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Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Brown to the Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, Camp Fort Erie, September 29th, 1814.

Sir—In my letter of the 18th inst. I briefly informed you of the fortunate issue of the sortie which took place the day preceding.—But it is due to the gallant officers and men, to whose bravery we are indebted for our success on this occasion, that I should give you a more circumstantial and detailed account of this affair.

The enemy's camp I had ascertained to be situated in a field surrounded by woods nearly two miles distant from their batteries and entrenchments, the object of which was to keep that part of their force which was not upon duty, out of the range of our fire from Fort Erie and Black Rock. Their infantry was formed into three brigades estimated at 12 or 15 hundred men each. One of these brigades, with a detail from their artillery, was stationed at their works, (these being but 500 yards distant from Old Fort Erie and the right of our line.) We had already suffered much from the fire of two of their batteries, and were aware that a third was about to open upon us. Under these circumstances, I resolved to storm the batteries, destroy the cannon and roughly handle the brigade, upon duty before those in reserve could be brought into action.

On the morning of the 17th, the infantry and riflemen, regulars and militia, were ordered to be paraded & put in readiness to march precisely at 12 o'clock. General Porter with the volunteers, colonel Gibson with the riflemen, and major Brooks with the 23d and 1st infantry, and a few dragoons acting as infantry, were ordered to move from the extreme left of our position upon the enemy's right, by a passage opened through the woods for the occasion. General Miller was directed to station his command in the ravine which lies between Fort Erie and the enemy's batteries, by passing them by detachments through the skirts of the wood—and the 21st infantry under general Ripley was posted as a corps of reserve between the new bastions of Fort Erie; all under cover, and out of the view of the enemy.

About 20 minutes before 3, P. M. I found the left columns, under the command of general Porter, which were destined to turn the enemy's right, within a few rods of the British entrenchments. They were ordered to advance and commence the action. Passing down the ravine, I judged from the report of musketry that the action had commenced on our left; I now hastened to general Miller and directed him to seize the moment and pierce the enemy's entrenchment between batteries No. 2 and 3. My orders were promptly and ably executed. Within 30 minutes after the first gun was fired, batteries No. 3 and 2, the enemy's line of entrenchments, and his two block houses, were in our possession. Soon after battery No. 1 was abandoned by the British. The guns in each were spiked by us, or otherwise destroyed, and the magazine of No. 3 was blown up.

A few minutes before the explosion, I had ordered up the reserve under Gen. Ripley.—As he passed me at the head of his column, I desired him as he would be the senior in advance, to ascertain as near as possible, the situation of the troops in general, and to have a care that not more was hazarded than the occasion required: that the object of the sortie effected, the troops would retire in good order, &c. Gen. Ripley passed rapidly on—soon after, I became alarmed for Gen. Miller, and sent an order for the 21st to hasten to his support towards battery No. 1.—Col. Upham received the order, and advanced to the aid of Gen. Miller. General Ripley had inclined to the left, where Maj. Brooks' command was engaged, with a view of making some necessary enquiries of that officer, and in the act of doing so was unfortunately wounded. By this time the object of the sortie was accomplished beyond my most sanguine expectations. General Miller had consequently ordered the troops on the right to fall back—observing this movement, I sent my staff along the line to call in the other corps. Within a few minutes they retired from the ravine, and from thence to camp.

Thus one thousand regulars and an equal portion of militia, in one hour of close action blasted the hopes of the enemy, destroyed the fruits of fifty days labor, and diminished his effective force 1000 men at least. I am at a loss to express my satisfaction at the gallant conduct of the officers and men of this division, whose valor has shone superior to every trial. General Porter in his official report herein inclosed, has very properly noticed those patriotic citizens who have done so much honor to themselves, by freely and voluntarily tendering their services at a dangerous and critical period.

As the scene of action was in a wood in advance of the position I had chosen for directing the movements of the whole, the several reports of commandants of corps must guide me in noticing individuals.

Gen. Miller mentions Lt. Col Aspinwall, Lt. Col. Beedle, Maj. Trimble, Capt. Hall, Capt. Ingersoll, Lt. Crawford, Lt. Lee, & particularly Ensign O'Fling as entitled to distinction.

Lt. Col. M'Donald, upon whom the command of the rifle corps devolved, upon the fall of the brave and generous Gibson, names Adjutants Shortridge of the 1st, and Ballard of the 4th regiment, as deserving the highest applause for their promptness and gallantry in communicating orders. Of the other officers of the corps, he reports generally, that the bravery and good conduct of all was so conspicuous, as to render it impossible to discriminate.

Major Brooks, to whom much credit is due for the distinguished manner in which he executed the orders he received, speaks in high terms of Lieuts. Goodell, Ingersol, Livingston, and Ensigns Brant and O'Fling of the 23d—*particularly* of the *latter*. Also of Capt. Simms, Lieuts. Bissel, Shore, and Brinot of the 1st Infantry, and Lt. Watts of the dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Upham, who took command of the reserve after Gen. Ripley was disabled, bestows great praise upon Major Chambers of the 4th regt. of riflemen, attached to the 21st infantry, as also upon capt. Bradford and Lt. Holding of that regt.

My staff, Col. Snelling, Col. Gardner, Maj. Jones, and my aids-de camp, Major Austin and Lieut. Armstrong were, as usual, zealous, intelligent and active—they performed every duty required of them to my entire satisfaction.

Major Hall, Asst. Insp. Gen. led a battalion of militia, and conducted with skill and gallantry. Lieut. Kirby, Aid-de camp to Gen. Ripley, was extremely active and useful during the time he was in the action.

Lieuts. Fraser and Riddle were in Gen. Porter's Staff; their bravery was conspicuous, and no officers of their grade were more useful.

The corps of Artillery commanded by Maj Hindman, which has been so eminently distinguished throughout this campaign had no opportunity of taking a part in the sortie. The 25th infantry under Col. Jessup, was stationed in Fort Erie to hold the key of our position.

Col. Brady, on whose firmness and good conduct every reliance could be placed, was on command at Buffalo with the remains of the 22d infantry. Lieut. Col. M'Bee and Lt. Col. Wood of the corps of engineers, having rendered to this army services the most important, I must seize the opportunity of again mentioning them particularly. On every trying occasion I have reaped much benefit from their sound and excellent advice. No two officers of their grade could have contributed more to the safety and honor of this army. Wood, brave, generous and enterprising, died as he had lived without a feeling but for the honor of his country and the glory of her arms. His *name* and *example* will live to guide the soldier in the path of duty so long as true heroism is held in estimation. M'Bee lives to enjoy the approbation of every virtuous and generous mind, and to receive the reward due to his services and high military talents.

It is proper here to notice that although but one third of the enemy's force was on duty when his works were carried, the whole were brought into action while we were employed in destroying his cannon.—We secured prisoners from seven of his regiments, and know that the 6th and 82d suffered severely in killed and wounded, yet these regiments were not upon duty.

Lt. Gen. Drummond broke up his camp during the night of the 21st and retired to his entenchments behind the Chippewa.—A party of our men came up with the rear of his army at Frenchman's Creek; the enemy destroyed part of their stores by setting fire to the buildings from which they were employed in conveying them. We found in and about their camp a considerable quantity of cannon ball, and upwards of one hundred stand of arms.

I send you enclosed herein a return of our loss. The return of prisoners inclosed does not include the stragglers that came in after the action.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient humble servant,

JACOB BROWN.

Hon. Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Porter, to Maj. Gen. Brown.

Fort Erie, September 22, 1814.

Sir—In executing the duty you have imposed on me, of reporting the conduct of the officers and men composing the left column, which you was pleased to place under my command, in the sortie of the 17th inst. the pleasure I derive in representing to you the admirable conduct of the whole, is deeply chastened by sorrow for the loss of many brave and distinguished men.

Being obliged, from the nature of the ground, to act on foot, it was impossible that my own personal observation should reach to every officer. Some part of this report must therefore rest upon the information of others.

It is the business of this communication to speak of the conduct of individuals; yet you will permit me to premise, although well known to yourself already, that the object of the left column was to penetrate, by a circuitous route, between the enemy's batteries, where one-third of his force was always kept on duty, and his main camp, and that it was subdivided into three divisions—the advance of 200 riflemen, and a few Indians, commanded by Col. Gibson, and two columns moving paralel to, and 30 yards distant from each other. The right column was commanded by Lt. Col. Wood, headed by 400 infantry, under Major Brook of the 23d, and followed by 500 volunteers and militia, being parts of Lt. Col. Dobbin's, McBurney's and Fleming's regiments, and was intended to attack the batteries.—The left column of 500 militia was commanded by Brig. Gen. Davis, and comprised the commands of Lt. Cols. Hopkins, Churchill and Crosby, and was intended to hold in check any reinforcements from the enemy's camp; or both columns (circumstances requiring it, which frequently happened) to co-operate in the same object.

After carrying by storm, in the handsomest style, a strong block house, in rear of the third battery, making its garrison prisoners, destroying the three 24 pounders and their carriages in the third battery, and blowing up the enemy's magazine, and after co-operating with Gen. Miller in taking the second battery, the gallant leaders of the three divisions all fell nearly at the same time; Col. Gibson, at the second battery, and Gen. Davis and Lt. Col. Wood, in an assault upon the first.

Brig. Gen. Davis, although a Militia officer of little experience, conducted on this occasion with all the coolness and bravery of a veteran, and fell while advancing upon the enemy's entrenchments. His loss as a citizen, as well as a soldier, will be severely felt in the patriotic county of Genesee. Col Gibson fully sustained the high military reputation, which he had before so justly acquired. You know how exalted an opinion I have always entertained of Lieut. Col. Wood of the Engineers. His conduct, on this day, was, what it uniformly has been, on every similar occasion, an exhibition of military skill, acute judgment, and heroic valor. Of the other Regular Officers, Lt. Col. Macdonald and Major Brook, senior in command, will report to you in relation to their respective divisions. Permit me, however, to say of these two officers, that, much as was left to them by the fall of their distinguished leaders, they were able to sustain their parts in the most admirable manner, and they richly deserve the notice of the government.

Of the militia, I regret that the limits of a report will not permit me even to name all of those, who on this occasion established claims to the gratitude of their fellow citizens; much less to particularize individual merit. Lt. Cols. Hopkins, M'Burney, Churchill and Crosby, and Majors Lee, Marele, Wilson, Lawrence, Burr, Dunham, Kellogg, and Ganson, are entitled to the highest praise for their gallant conduct, their steady and persevereing exertions. Lt. Col. Dobbin being prevented by severe indisposition from taking the field, Maj. Hall, Asst. Insp. General, volunteered his services to join Maj. Lee in the command of the volunteer regiment; and Maj. Lee and every other officer speaks in the highest terms of the gallant and good conduct of this young officer.

Capt. Fleming, who commanded the Indians, was, as he always is, in the front of the battle. There is not a more intrepid soldier in the army. I should be ungrateful, were I to omit the names of Capts. Knapp and Hull of the volunteers, and Capt. Parker and Lt. Chatfield of the militia, by whose intrepidity I was, during the action, extrieated from the most unpleasant situation. Capts. Richardson, Buel, and Kennedy, Lts. Parkhurst and Brown, and Adjuts. Dobbin, Bates, and Robinson, particularly distinguished themselves. The patriotic conduct of Capt. Elliott with 20 young gentlemen, who volunteered from Batavia, and of Maj. Hubbard with 14 men exempted by age from military duty, should not be omitted. They were conspicuous during the action.

You will excuse me, if I shall seem partial, in speaking of my own family consisting of my Brigade Major Frazer, my volunteer aid de camp Riddle, (both 1st lieutenants in the 15th infantry.) Capt. Bigger of the Canadian volunteers, Messrs. Williams and Delapierre, volunteer aids for the day, all of whom except Mr. Williams, were wounded.

Lieuts. Fraser and Riddle were engaged for most of the preceding day with fatigue parties, cutting roads for the advance of the column through the swamp, and falling timber to the rear, and within 150 yards of the enemy's right: which service they executed with so much address as to avoid discovery; and on the succeeding day they conducted the two columns to the attack. Fraser was severely wounded by a musket ball whilst spiking a gun on the second battery. Riddle, after the first battery was carried, descended into the enemy's magazine, and after securing (with the assistance of Quarter-Master Greene of the Volunteers, whose good conduct deserves much praise) a quantity of fixed ammunition, blew up the magazine and suffered severely by the explosion. I must solicit through you, sir, the attention of the General Government to these meritorious young men. Captain Bigger is an excellent officer, and rendered me much assistance, but was dangerously wounded. The other young gentlemen are citizens, and deserve much credit for their activity, and for having voluntarily encountered danger. My aid de camp, Major Dox, was confined at Buffalo by sickness.

On the whole, sir, I can say of the regular troops attached to the left column, and of the veteran Volunteers of Lieut. Col. Dobbin's Regiment, that every man did his duty, and their conduct on this occasion reflects a new lustre on their former brilliant atchievements. To the Militia, the compliment is justly due, and I could pay them no greater one, than to say, that they were not surpassed by the heroes of Chippewa and Niagara in steadiness and bravery.

The studied intricacy of the enemy's defences, consisting not only of the breast works connecting their batteries, but of successive lines of entrenchments for a hundred yards in the rear, covering the batteries and enfilading each other, and the whole obstructed by abbatis, brush and felled timber, was calculated to produce confusion among the assailants, and led to several contests at the point of the bayonet. But by our double columns any temporary irregularity in the one was always corrected by the other. Our success would probably have been more complete, but for the rain which unfortunately set in soon after we commenced our march, which rendered the fire of many of our muskets useless, and by obscuring the sun, led to several unlucky mistakes. As an instance of this, a body of 50 prisoners who had surrendered, were ordered to the Fort in charge of a subaltern and 14 volunteers; the officer mistaking the direction, conducted them towards the British camp in the route by which we had advanced, and they were retaken with the whole of the guard, excepting the officer and one man who fought their way back. Several of our stragglers were made prisoners by the same mistake. But, sir, notwithstanding these accidents, we have reason to rejoice, at our signal success in inflicting a vastly disproportionate injury on the enemy, and in wholly defeating all his plans of operation against this army.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER. *Brig. Gen.*
Com'g. Volunt. rs & Militia.

Maj. Gen. Brown, Com'g. &c.

Report of the killed, wounded and missing of the left division of the army at Fort Erie, commanded by Major General Brown, in the sortie against the enemy's batteries on the 17th Sept. 1814.

TOTAL OF REGULARS.

Killed. 1 lieut. col. 3 captains, 5 sergeants 7 corporals, 44 privates.

Wounded. 1 brig. gen. 1 brigade major, 1 colonel, lieut. col. 1 major, 2 capts. 11 subalterns, 1 principal musician, 12 sergts. 11 corporals, 94 privates.

Missing. 1 adj. 1 sergt. 4 corporals, 1 musician, 36 privates.

TOTAL OF MILITIA, &c.

Killed. 1 brig. gen. 1 capt. 3 subalterns, 1 sergt. 1 corp. 12 privates.

Wounded. 1 maj. gen. 2 aids-de-camp, 1 brig. maj. 2 capts. 2 subs. 4 sergts. 3 corps. 65 privates.

Missing. 1 lt. col. 1 maj. 1 quar. master, 2 capts, 4 subs. 9 sergts. 13 corps. 7 musicians, 136 privates.

GRAND TOTAL.

Killed. 1 brig. gen. 1 lt. col. 4 capts, 3 subs. 6 sergts. 8 corps. 56 privates.

Wounded. 1 maj. gen. 1 brig. gen. 2 aids-de camp, 2 brig. majs 1 col. 1 lt. col. 1 maj. 4 capts. 13 subs. 1 principal musician, 16 sergeants, 14 corporals, 159 privates.

Missing. 1 lt. col. 1 maj. 1 adj. 1 qr. mas. 2 capts. 4 subs. 10 sergts. 17 corps. 7 musicians, 172 privates.

Aggregate. Officers 45; non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates 466; aggregate 511.

NAMES AND RANK OF OFFICERS.

KILLED.

Lieut. Col. E D. Wood, Capt. and brevet Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Captain L. Bradford, 21st Infantry.

Captain H. Hale, 11th Infantry.

Captain L. G. A. Armistead, 1st Riflemen

WOUNDED.

Staff.—Brig. Gen. Ripley, 2d Brigade, dangerously, shot through the neck.

First Lt. Crawford, 11th Inf. Brigade Major, 1st brigade, slightly, shot in the arm.

9th Infantry.—Lt. Col. Aspinwall, severely, left arm amputated.

Captain Ingersoll, slightly, in the head.

First Lieut. E. Childs, severely, bayonet wound through the thigh.

11th Inf.—1st. Lt. W. F. Hale, dangerously, shot in the body.

2d Lt. J. Clark, severely, in the body.

3d Lt. Stevenson, severely, through the thigh.

3d Lt. Davis, dangerously, through the body.

19th Inf.—Major Trimble, dangerously, shot through the body.

Ensign Neely, slightly, shot in the thigh.

21st Inf—Ensign Cummings, severely, in the arm.

23d Inf—1st Lt. Brown, slightly, in the arm.

Ensign O'Fling, mortally, since dead.

1st Riflemen—Capt Ramsay, severely, in the groin.

3d Lt Cobb, severely in the body.

4th Riflemen—Col James Gibson, mortally, died the 18th inst.

1st Lt Gantt, severe wounds in the arm and side.

Missing—1st Lt Ballard, Adj 4th Riflemen, prisoner.

OF THE MILITIA.

Killed—Brig Gen Davis, of volunter Brigade.

Capt Buel, of Lt Col Crosby's regiment.

Lt Brown, of Lt Col McBurney's regt.

Lt W Belknap, of Lt Col Flemming's regiment.

Ensign Blakesly, of Lt Col McBurney's regiment.

WOUNDED

Staff—Major General P B Porter, sword wound in the hand.

1st Lt Fraser, 15th Inf Brigade Major, severely in the leg.

1st Lt Riddle, 15th Inf acting Aid-de-camp, slight contusion.

Capt Bigger of N Y Volunteers, acting aid, severely through the breast and shoulder.

Lt Col Dobbin's regt—Capt Knapp, in the hip.

Lt. Baily, in the side.

Lt Col McBurney's regt—Capt Haie, wounded and prisoner.

Lt Col Hopkin's Regt—Lt Gillet, through the thigh.

MISSING.

Lt Col W L Churchill, Major E Wilson, Quarter Master O Willcox, Captain Crouch, Capt Case, Lieut Case, Ensign Chambers, Ensign Clark, Ensign Church, prisoners.

C. K. GARDNER,
Adjutant General.

Return of prisoners taken in the sortie from Fort Erie on the 17th day of September, 1814.

Regiment of De Watteville.

2 majors, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 asst. surgeon, 4 staff sergeants, 7 sergeants, 7 corporals, 1 drummer and 204 privates—Total 232.

Royal Artillery:

9 privates—Total 9.

1st Regiment of Royal Scots.

2 sergeants, 16 privates—Total 18.

6th Regiment.

1 sergeant, 9 privates—Total 10.

8th or King's Regiment.

1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 8 sergeants, 9 corporals, 66 privates.—Total 86.

82d Regiment.

9 privates—Total 9.

89th Regiment.

1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 19 privates—Total 21:

Grand Total.—2 majors, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 ass. surgeon, 4 staff sergeants, 19 sergeants, 17 corporals, 1 drummer, 332 privates.

Aggregate 385.

J. SNELLING, Insp. Gen.

Died at Philadelphia on the 7th inst. after a short illness, JOHN KING, Esq. of this city, aged 42 years. He has left a worthy disconsolate widow with four children, who deeply lament his loss.

He was a kind husband and a tender parent, and good friend to those who solicited alms—and it is expected he will be summoned with other good men, to eternal bliss.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

NEW SONG.

Remember the lesson that Washington gave,
That Patriot and Hero adored!
To offer invaders no rest but the Grave,
No boon—but the point of the Sword.

Remember his statute; your hall has enshrin'd,
Your Capitol covers his bust,
And lives there one native, degenerate mind;
That thinks 'twill be prostrate in dust?

Shall the insolent foe ever spurn to the earth
Memorial so awful and dear?
Resemblance of him that watch'd Liberty's birth,
Whose Empire all Freemen revere?

Virginians! oh never! while rolls in one vein
The blood of magnanimous Sires!
No!—heap yonder hills with invaders you've slain,
And quench in their bloodshed their fires?

Go, fight as your Ancestors gallantly fought,
Unmindful of veteran odds;
'Twas thus that your national Freedom was wrought,
By Patriots who soared to the Gods!

The Genius of Liberty doubled their blows,
By zealous and resolute mind;
They met, fought and vanquished the bravest of foes
Go, act like the first of mankind!

BRITISH CLAIMS.

The following arrogant CLAIMS of the *English* Minister will clearly shew our readers, that they are such "as could only be demanded by a conquering nation from a conquered people."—They are extracted from a Ministerial pamphlet lately published in London, and are understood to be those which were insolently laid before our Commissioners at Ghent—The pamphlet is entitled "A Compressed View of the Points to be discussed in treating with the United States of America."

In the National Advocate of the 8th inst may be seen some excellent remarks on these claims—We have only room to insert the substance, which will be enough to rouse the just indignation of every American bosom, excite a general spirit of manly resistance, and nerve every arm in defence of American independence.

First. A new boundary line throughout the whole extent of North America, where our possessions and those of the United States come in contact; keeping in view, that

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick be restored to their ancient limits, security against aggression, and a free communication with Canada be obtained, without passing through the United States, and the islands in Passamaquoddy bay be resumed by England:

That the Americans be excluded from the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and of all its tributary lakes and waters; and

That a navigable part of the Mississippi be brought within her Canadian territories.

Secondly. A new boundary line for the Indian territory.

Thirdly. No forts or military posts to be erected by the Americans in the Indian territory, or on the boundaries, or any territorial or other jurisdiction or public property possessed by them within those limits.

Fourthly. The independence of the Indians, and the integrity of their boundaries, to be guaranteed by Great Britain.

Fifthly. The Americans to be excluded from the fisheries on the coasts of British North America.

Sixthly. The Americans to be excluded from all intercourse with the British West India Islands.

Seventhly. The Americans to be excluded from trading with her East India possessions, and their *pretended* right to the north west coast of America to be extinguished forever.

Eighthly. The Americans not to be allowed to incorporate the Floridas with their Republic; and the cession of New Orleans to be required, in order to ensure to England the due enjoyment of her privilege to navigate the Mississippi; and here it may also be a question, in how far the arrangements made between Spain, France, and America, respecting Louisiana, can come into discussion.

Lastly. No commercial treaty to be entered into with the United States, but the basis upon which trade is in future to be carried on between the two nations, to be defined and acknowledged in the treaty of peace and amity, and to be regulated by the municipal laws of each country.

To this pamplet, which breathes a spirit of the bitterist malice, and most rancorous hostility to this country, are appended two maps: one of the Passamaquoddy bay—the other of the frontier between the United States and the British provinces. The latter map is marked with two lines—the first coloured *blue*, and intended to secure a new boundary for Canada and New Brunswick; and, "in case that cannot be obtained," a second, coloured *orange*, and designed to secure the independence of the Indian savages—"whose friendship," says the writer, "has been recently shown to be of such great importance to us."

The former of these new projected boundary lines begins at the mouth of the Penobscot, runs up that river, and northerly to the present boundary line—along that line to the Green Mountains—thence southerly by that chain of mountains into the state of N York embracing the southern shores of lake Champlain, Ontario and Erie, with their tributary waters, to the Ohio. The latter begins at fort Sandusky—runs south to the Muskingum, down that river to its mouth, down the Ohio, and up the Missouri to the Rocky mountains; the limits between this territory and Canada to be afterwards adjusted by the British and their *savage allies*; so that, however it may be veiled, it is evident that this proposition involves, not only a cession of this immense territory by the United States, but an acquisition of it by Great Britain.

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