

wishing with the enemy, he selected this plan 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 general Ripley, our field and battering train, and corps of artillery under major 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 fifth, the enemy commenced a petty war upon our pickets, and, as he was indulged, his presumption increased: by noon he showed himself on the left of our exterior line and attacked one of our pickets as it was returning to the camp.

Captain Treat, who commanded it retired disgracefully, leaving a wounded man on the ground. Captain 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, and as I am anxious that no officer shall remain under my command who can be suspected of cowardice, I advise that captain Treat and lieutenant—,† who was also with the the picket, be struck from the rolls of the army.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, agreeably to a plan I had given general 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 Porter's line of march and our camp.—As Porter moved I ordered the parties advanced in front of our camp to fall back gradually, under the enemies fire, in order to draw him if possible, up to our line.—About half past 4, the advance of general 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 to 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 immediately ordered general 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 a 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 general 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 Colonel Gardner to order Gen. Ripley to advance with the 21st regiment, 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 on the enemy's right flank. This order was promptly obeyed, and the greatest exertion were made by the 21st regiment to gain their position, and close with the enemy; but in vain—for such was the zeal and gallantry of the line commanded by general 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 galing 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

†Name omitted in the letter.

had gained the sloping ground descending towards Chippewa, 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, and gave the order accordingly. Major Wood of the corps of engineers, and my aid captain 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 general Scott and major 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, apprehensive, that some who had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and promptly embraced it, will escape my notice.

Brigadier general Scott is entitled to the highest praises our country can bestow—to him more than any other man I am indebted for the victory of the 5th of July. His brigade has covered itself with glory. Every officer and every man of the 9th and 22d, 11th 25th regiments, did his duty, with a zeal and energy, worthy 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 M-Neil the 11th. Colonel Campbell was wounded early in the action, gallantly leading on his regiment.

The family of general Scott were conspicuous in the field; lieutenant Smith of the 5th infantry, major of brigade, and lieutenants Worth and Waits his aids.

From general 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 general Porter's command had given way, 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 second brigade under the command of lieutenant M'Donald, penetrated the woods with 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 Chippewa. It was no cause of surprise 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. Colonel Gardner, major Jones, and my aids captains 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 again occasion 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. Captain Daliba of the ordnance department has rendered every service in his power.

The enclosed return will show 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,  
J. BROWN.  
Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y at war.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH.

The enemy lost in killed 3 Capt. 3 subalterns and 192 rank and file.

Wounded and prisoners 3 captains, 1 subaltern, and 106 rank and file.—Total killed wounded and taken prisoners 308.

The enemy carried a number of their wounded off the field.

UNITED STATES LOSS.

Our loss in killed was 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, and 52 privates.

Severely wounded, 1 colonel (Campbell) 3 captains, 5 subalterns, 8 sergeants, 12 corporals and 105 privates.

Slightly wounded, 9 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, and 103 privates

Missing, 8 officers and 16 non-commissioned officers and privates.—Total in killed wounded and missing 328.

THE AMERICAN PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTAINE, AUGUST 6. 1814.

To speak his thoughts—  
Is every Freeman's right?

LATEST FROM FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

BOSTON, July 26.

FRENCH PAPERS, &c.

By the passengers, in the schr. Commodore Decatur, at Castine from France, we have been favored with Paris papers to June 14.

The passengers inform that they left France on the 20th of June; that all was tranquil there; and that the Bourbon family was becoming more and more popular.

The American property, which had been seized in Bordeaux, by the British had been restored.

The papers are full of congratulatory addresses to Louis 18th, from all parts of France.

It is said Bonaparte's first wife, the empress Josephine, died on the 1st of June.

Despatches for government were brought by the Commodore Decatur.

The French House of Peers consists of 154 members—11 of them were Marshals of Bonaparte.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS,

LONDON, May 25.

The following commanders are now finally appointed to conduct the armament destined for America:—Lieut. Generals Lord Hill, and Sir Henry Clinton, Maj. Generals Kempt, Sir E. M. Pakenham, Robinson and Barnes.—The army will amount to 12000 men.

June 4.

The expedition destined for America will, we understand, be increased to 18,000 men.

June 7.

On Saturday morning the Clinker arrived at Portsmouth, from Bordeaux, whence she sailed on Saturday se'night. By her we learn, that the first division of the British army, intended for America, had embarked on board the ships of war in the Garonne, and was to sail on Tuesday last. The regiments were the 5th, 27th, 28th, 40th, 44th (2d bat.) 57th light infantry, 57th, 60th (5th bat rifle) 87th, (2d bat.) 80th, 88th, and artillery; amounting in the whole, to about 8,000 men, under the command of Generals Kempt, Ross and Robinson. The ships they embarked in (which have no doubt since sailed) were—The Royal Oak, rear admiral Malcolm; Ajax, Werespite, Rippon, Vengeur, York (of the line with the lower deck guns out.) Dictator, Diadem, Traave, Weser and Thames, armed enflute; Menelaus, Pactoious, Thais, and Lightning frigates; Rover, Dispatch and Royalist sloops of war; the Devastation and Meteor bombs.

The troops embarked in the highest spirits; their superior state of discipline and courage in the field had long been the admiration of their own officers.

The 2d division of the army, which would comprise 600 cavalry, was to commence debarking on the first of June.—This division also, it was expected, would consist of 8000 men. They were at Bordeaux, all in readiness to embark.

About 800 recruits, volunteers and convalescents, of regiments, which go for America, will be embarked in a few days at Portsmouth, will proceed directly for Long

Island or Rhode Island, which ought to be taken for depots of the expedition against the American merchant vessels.

May 28.

There is a rumor that Chales IV. has appealed to the Allied Monarchs, asserting that the throne of Spain belongs to him, and that as Louis XVIII. has been restored in France, so ought he to be in Spain.

May 28.

Government has decided that lord Gambier be sent to the Hague to treat of a peace with the American envoys.

The count Lieven, Russian ambassador, has recently had several interviews with the ministers, and has often proposed the mediation of his sovereign in the differences which exist between England and the United States.

Lt. Gen. Hill is to be Commander in Chief of all the forces destined for America.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

From the Buffalo Gazette Extra.

BATTLE AT BRIDGEWATER, NEAR NIAGARA FALLS.

On the 25th inst. the army under the command of Major Gen. Brown, encamped above Chippewa, near the battle ground of the 5th. At 4, P. M. information was received that the enemy had thrown a body of troops across the Niagara, at the 5 Mile Meadows; but our commanding general was not diverted by this movement the 1st brigade gen. Scott, moved past Chippewa, and halted at Bridgewater, a mile below Chippewa, and in plain view of Niagara Falls: Gen. Scott learnt that the British force, under Major General Riall, was approaching him: battle was immediately given the enemy, near Mrs. Wilson's, at half past 5, P. M. their cannon were planted about 200 rods from this position, on an eminence. The enemy's numerical force was much superior to gen. Scott's; his line was far extended, and he showed an intention to flank: in order to counteract these views of gen Riall, he was fought in detachments—he was charged in column; Gen. Scott being at the head of his troops in almost every charge. Capt. Towson with his company of artillery, attached to Scott's brigade kept up his fire with great vigor and effect. The action was continued and the ground maintained, by gen. Scott, for more than an hour, before the reserve under gen. Ripley, and the volunteers under gen. Porter, were successfully brought into action.

The ground was obstinately contested until past 9 o'clock in the evening; when gen. Brown perceiving that the enemy's artillery was most destructive, he decided to storm the battery: Col. Miller the hero of Magauga, was ordered on this enterprize: he approached the enemy's cannon with a quick step, and delivered his fire within a few paces of the enemy's line; who after receiving two or three rounds, and a vigorous charge, retreated to the bottom of the Hill, and abandoned his cannon. Only one piece was brought of the field for want of horses. The enemy now gave way and retreated; they were followed some distance. Our army was now employed in securing their prisoners and bringing off the wounded.

The cessation, however was short. Lt. general Drummond, is supposed to have arrived at this interval with a reinforcement. The enemy renewed the action, while our troops were busily employed in clearing the ground of the wounded: but the gallant Americans formed with alacrity, and after a close engagement of twenty minutes the enemy were repulsed. The army now effected the removal of nearly, if not wholly all, of the wounded, and retired from the ground, it being nearly 12 o'clock at night; they returned to their encampment in good order. On the morning of the 26th, our forces under generals Ripley & Porter, reconnoitred the enemy near the battle ground, returned and burnt the Bridgewater mills, and all the enemy's barracks and the Bridge at Chippewa, and passed up the river to Fort Erie, where they made a stand.

The enemy's force engaged must have been nearly 5000 men—ours short of that number. Major General Riall was wounded and taken in the rear of his army, by capt.