

I feel most grateful for your Excellency's kind consideration, in allowing your Aides-de-Camp Majors Coorc and Fulton, to accompany me in the field; and to these officers for the able assistance they afforded me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,
Col. Glengarry Light Infantry, Commanding.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

To his Excellency Lieutenant-General.

Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in an Attack on Sackett's-Harbour, on the 29th May, 1813.

General Staff—1 killed.

Royal Artillery—2 gunners wounded.

Royal Scots—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded and missing; 4 rank and file wounded.

8th or King's Reg.—5 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 ensign, 7 rank and file wounded and missing; 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 60 rank and file, wounded.

100th Reg.—1 serjeant, 5 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded and missing; 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, wounded.

104th Reg.—2 serjeants, 20 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file wounded and missing; 2 majors, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 57 rank and file wounded.

Royal Newfoundland Reg.—4 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded and missing; 13 rank and file wounded.

Glengarry Light Infantry—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded.

Canadian Voltigeurs—2 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 general staff; 3 serjeants, 44 rank and file killed; 3 majors, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 172 rank and file, 2 gunners, wounded; 2 captains, 1 ensign, 13 rank and file, wounded and missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

Captain A. Gray, Acting Deputy-Quarter-Master-General.

Wounded.

8th or King's Reg.—Major Evans, slightly; Captain Blackmore, dangerously; Captain Tythe, severely; Lieutenant Nutall, since dead; Lieutenant Lowry; Ensign Greig, prisoner.

104th Reg.—Majors Drummond and Moodie, slightly; Captain Leonard, severely; Captain Shore, slightly; Lieutenants Rainford, Moore, and Delancey.

Glengarry Light Infantry—Captain M'Pherson, severely; Ensign Mathewson, slightly.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES, Adjutant-General, North America.

*Kingston, Upper Canada,
June 7, 1813.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE great satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship the result of a gallant affair which took place between the armed vessels of the enemy and our gun-boats, supported by detachments from the garrison of Isle Au Noix, on the 3d instant, in the neighbourhood of that post, which terminated in the capture of the vessels Eagle and Growler, each mounting eleven guns, with four officers and forty-five men. This feat was performed under the direction of Major Taylor, of the 100th regiment, who held the temporary command at Isle Au Noix during the absence, on duty, of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton; and the detachments were composed of the royal artillery, and 100th regiment.

The following officers are reported to me as having distinguished themselves, viz.—Captain Gordon, of the artillery; Lieutenant Williams, Ensigns Dawson, Gibbon, and Humphries, of the 100th regiment; and Lieutenant Lowe, of the marine.

In the contest, which was maintained for three hours and a half, we had three men wounded; the enemy lost one man killed, and eight wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. PREVOST.

Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Isle au Noix, June 3, 1813.

IN the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, I have the honour to acquaint you, that one of the enemy's armed vessels was discerned from the garrison at half-past four o'clock this morning, when I judged it expedient to order the three gun-boats under weigh; and before they reached the point above the garrison, another vessel appeared in sight, when the gun-boats commenced firing. Observing the vessels to be near enough the shore for musketry, I ordered the crew of two batteaux and row-boats (which I took with me from the garrison to act according to circumstances) to land on each side the river, and take a position to rake the vessels; the firing was briskly kept up on both sides, (the enemy with small arms and grape shot occasionally): near the close of the action an express came off to me in a canoe, with intelligence, that more armed vessels were approaching, and about three thousand men from the enemy's lines, by land. On this information, I returned to put the garrison in the best order for their reception, leaving directions with the gun-boats and parties, not to suffer their retreat to be cut off from it; and before I reached the garrison, the enemy's vessels struck their colours, after a well contested action of three hours and a half. They proved to be the United States armed vessels Growler and Eagle, burthened from ninety to one hundred tons, and carrying

eleven guns each, between them, twelve, eighteen and sixteen-pounder carronades; completely equipped under the orders of the senior officer of the Growler, Captain Sidney Smith, with a complement of fifty men each. They had one man killed and eight wounded; we had only three men wounded, one of them severely, from the enemy's grape shot on the parties on shore. The alacrity of the garrison, on this occasion, calls forth my warmest approbation; Ensigns Dawson, Gibbons and Humphreys, and Acting Quarter-Master Pilkington, and Crews, of the 100th (Prince Regent's) regiment; and Lieutenant Low, of the marine department, with three gunners of the artillery to each boat, behaved with the greatest gallantry; and I am particularly indebted to Captain Gordon, of the royal artillery, and Lieutenant Williams, with the parties of the 100th regiment on shore, who materially contributed to the surrender of the enemy. The Growler is arrived at the garrison in good order, and apparently a fine vessel, and the boats are employed on getting off the Eagle, which was run aground to prevent her sinking. I have hopes she will be saved, but in the meantime have had her dismantled, her guns and stores brought to the garrison. Ensign Dawson, of the 100th regiment, a most intelligent officer, will have the honour of delivering you this.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE TAYLOR,
Major of the 100th Regiment.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) N. FREER, Mil. Sec.
Major-General Stovin, Commanding at Chambly.

Number of Men killed, wounded, and prisoners on board the United States armed vessels the Growler and Eagle, June 3, 1813.

1 killed; 8 severely wounded; 91 prisoners.—
Total—100.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Ordnance Stores taken on board the United States Armed Vessels Eagle and Growler, on the Morning of the 3d June 1813.

Iron Ordnance—2 short eighteen-pounders, 10 six-pounders, 10 eighteen-pounder carronades.

Carriages with Breeching and Tackles complete—
2 eighteen-pounders, 10 six-pounders, 10 eighteen-pounder carronades.

Tompions—8 eighteen-pounders, 12 six-pounders.
8 beds and coins, 69 muskets, 60 bayonets, 12 pistols, 43 cutlasses, 31 boarding axes, 23 boarding pikes, 61 pouches and belts, 20 side belts.
Spunges and Rammers—9 eighteen-pounder, 10 six-pounder.

Wadhooks and Ladles—7 eighteen-pounder, 8 six-pounder.

12 lint stocks, 4 port fire sticks, 3 handspikes, 166 eighteen-pounder, 72 six-pounder fixed to case shot.

Empty Cartridges—100 eighteen-pounder, 40 six-pounder.

Cartridges—230 musket-ball.

1 whole barrel of powder.

Shot—129 round eighteen-pounder, 180 round six-pounder, 28 round three-pounder, 20 case eighteen-pounder, 72 case six-pounder, 83 grape eighteen-pounder, 3 grape six-pounders.

Iron Pintails for Grape-Shot—36 eighteen-pounder, 41 six-pounder.

14 tin tubes, 4 port fires, 12 lbs. of slow match, 9 powder-horns, 3 copper lanterns, 12 tin

lanthorns, 10 crow bars, 1 pair of scissars, 1 claw hammer.

(Signed) FRED. GORDON, Capt. R. A.
To Major Taylor, commanding
Isle au Noir.

N. B. The ammunition and stores on board the armed vessel Eagle being under water, no account has yet been taken of them.

(True copy.)
(Signed) N. FREER, Mil. Sec.

MY LORD, Kingston, June 14, 1813.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed report from Colonel Proctor, which, owing to the temporary possession of York by the enemy, has only just reached me by a circuitous route. I sincerely congratulate your Lordship on this additional proof of the steady discipline and valour of his Majesty's forces on the Detroit frontier, and which have enabled them, under the judicious arrangements of their distinguished leader, so successfully to repel the attack of the enemy. By the last accounts received from Colonel Proctor, dated the 4th instant, he was still at Sandwich, waiting for the reinforcements which, had it not been for the late events on the Niagara frontier, would have long ago reached him. I have reason to think they are now on their way to him, and when arrived, he will probably be enabled again to advance against Major-General Harrison, who remains strengthening himself in his position at Fort Meigs, where he is watched by a large body of Indians.

I have the honour, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, Sandwich, May 14, 1813.

FROM the circumstances of the war, I have judged it expedient to make a direct report to your Excellency of the operations and present state in this district.

In the expectation of being able to reach the enemy, who had taken post near the foot of the Rapids of the Miami, before the reinforcement and supplies could arrive, for which only he waited to commence active operations against us, I determined to attack him without delay, and with every means in my power; but from the necessary preparations, and some untoward circumstances, it was not in my power to reach him within three weeks of the period I had proposed, and at which he might have been captured or destroyed.

From the incessant and heavy rains we experienced, and during which our batteries were constructed, it was not until the morning of the 1st instant, the fifth day after our arrival at the mouth of the river, twelve miles from the enemy, that our batteries could be opened.

The enemy, who occupied several acres of commanding ground, strongly defended by block-houses, and the batteries well furnished with ordnance, had, during our approach, so completely entrenched and covered himself, as to render unavailing every effort of our artillery, though well served, and in batteries most judiciously placed and constructed, under the able direction of Captain Dixon, of the Royal Engineers, of whose ability and unwearied zeal, shewn particularly on this occasion, I cannot speak too highly.

Though the attack has not answered fully the purpose intended, I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency of the fortunate result of an attack of

the enemy, aided by a sally of most of their garrison, made on the morning of the 5th instant, by a reinforcement which descended the river, a considerable distance in a very short time, consisting of two corps, Dudley's and Roswell's, amounting to one thousand three hundred men, under the command of Brigadier-General Green Clay. The attack was very sudden, and on both sides of the river. The enemy were for a few minutes in possession of our batteries, and took some prisoners. After a severe contest, though not of long continuance, the enemy gave way, and, except the body of those who sallied from the fort, must have been mostly killed or taken.

In this decisive affair, the Officers and men of the 41st regiment, who charged and routed the enemy near the batteries, well maintained the long established reputation of the corps. Where all deserve praise, it is difficult to distinguish. Captain Muir, an old Officer, who had seen much service, had the good fortune to be in the immediate command of these brave men. Besides my obligations to Captain Chambers for his unwearied exertions preparatory to, and on the expedition, as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, I have to notice his gallant conduct in attacking the enemy near the batteries at the point of the bayonet; a service in which he was well supported by Lieutenants Bullock and Clements of the 41st, and Lieutenant Le Breton of the Royal Newfoundland regiment. The courage and activity displayed through the whole scene of action by the Indian Chiefs and warriors, contributed largely to our success. I have not been able to ascertain the amount of prisoners in possession of the Indians. I have sent off, agreeable to agreement, nearly five hundred prisoners to the river Huron, near Sandusky.

I have proposed an exchange, which is referred to the American Government.

I could not ascertain the amount of the enemy's loss in killed, from the extent of the scene of action, and mostly in the woods. I conceive his loss in killed and prisoners to have been between one thousand and twelve hundred men. These unfortunate people were not volunteers, and complete Kentucky's quota. If the enemy had been permitted to receive his reinforcements and supplies undisturbed, I should have had, at this critical juncture, to contend with him for Detroit, or perhaps on this shore.

I had not the option of retaining my situation on the Miami.—Half of the militia had left us. I received a deputation from the Chiefs, counselling me to return, as they could not prevent their people, as was their custom after any battle of consequence, returning to their villages with their wounded, their prisoners, and plunder, of which they had taken a considerable quantity in the boats of the enemy.

Before the ordnance could be withdrawn from the batteries, I was left with Tecunorth and less than twenty chiefs and warriors, a circumstance that strongly proves that, under present circumstances at least, our Indian force is not a disposable one, or permanent, though occasionally a most powerful aid. I have, however, brought off all the ordnance; and indeed have not left any thing behind;—part of the ordnance is embarked under the fire of the enemy.

The service on which we were employed has been, though short, a very severe one; and too much praise cannot be given to both officers and men, for the cheerfulness with which on every occasion they met the service. To Lieutenant-

Colonel Warburton I feel many obligations for the aid he zealously afforded me on every occasion. From my Brigade-Major, Lieutenant McLean, I received the same zealous assistance as on former occasions. To Captain Mockler, Royal Newfoundland Regiment, who acted as my Aid-de-camp, I am much indebted for the assistance afforded me.

Lieutenant Le Breton, of the Newfoundland regiment, Assistant Engineer, by his unwearied exertions, rendered essential service, as did Lieutenant Gardiner, of the 41st regiment, from his science in artillery. The Royal Artillery, in the laborious duties they performed, displayed their usual unwearied zeal, and were well assisted by the Royal Newfoundland (under Lieutenant Garden) as additional gunners. The laborious duties which the marine, under Commodore Hall, have performed, have been most cheerfully met, and the most essential service rendered.

I have the honour to send an embarkation return of the force that served under my command at the Miami, exclusive of the Indians, who may be stated at twelve hundred.

I also enclose a return of our killed, wounded, and prisoners, who have, however, been exchanged.

I had taken upon me to give the rank of Major to the six Captains of the line, as militia were employed on the same service with them; some of them are old officers; all of them deserving: any mark of your Excellency's approbation of them would be extremely grateful to me.

I beg leave to mention the four volunteers of the 41st regiment, Wilkinson, Richardson, Laing, and Proctor, as worthy of promotion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY PROCTOR.

Brigadier-General Commanding.

I beg to acknowledge the indefatigable exertions of the Commissariat.

HENRY PROCTOR.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General
Sir G. Prevost, Bart. &c. &c.

Embarkation Return of the Western Army, commanded by Brigadier-General Proctor, on an Expedition to the Miamis.

Amherstburgh, April 23, 1813.

General Staff—1 general, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 deputy assistant-quarter-master-general, 1 brigade major, 1 staff adjutant.

Royal Artillery—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 surgeon, 1 surgeon, 27 rank and file.

Royal Engineers—1 captain.

10th Veteran Battalion—5.

41st Regiment—3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 assistant-surgeon, 22 serjeants, 6 drummers and bugles, 374 rank and file.

Royal Newfoundland Regiment—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 55 rank and file.

Commissariat—1 deputy assistant-commissary-general, 1 assistant to ditto, 1 issuer.

Field Train—1 clerk of stores, 1 conductor.

Militia—1 major, 12 captains, 11 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 22 serjeants, 406 rank and file.

PETER L. CHAMBERS, Major,
Capt. 41st Reg. D. A. Q. Master-General.

Return of Killed, Wounded, Missing, and Prisoners, of the Army under the Command of Brigadier-

General Proctor, at the Battle fought at the Miamis, May 5, 1813.

Royal Artillery—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file prisoners.

41st Reg.—11 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 35 rank and file, wounded; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, prisoners.

Royal Newfoundland Reg.—1 drummer, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file prisoner.

Militia—1 captain, 4 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file prisoner.

Total—1 drummer, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 41 rank and file, wounded; 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 37 rank and file, prisoners.

Names of Officers wounded and Prisoners.

41st Reg.—Lieutenant Bullock, wounded on the 3d ult.; Lieutenants M'Intire and Hails, prisoners.

Militia—Captain Bandy, since dead.

PETER L. CHAMBERS, Major,
Capt. 41st Reg. D. A. Q. M. Gen.

Return of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, taken Prisoners from the Enemy on the 5th May 1813, at the Battle fought at the Miamis.

United States Regulars—1 captain, 21 rank and file.

10th and 13th Detached Kentucky Militia—2 majors, 1 brigade inspector, 8 captains, 9 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 paymaster, 1 surgeon, 26 serjeants, 3 drummers, 373 rank and file.

Prisoners since delivered up by the Indians—1 ensign, 1 assistant-surgeon, 12 rank and file.—Grand Total—467.

N. B. There are a number of prisoners not yet come in, who are in possession of the Indians, but they are bringing them in daily.

PETER L. CHAMBERS, Major.

Capt. 41st Regt. D.-A.-Qr.-Mr.-Gen.

May 17.—Since the above return twenty-eight prisoners have been given up by the Indians.

A. H. M'LEAN, B. M.

Kingston, Upper Canada,
June 14, 1813.

MY LORD,

I HAVE again the high gratification of having to transmit to your Lordship the particulars of a feat of distinguished valour and enterprise, achieved near Burlington Bay, on the 6th instant, by a division of this army, commanded by Colonel Vincent, of the 49th regiment, who is acting as a Brigadier-General in Upper Canada, until His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure is known. To the just measure of praise given by Colonel Vincent to Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, for the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry displayed by him on this occasion I have to add, that so great was the desire of that meritorious officer to arrive at his post, and share in the arduous duties of the army to which he had been appointed, that he walked in snow shoes, in the depth of last winter, through the wilds laying between the Canadas and New Brunswick. In addition to Colonel Vincent's report of the affair at Stoney Creek, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the enemy made a movement to their rear, in consequence of the attack of their camp, and retired to the Forty Mile Creek, when Sir James Yeo's flotilla had appeared in the offing.

The Commodore, after communicating with

Colonel Vincent, proceeded with the reinforcements of troops I had put on board his vessels at Kingston, towards the enemy's second camp, and when the last intelligence left him, his squadron had so successfully cannonaded it, that the mass of the Americans were retreating with precipitation, and our troops pressing upon them. Several of their boats had fallen into our possession. The attack made upon Sackett's Harbour, the 29th ultimo, which terminated in the destruction of the naval stores accumulated at that port, induced the enemy's fleet to cease co-operating with the army, and to return suddenly into port, since which time Commodore Chauncey has not ventured upon the Lake.

Captain M'Doual, my Aide-de-Camp, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch: he is an officer of great merit and intelligence, and having been sent forward with instructions to Colonel Vincent, had the good fortune to be present in the last action, in which that division of the army so highly distinguished itself: he was also at the attack made on Sackett's Harbour, and was employed on an arduous mission to Colonel Proctor, when the movement of the American army under General Harrison, towards the Detroit Frontier, took place in February last. He is, therefore, well qualified to give your Lordship any information you may require respecting the state of affairs in the Canadas, and deserving of any mark of favour it may graciously please His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to confer upon him. Captain M'Doual will also have the honour of delivering to your Lordship the colours taken from the enemy at Ogdensburg, that they may be laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

To the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst.

Burlington Heights, Head of Lake
Ontario, June 6, 1813.

SIR,

HAVING yesterday received information of the enemy having advanced from the Forty Mile Creek, with a force consisting of three thousand five hundred men, eight or nine field pieces, and two hundred and fifty cavalry, for the avowed purpose of attacking the division under my command in this position, and having soon afterwards received a report that he had passed the swamp, and driven in my advanced posts from Stoney Creek and Brady's, Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General, immediately went forward with the light companies of the King's and 49th regiments, and having advanced close to, and accurately ascertained the enemy's position, sent back to propose to me a night attack on his camp.

The enemy's camp was distant about seven miles. About half past eleven, I moved forwards with the fifth company of the 8th (or King's) and the 49th regiments, amounting together to only seven hundred and four firelocks: Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, who conducted it with great regularity and judgment, gallantly led on the attack. The enemy was completely surprised, and driven from his camp, after having repeatedly formed in different bodies, and been as often charged by our brave troops, whose conduct throughout this brilliant enterprise was above all praise. The action terminated before day-light, when three guns, and one brass howitzer, with three tumbrils, two Brigadier-Generals, Chandler and Winder, first and second in command, and upwards of one hundred officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, remained in our hands.

Not conceiving it prudent to expose our small force to the view of the enemy, who, though routed and dispersed, was still formidable as to numbers and position, he having fled to the surrounding heights, and having still four or five guns, the troops were put in motion at day-break, and marched back to their cantonments. After we had retired, and it had become broad day, the enemy ventured to re-occupy his camp, only, however, for the purpose of destroying his incumbrances, such as blankets, carriages, provisions, spare arms, ammunition, &c. after which he commenced a precipitate retreat towards the Forty Mile Creek, where he effected a junction with a body of two thousand men, who were on their march from Niagara to reinforce him.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without calling your Excellency's attention to the following Officers:—

To Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, the Deputy Adjutant-General, my obligations are particularly due. From the first moment the enemy's approach was known, he watched his movements, and afforded me the earliest information. To him, indeed, I am indebted for the suggestion and plan of operations: nothing could be more clear than his arrangements, nor more completely successful in the result. The conduct of Major Plenderleath, who commanded the 49th regiment, was very conspicuous. By his decision and prompt efforts, the surprize of the enemy's camp was completed, and all his efforts to make a stand were rendered ineffectual by the bayonet, which overthrew all opposition. A party of the 49th, with Major Plenderleath at their head, gallantly charged some of the enemy's field-pieces, and brought off two six-pounders.

Major Ogilvie led on, in the most gallant manner, the five companies of the King's regiment, and whilst one half of that highly disciplined and distinguished corps supported the 49th regiment, the other part moved to the right, and attacked the enemy's left flank, which decided our midnight contest.

I have also received the greatest assistance from Major Glegg, Brigade Major to the forces, and beg leave to mention the names of Captains M'Dowal and Milnes, your Excellency's Aides-de-Camp, who accompanied me to the attack, and upon all occasions have volunteered their services. I have likewise to acknowledge the assistance of Captain Chambers, of the 41st regiment, who had arrived some days before from Amherstberg; and Mr. Brook, Paymaster of the 49th, who assisted me as Acting Aide-de-Camp.

To Mr. Hackett, Acting Staff Surgeon to this army, I feel particularly indebted, for his judicious arrangements, by which the wounded have received every attention, and are most of them likely to be restored to the service.

It would be an act of injustice, were I to omit assuring your Excellency, that gallantry and discipline were never more conspicuous than during our late short service; and I feel the greatest satisfaction in assuring you, that every officer and individual seemed anxious to rival each other in his efforts: to support the honour of His Majesty's arms, and to maintain the high character of British troops.

I beg leave to refer your Excellency to the en-

closed reports, for particulars respecting our loss, which, I regret, has been very severe,

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN VINCENT,

Brigadier-General,

His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Bart.

&c. &c.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in Action with the Enemy near the Head of Lake Ontario, June 6, 1813.

Staff—1 fort-major wounded.

8th or King's Reg.—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 51 rank and file, wounded; 13 rank and file missing.

49th Reg.—1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 1 ensign, 1 adjutant, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 62 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 39 rank and file missing.

Total—1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 19 rank and file killed; 2 majors, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 adjutant, 1 fort major, 9 serjeants, 2 drummers, 113 rank and file wounded; 3 serjeants, 52 rank and file missing.

List of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.

8th or King's Regt.—Lieutenant Hooker killed.

Wounded.

Staff.—Fort-Major Taylor, severely.

8th or King's Reg.—Major Ogilvie, and Captain Munday, severely, not dangerously; Captain Goldrick, and Lieutenants Weyland and Boyd, slightly.

49th Reg.—Major Plenderleath, severely, not dangerously; Brigade-Major Clark, dangerously; Brigade-Major Dennis, and Captain Manners, slightly; Ensign Durey, dangerously; Adjutant Stean, slightly.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Dep. Adj.-Gen.
EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Return of American Prisoners of War, captured near Stoney Creek, in the Action of the 6th instant.

Burlington Heights, June 7, 1813.

2 brigadier generals, 1 major, 5 captains, 1 lieutenant, 116 non-commissioned officers and privates.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Dep. Adj. Gen.
EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance, &c. &c. captured from the Americans by a division of the Troops under the command of Brigadier-General Vincent, in action on the 6th June, 1813, at the head of Lake Ontario.

Ordnance—3 iron six-pounders, 1 brass 5½ inch howitzer.

Carriages—1 limber, six-pounder; 1 tumbil, with six-pounder ammunition complete.

Harness—4 sets thill, 4 sets trace.

Horses—9 artillery.

(Signed) WM. HOLCROFT, Major,
Commanding Royal Artillery.

N.B. Two of the above six-pounders were spiked, and left on the ground, in consequence of the impossibility of removing them.