

**Total Loss.**  
 Killed, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 3 captains, 4 subalterns, 10 sergeants, 10 corporals, 140 privates. Total, 172.  
 Wounded, 1 major general, 1 brigadier general, 2 aids de camp, 1 brigade major, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 4 majors, 1 adjutant, 3 quartermasters, 1 paymaster, 7 captains, 32 subalterns, 1 sergeant major, 1 chief musician, 34 sergeants, 29 corporals, 3 musicians, 449 privates. Total, 572.  
 Missing, 1 brigade major, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant major, 8 sergeants, 3 corporals, 95 privates. Total, 167.

**C. K. GARDNER, Adj. Gen.**  
*Officers killed.*  
 Major M'Farland, 23d infantry.  
 Captain Ritchie, corps of artillery.  
 Captain Hull, 9th infantry.  
 Captain Kinney, 25th do.  
 Captain Goodrich, 11th do.  
 1st Lieutenant Bigelow, 21st do.  
 1st Lieutenant Turner, 9th do.  
 Ensign Hunter, 25th do.  
 Captain Hooper, N. Y. Vol.  
 Adjutant Poe, Penn. Vol.

*Officers wounded.*  
 Maj. General Brown, severely wounded through the thigh, and in the side.  
 Captain Spencer, aid to the Major General, through the body, supposed to be mortal.  
 Artillery—Captain Biddie, slightly, shot wounds in the neck and arm.  
 2d Lt. Campbell, badly, through the leg.  
 2d Lt. Schmuck, severely.

*First Brigade.*  
 Brigadier General Scott, severely, shoulder fractured, and wound in the side.  
 Lieutenant J. D. Smith, 6th infantry Brigade Major, badly through the leg.  
 Lieutenant Worth, 23d infantry, Aid de Camp, severely, grape shot in the thigh.  
 9th Infantry—Major Leavenworth, slightly, contusion in the side.  
 Capt. W. L. Foster, slightly, in the shoulder.

Lt. and Pay Master Fowie, slightly, shot in the foot.  
 Lt. and Qr. Master Browning, slightly, shot in the face.  
 2d Lt. Fisher, severely, shot in the head and wrist.  
 3d Lt. Cushman, slightly, in the thigh and shoulder.  
 Ensign G. Jacobs, severely, shot wound in the knee.  
 Ensign J. P. Jacobs, slightly, in the shoulder.

Ensign Blake, slightly, in the knee.  
 11th Infantry—Major M'Neil, severely, canister shot in the thigh.  
 Captain Bliss, badly, shot in the thigh.  
 Ensign Bedford, slightly hurt in the abdomen by a splinter.  
 Ensign Thompson (26th, doing duty in the 11th), severely, shot wound in the side.

22d Infantry—Colonel Brady, severely, shot wound in the side and hip.  
 Capt. Pentland, severely wounded, and a prisoner.  
 Capt. Foulk, severely, shot wound in the side.  
 1st Lt. Culbertson, severely, shot wound in the leg.  
 1st Lt. Ferguson, severely, shot in the hand from a canister.  
 2d Lt. Armstrong, dangerously shot wound in the shoulder.  
 3d Lt. Bean, slightly, shot in the foot.

25th Infantry—Major Jessup, severely, shot wounds in the hand and shoulder.  
 Lieutenant and Adjutant Staylor, severely, shot wounds in the arm and side.  
 Lieutenant and Quarter Master M'Glassi, badly, shot wounds in the shoulder.  
 3d Lieutenant Glafford, severely, shot wounds in the hip.

*Second Brigade.*  
 1st Infantry—1st Lieut. Vasquez, slightly, shot in the thigh, and bayonet in the leg.  
 New-York Volunteers—killed, captain, 1 corporal, 2 privates—wounded, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 9 privates—missing, 1 subaltern.  
 21st Infantry—Capt. Burbank, severely, shoulder fractured.  
 1st Lieut. Cilley, severely, thigh fractured.

Ensign Camp (2d Rifle Regt. serving with the Regiment attached) flesh wound in the ankle.  
 Ensign Thomas, slightly, contusion in the back.  
 23d Infantry—Capt. Odell, severely, shot wound in the arm.  
 1st Lieut. H. Whiting, severely, in the neck.  
 2d Lieut. Ingersoll, slightly in the foot.  
 3d Lieut. Tappan, slightly, in the head.  
 3d Lieut. Abeal, slightly, in the leg.  
 3d Lieut. Deiterich, slightly, in the arm.

3d Lieut. Lamb, severely, in the leg.  
 Brig. General Porter's command.  
 New York Volunteers—Lt. Colonel Debbin, slightly, shot in the breast.  
 Lieutenant O'Fling, slightly, spent common shot in the shoulder.  
 Pennsylvania Volunteers—Major Wood, severely, musket shots in the arm and foot, and bruised by his horse being shot and falling on him.

Quarter Master Maclay, severely, musket shots in the head and twice thro' the leg.  
 Lieutenant Dick, severely, shot in the hand.  
 Brig. Gen. Porter was slightly wounded, but declined being reported.  
*Officers Missing.*  
 1st Lieut. Perry, 9th Infantry—a prisoner.  
 3d Lieut. Webster, 11th infantry, severely shot in the head, and taken prisoner.

Lieuts. Sturgis, Keps and Davidson, 22d infantry, supposed to be killed.  
 Volunteers—Brig. Maj. Stanton, of New York, taken prisoner.  
 Capt. Roberts of Pennsylvania, taken prisoner.  
 Lieut. Hunt of New York, supposed to be killed.

**INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,**  
 Head-quarters, Left Division,  
 Fort Erie, Aug. 1, 1814.  
 Return of the prisoners of the enemy taken in the action of the 25th ult. fought at the Niagara Falls between the left division of the United States army commanded by Major General Brown, and the English forces under the command of Lieutenant General Drummond.

Prisoners—1 Major General—1 Aid de camp—1 Captain and 2 subalterns of the 103 regiment—1 Captain 89th regiment—1 Captain provincial dragoons—2 Captains and two subalterns of incorporated militia—1 Captain of militia—1 Lieutenant of royal engineers—3 Subalterns of royal Scots—1 Subaltern Glengary Corps—Quarter Master of 8th or King's Regiment—And 150 Rank and File.

**RECAPITULATION.**  
 1 Major General,  
 1 Aid to Lieut. Gen. Drummond,  
 6 Captains,  
 11 Subalterns,  
 150 Rank and File,  
 Aggregate 169.

Maj. Gen. Riall, severely wounded in the arm.  
 AZ. ORNE, Assis't Insp'r Gen.  
 Major General Brown.

*Extracts of letters from Brigadier General Gaines to the Secretary of War, dated*  
 Head-Quarters, Fort Erie, U. C.  
 August 7, 1814.

"I arrived at this post on the 4th instant, and assumed the command—the army is in good spirits and more healthy than I could have expected.  
 "The British army under Lieutenant General Drummond is strongly posted opposite to Black Rock, two miles east of this Fort, a skirt of thick woods separates us.  
 "I yesterday endeavored to draw him out to see him and try his strength—for this purpose I sent the rifle corps through the intervening woods with orders to amuse his light troops until his strong columns should get in motion, and then to retire slowly to the plain on this side the woods, where I had a strong line posted in readiness to receive the enemy; our riflemen met and drove the enemy's light troops into their lines where they remained, although the riflemen kept the woods near two hours, and until they were ordered in. They returned without being able to draw any part of the enemy's troops after them.  
 "Major Morgan reports that his officers and men acted with their usual gallantry. The enemy left eleven dead and three prisoners in our hands, and I am informed by two persons just from the British camp, that their loss was much more considerable—among their killed were 5 Indians—we lost 5 killed and some three or four wounded.

"General Drummond's force, from the best information we are able to collect from deserters and others, amounts to upwards of 4000, principally regulars: De Watteville's regiment has joined since the battle of the 25th ult. together with two or three companies of the Glengary Corps—making a total joined since the 25th of about 1200."  
 "August 11, 1814, 9 P. M.  
 "The enemy's position remains unchanged; they have constructed two batteries with two embrasures each, and have erected a wooden breast-work from 12 to 1400 yards in our rear.—In examining their works yesterday Capt. Bridsel of the 5th rifle regiment, with a detachment of the 1st. and his company, amounting in the whole to 160 men, beat in two of their strong picquets with a loss on their part of 10 killed—Capt. B. had one killed and three wounded:  
 "General Drummond was much disappointed and chagrined at the failure of the enterprise of the 3d inst. against Buffalo—our riflemen having opposed and beaten them. Colonel Tucker it seems has been publicly reprimanded in General Orders."

**REPORT OF MAJ. MORGAN.**  
 FORT ERIE, August 5, 1814.

Sir,  
 Having been stationed with the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment of Riflemen at Black Rock, on the evening of

the 2d inst. I observed the British army moving up the river on the opposite shore, and suspected they might make a feint upon Fort Erie, with an intention of making real attack upon the Buffalo side. I immediately moved and took a position on the upper side of Conjocta Creek, and that night threw up a battery of some logs, which I found on the ground, and had the bridge torn away.

About 2 o'clock the next morning, my picquets from below gave me information of the landing of nine boats full of troops, half a mile below. I immediately got my men (240 in number) to their quarters, and patiently waited their approach. At a quarter past four they advanced upon us, and commenced the attack; sending a party before to repair the bridge, under the cover of their fire. When they had got at good rifle distance, I opened a heavy fire on them, which laid a number of them on the ground, and compelled them to retire. They then formed in the skirt of the wood, and kept up the fight at long shot, continually reinforcing from the Canada shore, until they had got 23 boat loads, and then attempted to flank us, by sending a large body up the Creek to ford it, when I detached Lieuts. Ryan, Smith and Armstrong, with about 60 men, to oppose their left wing, where they were again repulsed with considerable loss—after which they appeared disposed to give up their object, and retreated by throwing six boat loads of troops on Squaw Island, which enfiladed the Creek, and prevented me from harassing their rear. Their superior numbers enabled them to take their killed and wounded off the field, which we plainly saw, and observed they suffered severely. We found some of their dead thrown into the river, and covered with logs and stones, and some on the field. We also collected a number of muskets and accoutrements, with clothing that appeared to be torn to bind their wounds. We took six prisoners, who stated the British force opposed us, to consist of from 12 to 1500, commanded by Lieut. Col. Tucker of the 41st regiment. They also stated their object was to recapture Gen. Riall with the other British prisoners, and destroy the public stores deposited at Buffalo. The action continued about two hours and a half.—I am happy to state they were completely foiled in their attempts. Our loss is trifling compared with theirs—we had two killed and eight wounded. I am sorry to inform you that Captain Hamilton, Lieuts. Wadsworth and M'Intosh are amongst the latter.—Their gallantry in exposing themselves to encourage their men, I think entitles them to the notice of their country. My whole command behaved in a manner that merited my warmest approbation; and, in justice to them, I cannot avoid mentioning the names of the officers, which are as follows:—Capt. Hamilton, Lieuts. Wadsworth, Ryan, Calhoun, M'Intosh, Arnold, Shortridge, M'Farland, Tipton, Armstrong, Smith, Cobbs, Davidson, and Austin, with Ensign Page.

If, Sir, you believe we have done our duty, we shall feel highly gratified.  
 I am, Sir, respectfully,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 L. MORGAN,  
 Maj. 1st Rifle Regt.

**MAJ. GEN. BROWN.**  
*Recapitulation of our Killed and Wounded.*

	Cpts.	Subs.	Rank & File,
Killed,	0	0	2
Wounded,	1	2	5
	1	2	7
Aggregate,			10

**ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.**  
*Evacuation of Prairie du Chein.*  
 On the 17th ult. Colonel M'Gay, from 160 to 200 regulars and Michigan fencibles, and about 800 Indians appeared about three miles from the garrison, in the Prairie, between the fort and the Oisconsin, drawn up in order, and marched in the same order until they surrounded the village.—Their flotilla moved up until their artillery was landed below the village. A few minutes previous to their forming their battery, a flag came to demand the surrender of the fort, or to remove the women and children and stand the calamities of a siege, &c.—The commander of the fort, Lieutenant Perkins, answered that he was determined to defend the place to extremity.

On his refusal of surrender being reported to the British commander, he commenced a fire on the Gun Boat, which was answered from the fort as well as from the boat. At the moment when the cannonading commenced, the Indians and British with the citizens of Prairie du Chein, began a general fire on the fort, from the houses on the west, and from a graveyard on the east they fired every night until the surrender took place. After the Gun Boat left the Prairie, the miners began their approaches about one hundred and fifty yards from the fort, and continued their labour's night and day until the evening of the 19th. Lieutenant Perkins being in want of water, ammunition and hospital stores, and also being without a surgeon to dress the wounded, he consulted Captain G. Kennerly and Lieutenant James Kennerly, (the

former was Aid-de-Camp to Governor Clark, was latter a Lieutenant of militia,) on the situation of the post, when it was concluded to send a flag to the enemy with terms of surrender. Captain G. Kennerly was the bearer; on his walking some distance towards the British camp, he was surrounded by Indians, but was immediately relieved from his perilous situation by three British officers, who ran to his protection.

Terms were entered into before dark, and the fort delivered up the next day (the 20th), at six o'clock on the following conditions.

To be protected from the savages. To keep all their private property. To be sent to some American post, and not to serve until regularly exchanged. Soon after this affair took place, Colonel M'Gay found it necessary to place a guard over the American prisoners, as the savages had devised a number of plans to murder them, and finally he sent them on their way to St. Louis, under a strong escort as far as Rock River.

Previous to their leaving the Prairie, four men were taken from Lieutenant Perkins, claimed as British subjects and deserters.  
 Five men were wounded during the siege, two severely and three slightly.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans to his friend near this place, dated Aug. 5, 1814.*

"The 39th Regiment together with militia and volunteers marched from Ft. Stoddard to Escambia, near Perdido river against some hostile Creek Indians, who had assembled there to raise corn—and have destroyed the town and crops, killed 20 Indians and took 30 prisoners, with the loss of one man only, killed, and returned to Fort Stoddard again."

*Extract of a letter dated at Norfolk, on the 16th instant, from Captain Charles Gordon, commanding the U. S. Naval force on that station, to the Secretary of the Navy.*

"At noon this day I received a dispatch from my officer at Lynnhaven, stating the arrival in the day of twenty-two sail of enemy's vessels, supposed as follows—two 74's; a 64 and razez; 7 frigates, and as many transports, with two or three brigs and schooners; and that they were standing up the bay. With such a force added to what is already up the bay, and the circumstance of their passing this Place, induced a belief that some place up the bay is their object."

FRANKFORT, August 27, 1814.

**MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS!**

The Governor has taken the earliest opportunity to publish the following Documents for the information of such of his fellow citizens as may feel disposed to volunteer on this occasion.

*Extract of a letter from Brig. Gen. M'Arthur to his Excellency Gov. SHELBY, dated*  
 Erie, (Pa.) August 11, 1814.

DEAR SIR,  
 I have this day received an order from the War Department to raise a body of 1000 Mounted Men within the 8th military district, and to command them against the hostile Indians.

I have appointed Urbann the place and the 20th of next month, for the time of rendezvous—the term of service will be sixty days, if not sooner, discharged I presume the pay will be the same as that of the U. States' Rangers. I have however written to the Secretary of War, requesting that a General Order may be issued from the War Department, stating the pay per day; the manner in which provisions will be furnished; term of service; that the persons thus serving may be allowed a credit for a tower of duty, and that all horses unavoidably lost, shall be paid for by the government. Should this order be obtained, it will be published by the Adjutant General, Chillicothe.

I pray you, my dear Sir, to make known to the patriotic citizens of your state, the wishes of the President with respect to the raising of this corps of Mounted Men. It is expected that 500 of those Mounted Volunteers, may be raised in the state of Kentucky, and 500 in Ohio; should the expectations of government be realized, you will have the Volunteers officered in such a manner as you may think proper.

Herewith, my dear Governor, you will receive a duplicate of the Secretary of War's letter on this subject, together with the extract mentioned in it. I doubt not but that you will use every exertion to have those troops raised, organized and marched to the place of rendezvous.  
 I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Your most obedient servant,  
 DUNCAN M'ARTHUR,  
 Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.  
 His Excellency Gov. SHELBY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1814.

SIR,  
 THE President has determined to carry an expedition of mounted men and friendly Indians against the Pottawatamie tribe, inhabiting the country on both sides of Lake Michigan. It is his wish also, that you should take com-

mand of the expedition. With these views, you are authorised to raise a body of one thousand mounted men, within the district now under your command. The auxiliary Indian force will be seen in the enclosed extract from a letter from Generals Harrison & Cass. Besides destroying the crops and towns of this hostile tribe, it is desirable to establish a post, and raise one or more block-houses, at such place near the mouth of the St. Josephs, as may be best calculated for covering, during the winter, the whole, or part of the fleet under the command of Commodore Sinclair.

I am sir, very respectfully,  
 Your mos ob't serv't.  
 J. ARMSTRONG.  
 Brig. Gen. M'Arthur.

*Extract of a letter from Gens. Harrison and Cass, dated Greenville, July 17th 1814.*

"If an expedition should be directed to proceed to St. Joseph's and Chicago, a body of five hundred mounted militia, aided by our Indians, would probably be sufficient to effect the object.

"It might be advisable also, to order the Rangers in the Indiana territory, to proceed up the Wabash and to form a junction on some of its branches with the force to be detached from this quarter.

"One or both of us will remain until we can receive this answer—a letter directed to Cincinnati will reach us. We beg it may be transmitted as soon as your convenience will permit.  
 "It escaped us before, but it may be now proper to mention, that there are seven or eight hundred warriors here, who will be ready to join in an expedition against the British or the hostile Indians.

**FOREIGN.**

CORK, JUNE 13.

The London Journals to Thursday inclusive, have arrived; they are principally occupied in detailing the movements of the Royal Visitors; we give an interesting account of their arrival and reception, on Tuesday. They held separate courts and levees on Wednesday, and visited the public buildings; we have not now space for the details. A Gottenburg mail has arrived; Prince Christian was unanimously elected King of Norway, on the 19th. The Allies seem determined to force the dominion of Sweden.

The Pilot, London paper, intimates that the Princess of Wales is to be invited to court, to meet the Royal Visitors, and that this change has been brought about by the mediation of Lord Castlereagh. This rumor requires confirmation.

The Royal Visitors engross all the attention of the London folks. Banquets, exhibitions, illuminations, &c. are the order of the day. Their Majesties proceeded to Ascot on Friday, to witness the races.

The trial of Lord Cochrane, the Hon. Cochrane Johnstone, and the other persons concerned in the fraud on the stock exchange has concluded. They were all convicted. This determination is doubly disgraceful to the noble lord and his relative, as it directly involves them in the more serious offence of perjury—as their conviction obviously refutes their affidavit of complete innocence.

The case of the Princess of Wales has been brought under parliamentary discussion. It does not appear to be true, that the persecution she endured is likely to be mitigated, and it is therefore probable that some provision will be made by parliament for her independent maintenance.

**AGGREGATE MEETING.**

The aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland was held in Clarendon St. Chapel, Dublin, on Saturday; the Honorable Martin French, son of Ld. French, in the chair. Several most important and independent resolutions were adopted in answer to the proclamation: also one against requesting Mr. Grattan to move on the petition. The Rt. Hon. J. P. Curran attended, and on receiving the thanks of the meeting, replied in a few emphatic expressions. The speakers were, Messrs. O'Connell, Phillips and O'Gorman.—No new society in the place of the board was formed. The meeting adjourned to the 24th inst. then to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning parliament, that the Catholics of Ireland may, during the future continuance of the penal laws, obtain the benefit of that principle of the Constitution which gives to aliens a jury of one half foreigners.

**WAR WITH SPAIN!**

*Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Scioto Gazette, dated*  
 WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18.

"An extra sheet is received in this city this morning from New-Orleans, stating that an Official Declaration of War by Spain against this Country, was received at that place. This appears to be credited here. I have not seen the extra, and cannot give any particulars; but, if the report be correct we shall soon have it confirmed.

"I learn this moment, also that an express has just arrived at the War Department, from the mouth of this river, stating that a British fleet of about forty transports had passed up the bay. Destination unknown."