WASHINGTON, July 29.

Copy of a letter from Major General Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, (Chippewa Plains,) July 7th, 1814.

DEAR SIR,

On the 2d inst. I issued my orders for crossing the Niagara river, and made the arrangements deemed necessary for securing the garrison of Fort Erie. On the 3d, that post surrendered at 5, P. M. Our loss in this affair was 4 of the 25th regiment, under Major Jessup, of Brig. Gen. Scott's brigade, wounded.—I have enclosed a return of the prisoners, of the ordnance and ordnance stores captured.

To secure my rear, I have placed a garrison in this fort, and requested Capt. Kennedy to station his vessels near the post.

On the morning of the 4th, Brig. Gen. Scott, with his brigade and a corps of artillery, was ordered to advance towards Chippewa, and be governed by circumstances; taking care to secure a good military position for the night. After some skirmishing with the enemy, he selected this plain with the eye of a soldier, his right resting on the river, & a ravine being in front. At 11 at night, I joined him with the reserve under Gen. Ripley, our field and battering train, & corps of artillery under Major Hindman. Gen. Porter arrived the next morning with a part of the New York and Pennsylvania Volunteers, and some of the warriors of the Six Nations.

Early in the morning of the 5th, the enemy commenced a petty war upon our pickets, and, as he was indulged, his presumption increased: by noon he shewed himself on the left of our exterior line, & attacked one of our pickets as it was returning to camp.

Captain Treat, who commanded it, retired disgracefully, leaving a wounded man on the ground. Capt. Biddle of the artillery, who was near the scene, impelled by feelings highly honorable to him as a soldier and officer, promptly assumed the command of this picket, led it back to the wounded man, and brought him off the field. I ordered Capt Treat, on the spot, to retire from the army, & as I am anxious that no officer shall remain under my command who can be suspected of cowardice, I advice that Capt. Treat, and Lieut. †———, who was also with the picket, be struck from the rolls of the army.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, agreeably to a plan I had given Gen. Porter, he advanced from the rear of our camp, with the volunteers and Indians, (taking the woods in order to keep out of view of the enemy,) with the hope of bringing his pickets and scouting parties between his [Porter's] line of march, & our camp. As Porter moved, I ordered the parties advanced in front of our camp to fall back gradually, under the enemy's fire, in order to draw him, if possible, up to our line.—About half past four, the advance of Gen. Porter's command left the light parties of the enemy in the woods, upon our extreme left. The enemy were driven, and Porter advancing near to Chippewa, met their whole column in order of battle. From the cloud of dust rising, & the heavy firing, I was led to conclude that the entire force of the enemy was in march, and prepared for action. I immediately ordered Gen. Scott to advance with his brigade, and Towson's artillery, and meet them upon the plain in front of our camp. The General did not expect to be gratified so soon with a field engagement.——He advanced in the most prompt and officer-like style, and in a few minutes was in close action upon the plain with a superior force of British regular troops. By this time, Gen. Porter's command had given way, and fled in every direction, notwithstanding his personal gallantry, and great exertions to stay their flight. The retreat of the Volunteers and Indians caused the left flank of Gen. Scott's brigade to be greatly exposed. Capt. Harris, with his dragoons, was directed to stop the fugitives, behind the ravine fronting our camp; and I sent Col. Gardner to order General Ripley to advance with the 21st regt. which formed part of the reserve, pass to the left of our camp, skirt the woods so as to keep out of view, and fall upon the rear of the enemy's right flank. This order was promptly obeyed, & the greatest exertions were made by the 21st Regiment to gain their position, & close with the enemy; but in vain——for such was the zeal and gallantry of the line commanded by Gen. Scott, that its advance upon the enemy was not to be checked. Major Jessup commanding the left flank battalion, finding himself pressed in front, and in flank, and his men falling fast around him—ordered his battalion to "*support arms and advance;*"—the order was promptly obeyed, amidst the most deadly and destructive fire. He gained a more secure position, and returned upon the enemy so galling a discharge, as caused them to retire.——By this time, their whole line was falling back, and our gallant soldiers pressing upon them as fast as possible. As soon as the enemy had gained the sloping ground descending towards Chippeway, and distant a quarter of a mile, he broke and ran to gain his works. In this effort he was too successful, and the guns from his batteries opening immediately upon our line, checked in some degree the pursuit. At this moment, I resolved to bring up all my ordnance, and force the place by a direct attack, & gave the order accordingly. Major Wood of the corps of engineers, and my aid, Capt. Austin, rode to the bank of the creek towards the right of their line of works, & examined them. I was induced by their report, the lateness of the hour, and the advice of Gen. Scott and Maj. Wood, to order the forces to retire to camp.

My most difficult duty remains to be performed—I am depressed with the fear of not being able to do justice to my brave companions in arms, and apprehensive, that some who had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and promptly embraced it, will escape my notice.

Brig. General Scott is entitled to the highest praises our country can bestow—to him more than to any other man am I indebted for the victory of the 5th July. His brigade has covered itself with glory. Every officer and every man of the 9th and 22d, 11th and 25th Regiments *did his duty*, with a zeal & energy, worthy of the American character.—When every officer stands so pre-eminently high in the path of duty and honor it is impossible to discriminate, but I cannot deprive myself of the pleasure of saying that Major Lavenworth commanded the 9th and 22d, Major Jessup the 25th, and Major McNeil the 11th. Col. Campbell was wounded early in the action, gallantly leading on his regiment.

The family of Gen. Scott were conspicuous in the field; Lieut. Smith of the 6th Infantry, major of brigade, and Lieutenants Worth and Watts his aids.

From Gen. Ripley and his brigade, I received every assistance that I gave them an opportunity of rendering. I did not order any part of the reserve into action, until Gen. Porter's command had given way, and then Gen. Scott's movements were so rapid and decisive, that Gen. Ripley could not get up in time with the 21st, to the position as directed. The corps of artillery under Major Hindman, were not generally in action—this was not their fault—Capt. Towson's company was the only one that had a full opportunity of distinguishing itself, and it is believed, that no company ever embraced an opportunity with more zeal, or more success.

A detachment from the 2d brigade under the command of Lieut. McDonald, penetrated the woods with the Indians & Volunteers, and for their support. The conduct of McDonald and his command reflects high honor upon the Brigade to which they belong.

The conduct of Gen. Porter has been conspicuously gallant. Every assistance in his power to afford, with the description of force under his command, has been rendered. We could not expect him to contend with the British column of Regulars which appeared upon the plains of Chippewa.—It was no cause of surprize to me, to see his command retire before this column.

Justice forbids that I should omit to name my own family.——They yield to none in honorable zeal, intelligence and attention to duty. Col. Gardner, Major Jones, and my Aids, Captains Austin and Spencer, have been as active & as much devoted to the cause as any officers of the army. Their conduct merits my warmest acknowledgments; of Gardner and Jones I shall have occasion again to speak to you.

Major Camp, Deputy Quarter Master General, deserves my particular notice and approbation. By his great exertion I was enabled to find the means of crossing. Capt. Daliba of the ordnance department has rendered every service in his power.

The enclosed return will shew you our loss and furnish you with the names of the dead and wounded officers. These gallant men must not be forgotten. Our country will remember them and do them justice.

Respectfully and truly yours,
JACOB BROWN.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary at War.

† The name omitted in the letter.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Head Quarters, Left Division, Chippewa, 9th July, 1814

Return of the killed, wounded and prisoners of the enemy in the action of the 5th inst. fought on the Plains within half a mile of Chippewa, between the Left Division of the U. States army commanded by Major Gen. Brown, and the English forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Riall.

Killed, 3 Capts. 3 Sub. and 87 rank and file of the regular troops.

Wounded, 2 Captains of the 1st Royal Scots, 1 Lieut. of the 100th Regt. and 92 rank and file of the Royal Scots, 8th and 100th Regts.

Prisoners, 1 Capt. of the Indians and 9 rank and file of the Regulars.

Killed in the woods, of the Indians 87, and of the militia and regulars 18.

Indian prisoners, 1 Chief and 4 Privates.

RECAPITULATION.

	Capts.	*Sub*	*Rank & File.*
Killed,	3	3	192
Wounded & Prisoners,	2	1	92
Prisoners,	1		14
	6	4	298

Total of the enemy placed *Hors de Combat* that we have ascertained beyond a doubt, 6 Captains, 4 Sub. and 298 rank and file. These reported under the head of *wounded and prisoners* were so severely injured that it would have been impracticable for them to have escaped.—The enemy had the same facilities of carrying their wounded from the field at the commencement of the action as ourselves, and there can be no doubt, from the information that I have received from unquestionable sources, that they carried from the field as many of their wounded as are reported above in the total.

AZ. ORNE, *Asst. Ins. Gen.*

Maj. Gen. BROWN.

[American loss—Killed 60, wounded 219, mis[illegible] 19. Details sh[illegible]]

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1814

EASTON, July 22d, 1814.

At a meeting of a number of Democratic Republican citizens of Talbot county, in Easton, on the 19th inst. it was agreed and determined that a committee be appointed to meet a deputation of citizens from Caroline and Queen Ann's counties, at Hillsborough, in Caroline county, on the first Monday in August next, for the purpose of recommending a suitable person to represent the Seventh Congressional District in the Congress of the U. States; whereupon Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Wm. Hayward, Jacob Gibson, Thos. L. Hardaway, James Dooris, James Colston, Edward Martin, Saml. S. Dickinson, Jas. Clayland, James Nabb, William Dunn and J. R. Dennis, were appointed

W. HAYWARD, Chairman.

Centreville, July 4. 1814

At 12 o'clock a national salute by the cannon's mouth, proclaimed to the citizen patriots joy—which was regularly repeated under the direction of the infant heroes, by a swivel.

A number of gentlemen of the neighbourhood dined at Chaplain's Hotel, and after partaking of an excellent dinner, at which Gov. WRIGHT and THOMAS EMORY, Esq were requested to preside, the following toasts were drank with great cordiality and hilarity

1. The 4th of July, 1776—The day that gave birth to the Empire of America
2. The patriot that penned, and the patriots who signed, the Declaration of Independence.
3. The heroes who sealed it with their blood—Peace be to their ashes, they are urned in our hearts
4. The memory of the immortal *George* Washington, the hero of that day—not the apostate "Peter."
5. The PEOPLE of the United States, the *legitimate* sovereign—*United* and *inseparable*
6. The President of the United States—their CHOSEN, *faithful* servant.
7. The four elements—air and sea, the common right of man; may their community be defended by the use of the other two, while there is a spark in the one or a shot in the other
8. The war of 1812—6257 *American* seamen *impressed*, and 917 *American* ships *captured* and *condemned*; sufficient cause, except to submission men
9. Our infant Herculian Navy—it rose brawny from the cradle
10. Our gallant Army—it must be victorious, THEY are fighting for themselves
11. Our naval heroes—their victories are recorded in the hearts of the people; they will secure "Free Trade" and "Sailors' Rights"
12. Our Flotillas at New York and on the Chesapeake—they give it to our enemies cold and hot
13. Our heroes of the navy and army, who have fallen in the present war.
14. The American Eagle—it will soar over the reptile Lion
15. The State of Maryland, emerging from her political degradation.
16. Allegany—robbed of her sacred rights by perjury, restored by an act of sovereignty
17. The fair daughters of Columbia—their violated rights avenged

VOLUNTEERS.

Gov. Shelby and the State of Kentucky.
Richard M. Johnson who slew Tecumseh.
Col. Philip Stuart, a hero of the revolution—by their fruits you will know them.

The mission to Russia—it was proposed by the Prince Regent, if with *sincerity*, we shall have peace, if not, we shall be united in the war

Our brother soldiers, Col. King, Major Hindman, Lieuts. Clinton Wright, J. Elbert, Wm. Earle, L. Morgan, and Wm. Hindman—may they do their duty.

[After the President retired]—Gov. Wright, a soldier of the revolution

Washington, July 22.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Isaac Hull, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

United States' Navy Yard, Portsmouth, July 15

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that yesterday morning, Gun Boat No. 88, commanded by sailing master Geo. Clement, fell in with, and captured off this harbour, a chebacque boat, tender to the Tenedos, commanded by her 2d Lieut. having also on board two Midshipmen, ten seamen and marines.

She had taken the morning previous to her being captured, a small coasting boat, which was also retaken by Mr. Clement.

The prisoners have been given in charge of the Marshal, and left here this morning, for Salem.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC HULL.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

New York, July 21.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS OF TUESDAY.

From Sackett's Harbour our accounts are to Thursday evening. The fleet were in port, nor was it known when they would go out. Its co operation is undoubtedly expected at the head of Ontario; and there is something of mystery in the delay. We are, however, disposed to think it has sailed ere this.

We have received information that our forces have advanced to Fort George, the enemy retreated to Niagara, and have encamped in the rear of that place.

Richmond, July 20.

PREPARE!

We understand that the Executive Council have determined to call into immediate service a respectable force for the defence of this common wealth. The troops are under marching orders. They are exclusive of the *twenty regiments*, who have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for service. Time will develope the particulars.

THE CONVENTION.

The delegates to the convention, assembled at Montpelier on Thursday last, and adjourned *sine die* on Friday, without having adopted a single one of the proposed amendments to the constitution. The house consisted of 213 members, of which the patriot Galusha was elected president—about two thirds were republicans, the remainder federalists. Each article, as proposed, was taken separately, and decided upon, without much debate. The votes on the main question stood 183 to 20, and on no one question did the votes of the minority exceed 40.

Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

POSTCRIPT.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, July 21

The privateer Gen Armstrong, Capt. Champlain, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from a cruize. Capt C has politely favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 25th May, (11 days later than before received), extracts from which follow.

The restoration of the family of the Bourbons had not produced in France that tranquility which it was believed would be the consequence of it.—Parties, adverse, malignant and powerful, had arisen, not only in the capital, but in the provinces and the army, and would require all the prudence and energy of the government to prevent its subversions of all social order.

London, May 18—Private letters from Paris state, that the French people are too restless to be quiet, but still dwell eternally upon the great victories they gained. This produced quarrels & bloodshed. Last Sunday upwards of 60 people were killed, fighting their battles over again.

It was strongly reported on 'Change, that it is the determination of our government, not to suffer the Americans to fish on the banks of Newfoundland, and that no American vessel will be permitted to pass the Cape of Good Hope, so that the whole of the China trade will be taken from them

May 24—Disagreements, it is stated, still subsist between Ferdinand VII. and the Cortes of Spain. It would be a lamentable thing if a civil war should break in that country. The nobles, we observe, are flocking around the King; the Cortes have placed Gen Lacy at the head of the troops which they keep around them.

London, May 25

There is in this country such a contempt for the American government, that we cannot bring ourselves to think them of consequence enough to require any effort: & thus the reptiles escape, because we will not take the trouble to crush them. It should be remembered however, that their venom is more than proportionate to their bulk, or to their courage; and besides, by a feeble and protracted warfare, we shall teach them discipline to our own cost. We have now a formidable army, accustomed to conquer.—Let them not be kept at home to rust in inaction, whilst we compliment the Hopkinses and Wilkinsons, by a show of respecting their military exertions

The Russian Ambassador had a long audience of the Prince Regent yesterday.

Lord Hill is said to have accepted the command of the troops destined to act against the U. States. It is said to be altogether independent of the military government of Canada.

Portsmouth, May 23—Sailed the Hindostan store ship with American prisoners on board, for the Roads; the Newcastle 50 guns, Captain Lord George Stuart, with Commodore Codrington's broad pendant on board for the North American station, and the Erebus of 20 guns, fitted for firing rockets, for the same station.

From the Boston Palladium of Tuesday.

CAPTURE OF EASTPORT BY THE BRITISH.

Extract of a letter from Buckston, to a gentleman in this town, dated July 11.

"I have this moment received news that Eastport was taken the 11th inst. at 6 P. M. without resistance. The English are expected to move along the coast westwardly."

FACTS AND RUMOURS.

It is astonishing how little reliance can be placed on the rumours which buzz about one's ears every day. If you hear a verbal report now of any sort, it is about three to one that it is false, and ten to one that is an exaggeration or distortion of fact. So obvious is the remark at this moment, that we have almost determined not to believe or publish any thing in future that is not stated to us in black and white, of his own knowledge, by some person with whom or whose reputation we are well acquainted. *Nat. Int.*

The express mail from Buffalo yesterday bro't advices of our army under Gen Brown, to the 14th, at which time they remained encamped at Queenstown, waiting, as was supposed, the arrival of the fleet under Com Chauncey, which, we learn from another source, was, on the 14th, yet at Sackett's Harbour. *Ibid.*

It is positively asserted, correctly we believe, that a detachment of *fifteen* men from a British armed vessel were a day or two ago allowed to burn Calvert County Court House, and return unmolested to their vessels. *Ibid.*

OUR VOLUNTEERS

Are encamped near the Wood Yard, about 14 or 15 miles from this city, in a position from which they can, at two hours notice, reach the banks of Patuxent or Potomac, as either may be menaced. *Ibid.*

THE REPORT OF AN ARMISTICE

Appears not to gain general credit. The possibility of such an event is admitted; a truce, no doubt, would be agreed to, if there was a probability of a peace resulting from the pending negociations. But it appears to us, that if any armistice was concluded, the same vessel which carried it to Halifax, would also bring a notification of it in some shape to our government. It does not appear that the vessel which arrived at Halifax has brought any such advices for us. Let us not, therefore, be put off our guard. The rumor from Halifax may be only a device of the enemy. Watch ye therefore—for we know not when the enemy will come. *Ibid.*

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

24th day of June, A. D. 1814

ON application of WILLIAM BERRIDGE, attorney in fact for Richard Kinnamont, administrator of *John Kinnamont*, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that the said administrator give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Easton

In testimony, that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of June, Anno Domini, 1814.

L S

Test—
Ja: Price, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Kinnamont*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All person having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 25th day of July, 1814.

William Berridge,
Attorney in fact for
Richard Kinnamont,
adm'r of J. Kinnamont.

july 26 3

JOHN W. SHERWOOD,

At his Hat Factory, opposite the old Bank, Easton,

HAS just returned from Philadelphia, with a general assortment of trimmings and materials in his line, which will enable him to execute such orders as he may be favoured with. His workmen are good, added to his own attention, the utmost confidence may be placed in the quality of his work.

july 26 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers, of Talbot county, have obtained from the orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *James B. Hopkins*, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, for settlement. Those indebted to the said deceased, (whose accounts are now due) are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the same.

Elizabeth Hopkins, } adm'rs
Charles Blake, }
of James B. Hopkins, dec'd.

july 26 3

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JULY 14, 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday, the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States from the first day of June, 1815, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1816, within the States, Territories, and Districts following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinack, Fort Wayne, Chikago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulph of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire, and their northern vicinities.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Vermont and its northern vicinity.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of Massachusetts

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the State of New York and its northern vicinity and western

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the States of Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of Virginia

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the State of North Carolina

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the limits of the State of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

A ration to consist of one pound & one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at the seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the U. States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

John Armstrong.

july 26 9

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Hall's Cross Roads, Queen Ann's county Maryland, on Sunday the 10th inst. a negro boy named JOSEPH, aged 15 years, very black and slender made, he stammers when he speaks fast. His clothing were linen shirt and trowsers, and a new wool hat. Twenty dollars reward will be given if taken in this State, and the above reward if taken out of this State, and brought home to the subscriber, or lodged in the goal at Centreville.

Eliphelet Meeds.

july 26 3q

N. B. All persons are forwarned against employing or harboring said boy at their peril

WRITING PAPER,

For sale at the Star Office.