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MILITIA LAW.

An Act providing for the calling out and detaching the Militia of this State, and for other purposes.

Whereas, great obstacles to the public defence, and much inconvenience to the citizens of this state, arise from the want of uniformity in the manner of ordering into service the militia of this state, and from a deficiency in forcing their attendance, when so ordered; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That it shall be the duty of the commanding officers of companies, to proceed immediately to divide their companies, into divisions, by lot, from one to ten, for the purpose of an equal routine of duty, and when ordered into actual service he shall begin with the first, and so on in succession, and to return a roster of each division, and its number, to the commanding officer of his battalion, who shall transmit the same to the commanding officer of the regiment; the same regulations shall be observed by every commanding officer of a company on the subsequent enrollment of any person therein, unless such person shall produce a certificate of his having been before drawn for the above purpose, in which case he shall be enrolled according to his draught; and it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of a company, to give to any person removing out of his company limits, a discharge, certifying the class wherein he was arranged, and whether he had performed his tour of duty or not, and also the time and date of such service; which said certificate the said militia-man shall produce to the commanding officer of the company into whose limits he shall so have removed, within ten days after his removal, and such officer is hereby instructed to enrol him in the numerical class mentioned in such certificate; and every militia-man so removing, and failing to produce the certificate as aforesaid, shall be enrolled in the class destined to perform the next tour of duty; and it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of a company, upon application, to grant such certificate to every militia-man so removing, under the penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered by the person applying for the same, in the same manner that small debts are now recovered.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the Governor by and with the advice of the council, for the accommodation and support of the militia at any time to be called forth, may appoint such commissaries and such staff-officers as shall seem proper, and shall have full power to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary for the transporting and issuing all supplies and orders requisite; and whenever any calls are made upon the militia, the same shall be made upon the commanding officers of divisions, who shall immediately take measures for detaching the same, with the necessary number and ranks of officers by detail, and according to the regular rotation of duty.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in case of an insurrection or threatened insurrection within, or invasion or threatened invasion of, any part of the state, a Major General, Brigadier General, or a commanding officer of a regiment or battalion, extra battalion, or squadron, shall have full power to order out the militia, or any part thereof, belonging to their respective districts, where the insurrection or threatened invasion may be, or is expected to take place, and it shall be the duty of any such officer to give notice of such insurrection or threatened insurrection, or invasion or threatened invasion, with every circumstance attending the same, as early as possible, to their immediate commanding officer, by whom such information shall be transmitted with the utmost expedition to the commander in chief of this state, and in such cases it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, extra battalion, or squadron, within the limits of such danger as aforesaid may be apprehended, to assemble his regiment, battalion, extra battalion, or squadron, or such part thereof as he may deem necessary, and to take such measures as he may deem requisite for the protection and the peace of the state, till the orders of the commanding officer of the brigade shall be by him received; and it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of a brigade, immediately upon such information, to give such orders, and if necessary, such aid, from his brigade, by causing detachments therefrom as aforesaid, as in his judgment shall be required; and the militia shall be ordered out as aforesaid when any two justices of the peace shall require, and state, in writing, that they have good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered by an insurrection or opposition to the laws.

V. *And be it enacted,* That if any officer shall neglect to give such information as is required of them by the preceding section he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 500 dollars at the discretion of a regimental court martial, to be collected and applied as fines are directed to be collected and applied, when levied by a regimental court martial, under the act, entitled, "an act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," and the several supplements thereto.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That in the cases provided for in the preceding section, the commanding officer of a brigade shall have full power and authority to take such measures for transporting and issuing such supplies and orders, within his brigade, as he may deem requisite, till the orders of the commander in chief shall be known.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That when any of the militia shall be detached by this law, they shall not remain in the service any longer than sixty days, to be calculated from their arrival at the place of rendezvous, till their discharge from camp, and if required by the exigencies of the state, they shall be relieved by a detachment as aforesaid.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for any person called to do a tour of duty, to find a substitute, who, if approved of by the commanding officer of the company in which such person is enrolled, may serve in the place of such person, and whenever such substitute shall have been approved of by the commanding officer of the company, he shall subscribe his name to the following form: I, A. B. do acknowledge myself a substitute for C. D. in class, No. —, belonging to the —— company, —— commanded by E. F. and the person thus acknowledging himself as a substitute, shall be considered to all purposes provided for by this act, as being in the place of his principal, and the principal shall be deemed thereafter to have performed his rotation of duty.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That whenever any draughts of the militia, made as aforesaid, shall be called to perform any tour of duty, the commanding officer of the company shall cause each and every person so called, to be notified of such call, by a written notice being delivered to him personally or left at his usual place of abode, by some officer or suitable person employed for the purpose by the commanding officer of the company, at least 3 days before the time of assembling the said militia, unless such militia shall be ordered into immediate and actual service, and then the note mentioning such special order shall be given for immediate attendance, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform such tour of duty, or to procure a substitute, unless prevented by sickness, or other reasonable excuse shall pay a fine not exceeding 50 dollars for such neglect or refusal, at the discression of a regimental court martial, to be paid to the commanding officer of the company to which such militia-man may belong, to be applied to the hiring of substitutes to supply the place of delinquents belonging to such compauy.

X. *And be it enacted,* That no person serving as a substitute shall thereby be excused standing a draught himself.

XI. *And,* whereas many of the militia men of this state have already performed a tour of duty, therefore, *Be it enacted,* That the commanding officer of the company be and he is hereby instructed, to include all such in the class allotted to perform the last tour of duty.

XII. *And,* whereas the state has distributed many of its arms among the militia of this state and it is necessary to make some provisions for their safe keeping, therefore, *Be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the non commissioned officers and privates, who shall receive any arms, to grant a receipt for the same, (which said receipt shall be taken in a book to be by the commanding officer of the company kept for that purpose) making themselves liable for the safe keeping thereof, and for their delivery when legally called on for that purpose. It shall be the duty of all persons in the militia who receive into their possession public arms, to keep the same in neat and good order, the musket barrel and bayonet free from *rust,* and bright, the cock clean, well oiled, and with a good flint, and to appear with such arms at every muster where by law they are obliged to appear, and at all other times when they may be called on duty; and at all musters the officers in their respective stations shall be diligent and careful in inspecting their arms, in noting delinquencies, and making report thereof, as herein after directed.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any person in the militia, possessed of public arms as aforesaid, shall be about to remove out of the limits of the company to which he belongs, or during such possession arrive at the age of forty five years, or otherwise shall be exempt from militia duty, he shall deliver to the officer commanding the company to which he belongs, in good order, and unimpaired, such public arms as may have been delivered to him; and if any person so possessed shall die, it shall be the duty of the officer commanding the company to which he belonged, immediately to take possession of such arms, inspect and take care of them, in the manner hereinafter directed, to be delivered to some other person in his company in manner before directed.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commanding officers of companies, from time to time, to inspect the public arms in the possession of the non-commissioned officers and privates of their companies, and where it shall appear to him that any such arms are not in the condition required by this act, it shall be the duty of such officer to report the same as other delinquencies; and if it shall at any time come to his knowledge, that any one of his company has embezzled or disposed of his arms, or has removed out of the limits of his company, without delivering them up, as herein before directed, in all such cases it shall be his duty immediately to proceed by and under the authority of a warrant, according to law, issuing from any Justice of the peace of the county or counties where such arms, or any part thereof, are supposed to be, to regain the possession of such arms wherever the same may be found, and it shall moreover be the duty of such Captain to proceed as he is hereinafter directed, to bring to punishment, according to this act, every person offending in the disposing, buying or concealing such arms.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall attempt to transfer a right to the said arms in his custody, or to any part thereof, by sale or otherwise, to any person or persons, accompanied with actual delivery, as well every person so offending as every person purchasing or concealing the said arms knowing the said arms to be the property of the public, shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of forty dollars, to be recovered in the name of the State of Maryland, by motion in the county court of the county wherein the offence may have been committed; provided such person shall have ten days previous notice of such motion, or notice of such motion shall have been previously left ten days at his last place of abode; and the right of the state to such arms, shall not by such, or any other mode of transfer, be impaired or taken away.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in case of loss of arms, satisfaction for the same, to be awarded by a company court martial, shall be made by the person or persons who shall have received the same, to the state, at the following prices: for a musket, twenty dollars; for a ramrod, one dollar; for a bayonet, two dollars; for a cartouch box, two dollars; for a pistol five dollars; for a sword, ten dollars; for a pair of holsters, five dollars; and for a rifle, thirty dollars.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That if any militia man, or other person, shall sell, buy, or give away, any part of the public arms, or carry the same out of the bounds of his regiment, with intent to defraud the state, he shall be considered as guilty of a misdemeanour, and being convicted thereof at any time within five years, on information or indictment in any county court, shall be amerced in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That each non-commissioned officer or private, who shall have been, or may be, armed by the public, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred cents for each article of his accoutrements which shall be out of order; and it shall be the duty of the Captain, or commanding officer of every company armed as aforesaid, to note down, at every muster, each and every breach of this law, and make report of the same to the presiding officer of the company court martial.

XIX. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every captain, in the hands of whose company there are or may be public arms, at the next muster, and at every subsequent muster, to examine the same, and make report of such arms, as are out of order, to the Colonel whose duty it shall be to have the same collected and directed to the order of the commander in chief.

XX. And whereas it has been found detrimental to the militia service in the City of Baltimore, that company districts should be attached to regiments composed of volunteer uniformed companies. *Be it enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act no commanding officer of an uniform volunteer militia company, in the third brigade, shall command a company district, but in all such cases it shall be the duty of the Brigadier General of the third brigade, to cause such districts to be distributed among other commanding officers of districts in the same regiment, not commanding volunteer uniformed companies, if such officers shall not have sufficient men in their districts to form full companies, and if there shall be none such, then among other regiments which shall be either deficient in men, or in districts, in the proportion in which they shall be so deficient; provided always, that in every instance where a district shall be taken from the commanding officer of a uniformed company, it shall be the right of such officer, or his successor, to keep his company full by volunteers from the other districts of the brigade.

XXI. *And be it enacted,* That the regiment of artillery in the said city, shall not exceed ten companies, to consist of eighty privates each beyond which number no persons residing within the limits of the third brigade shall be admitted into the said artillery companies.

XXII. *And be it enacted,* That a battalion of riflemen consisting of five companies, not exceeding ninety privates each in number, may be raised within the said brigade to be attached thereto.

XXIII. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of each company of the said brigade, to account quarter yearly with, and pay over to the pay-master of the regiment to which such company belongs, all company fines which shall be received by such commanding officer during each quarter, under the provisions of the act, entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State," deducting therefrom all company expences, for which proper vouchers shall be produced, which in case of the neglect or refusal of such commanding officer to pay, the same may be recovered from him by such pay-master, by action of debt, in Baltimore county court, in the name of such pay-master, whose duty it shall be to institute suits for the recovery thereof, which money, when received, shall be appplied to the payment of the expences incurred in the battalion and regimental musters of the several regiments of said brigade, and to the purchase of arms and music for the use of the same.

XXIV. *And be it enacted,* That if any officer or private of the militia of this state shall be disabled while in service, he shall be entitled to half pay during life.

XXV. *And be it enacted,* That the sixth section of the act, entitled, "An act to regulate and discipline the militia of this State," and all such parts of any acts of Assembly as are repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

CHILLICOTHE, (Ohio,) June 28.

The Express Mail arrived last evening from Detroit, and brought letters to the Editor, of which the following are extracts:—

"DETROIT, June 26.

"In a few days several of our vessels now lying in the river, together with some infantry, will set out for Mackinaw. I venture to predict that this place will meet with an Indian attack in the course of the Summer."

"DETROIT, Same date.

"You have no doubt been informed that on the 11th ult. a party of regulars were sent to the Rapids of St. Clair, for the purpose of building a fort; and that they have been subsequently reinforced by five hundred Ohio Militia, &c.—— Well! the fort is nearly completed, in a very commanding situation, and has been named after the gentleman who superintended its formation, viz. Captain GRATIOT, of the Engineers. Col. Croghan has just returned from a visit to it.

"The intended expedition to Mackinaw has for some time past, occupied the conversation of the people here. All I can inform you is, that the whole fleet is expected to go—that Colonel Croghan will command the expedition—and that in seven or eight days all will probably be in readiness to move. The Niagara, Lawrence and Scorpian, are here, the Caledonia and Ohio have been here, and have returned to Erie."

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser July 16.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS IN CANADA.

On the margin of the Plattsburgh Herald, received at this office this morning, is written the following note:—

"*Plattsburgh, July 8th, 10 o'clock, A. M.*

"We are informed by a gentleman of veracity, who has just arrived here from Malone, in Franklin County, that he had seen a handbill printed two or three days since at Montreal, announcing the arrival of twenty regiments of Lord Wellington's army at Quebec, containing between 12 and 15000 men."

WASHINGTON, July 15.

THE ENEMY BELOW.

The following is a copy of the letter yesterday received at the War Department from the mouth of the Potomac, about which very erroneous and exaggerated reports have been in circulation. The British squadron recently in the Bay, availing itself of its wings, moves about from point to point, from river to river, and by this frequent motion induces a belief that there is more than one such squadron in the Bay. The enemy has probably now entered the Potomac for the purpose of watering only, as he has very few small vessels with him, and cannot ascend the river higher than Laidler's ferry even in the smallest of his larger vessels. The force now in the Potomac is evidently the same whose appearance (on Saturday and Sunday) in such force in the mouth of the Patuxent, caused the late requisition from the District, and the call for the militia of Prince George and Charles counties. The force of the enemy and of its means of offence being now better understood, we hope to hear that our troops are speedily called to their families, whose apprehensions have been, as we think, rather unnecessarily excited on the present occasion.

Copy of a letter to the Secretary of War received yesterday by Express.

POINT-LOOK-OUT, July 18.

SIR—The fleet noticed in my communication of the 14th July, came to an anchor that night opposite Point-no-point, where it was joined in the morning of the 15th by five sail from below, viz. one brig of 20 guns, and 4 schooners, two of which mounts each 10 guns; the other craft, one schooner, when they all made sail and proceeded up the bay. I understand the whole fleet (12 sail) anchored that evening in the mouth of the Patuxent.

Yesterday the three 74's from above, 2 frigates, 1 brig, 3 large schooners, and 12 smaller vessels (the latter all captures) anchored between Point-no-point and Point Look Out. This morning, 18th, at 8 A. M. the fleet made sail, when two 74s, one of which is the Albion, Admiral Cockburn, two frigates, one brig, a large topsail schooner, and seven smaller vessels, shaped their course for the Potomac; the remainder of the fleet proceeded down the bay.

The squadron in Patuxent consists of 2 frigates, one sloop of war, and a brig.

I am, sir, yours,

TH: SWANN.

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 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. General Scott, with his brigade and 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 he selected this plain with the eye of a soldier, his right resting on the river, and a ravine being in front. At 11 at night, I joined him with the reserve under Gen. Ripley, our field and battering train, and corps of artillery under Maj. Hindman. General 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, and attacked one of our pickets as it was returning to camp.

Capt. 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 Captain Treat, on the spot, to retire from the army, and as I am anxious that no officer shall remain under my command who can be suspected of cowardice. I advise that Capt. Treat, and Lieut. †———, who was also with the picket, be struck from the rolls of the army.

At 4 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, and our camp. As General 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 posssible, up to our line. About half past four, the advance of Gen. Porter's command met the light parties of the enemy in the woods, upon our extreme left. The enemy were driven and Porter advancing near Chippewa, met their whole column in order of battle. From the cloud of dust rising and the heavy firing, I was led to conclude that the entire force of the enemy was in march, and prepared for action. I immedietely 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, notwishstanding 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 Gen. 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 thr rear of the enemy's right flank. This order was promptly obeyed, and the greatest exertions were made by the 21st regt. to gain their position, and 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. Maj. 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 Chippewa, and distant a quarter of a mile, he broke and ran to regain 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, and gave the order accordingly. Maj. 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, and 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. Gen. Scott is entitled the the highest praises our country can bestow—to him more than any other man am I indebted for the victory of the 5th July. His brigade covered itself with glory. Every officer and every man of the 9th and 22d, 11th and 25th regts. did his duty, with a zeal and 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 maj. Lavenworth commanded the 9th and 22d, maj. Jessup the 25th and maj. M'Neil the 11th. Col. Campbell was wounded early in the action, gallantly leading on his regt.

The family of General Scott were conspicuous in the field; lieutenant 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 apportunity of rendering. I did not order any part of the reserve into action, until gen. Porter's command had given way, and then general 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—Captain 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 Lieutenant M'Donald, penetrated the woods with the Indians and volunteers, and for their support. The conduct of M'Donald and his command reflects high honor upon the Brigade to which they belong.

The conduct of General 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 Chippeway. 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, Maj. Jones and my Aids Capts. Austin and Spencer, have been as active and as much devoted to the cause as any officers of the army. Their conduct merits my warmest acknowledgements; 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. Daliha 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.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Head Quarters, Left Division,
Chippewa, 7th 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 United States Army commanded by Major General Brown, and the English forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Riall.

Killed, 3 Captains, 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 Captain of the Indians and 9 rank and file of the regulars.

Killed in the woods, of the Indians 87, 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 Capt. 4 Sub. and 298 rank and file. Those 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.

A. Z. ORNE, As. Ins. Gen.

Major Gen. Brown.

Report of the killed & wounded of the left division commanded by Major Gen. Brown in the action of the 5th July 1814, on the Plains of Chippewa, Upper Canada.

Head Quarters, Camp Chippewa,
7th July, 1814.

ARTILLERY.

Killed—4 privates; wounded severely, 3 corporals, 5 privates; 8 privates slightly.

GEN. SCOTT'S BRIGADE.

9th Infantry—Killed, 2 musicians, 11 privates, wounded severely, 1 captain 2 subalterns, 2 corporals, 19 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 19 privates.

22d Infantry attached—killed, 8 privates—wounded severely, 1 captain 8 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 33 privates.

11th Infantry—killed, 1 sergeant, 4 corporals, 10 privates, wounded severely, 1 colonel, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 5 corporals, 28 privates—slightly, 3 sergeants, 19 privates.

23d Infantry—killed, 1 sergeant, 4 privates wounded severely, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, sergeants, 2 corporals, 37 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 19 privates.

OF GEN. RIPLEY'S BRIGADE.

21st regt. none—19th Infantry attached—killed, 3 privates, severely wounded, 2 privates—missing 2.

23d Infantry—severely wounded, 1 private.

OF BRIG. GEN. P. B. PORTER'S COMMAND.

Fenton's regiment of Pennsylvania militia, killed, 3 privates, severely wounded, 1 private, slightly, 1 private—missing, 3 officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Corps of Indians—killed, 9 privates—severely wounded 4—slightly, 4, missing, 10.

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† The name omitted in the letter.