

tor's despatch on this disgracefully managed affair.

SANDWICH, May 14th, 1813.

SIR:—From the circumstances of the war I have judged it expedient to make a direct report to your Excellency of the operations and present state of this district.

In the expectation of being able to reach the enemy, who had taken post near the foot of the rapids of the Miami, before the reinforcements and supplies could arrive, for which only he waited to commence active operations against us, I determined to attack him without delay, and with every means in my power, but from the necessary preparations and some untoward circumstances, it was not in my power to reach him within three weeks of the period I had proposed, and at which he might have been captured or destroyed. From the incessant and heavy rains we experienced, and during which our batteries were constructed, it was not until the morning of the first instant, the fifth day after our arrival at the mouth of the river, twelve miles from the enemy, that our batteries could be opened. The enemy who occupied several acres of commanding ground strongly defended by block houses and the batteries well furnished with ordnance, had, during our approach so completely entrenched and covered himself, as to render unavailing every effort of our artillery, though well served, and in batteries most judiciously placed and constructed, under the able direction of Capt. Dixon of the Royal Engineers, of whose ability and unwearied zeal, shewn particularly on this occasion, I cannot speak too highly. Though the attack has not answered fully the purpose intended, I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency of the fortunate result of an attack of the enemy, aided by a sally of most of their garrison, made on the morning of the 5th inst., by a reinforcement which descended the river a considerable distance in a very short time, consisting of two corps, Dudley's and Rosewell's, amounting to 1300 men, under the command of Brigadier General Green Clay. The attack was very sudden and on both sides of the river. The enemy were for a few minutes in the possession of our batteries and took some prisoners. After a severe contest, though not of long continuance, the enemy gave way, and except the body of those who sallied from the fort must have been mostly killed or taken. In this decisive affair, the officers and men of 41st regiment, who charged and routed the enemy near the batteries, well maintained the long established reputation of the corps. Where all deserved praise it is difficult to distinguish. Captain Muir, an old officer who had seen much service, had the good fortune to be in the immediate command of these brave men, besides my obligations to Captain Chambers for his unwearied exertions preparatory to and on the expedition as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General. I have to notice his gallant conduct in attacking the enemy near the batteries at the point of the bayonet, a service in which he was well supported by Lieutenants Bullock and Clements of the 41st, and Lieutenant Le Breton of the Royal Newfoundland regiment. The courage and activity displayed through the whole scene of action by the Indian chiefs and warriors contributed largely to our success. I have not been able to ascertain the amount of prisoners in the possession of the Indians. I have sent off agreeable to agreement nearly 500 prisoners to the river Huron near Sandusky. I have proposed an exchange which is referred to the American government. I could not as-

certain the amount of the enemy's loss in killed, from the extent of the scene of action and mostly in the woods. I conceive his loss in killed and prisoners to have been between 1000 and 1200 men. These unfortunate people were not volunteers and complete Kentucky's quota. If the enemy had been permitted to receive his reinforcements and supplies undisturbed, I should have had at this critical juncture to contend with him for Detroit, or perhaps on this shore. I had not the option of retaining my situation on the Miami, half of the militia had left us. I received a deputation from the chiefs counselling me to return as they could not prevent their people, as was their custom after any battle of consequence, returning to their villages with their wounded, their prisoners and plunder, of which they had taken a considerable quantity in the boats of the enemy. Before the ordnance could be drawn from the batteries I was left with Tecumseh and less than 20 chiefs and warriors; a circumstance which strongly proves that, under present circumstances at least, our Indian force is not a disposable one or permanent though occasionally a most powerful aid. I have, however, brought off all the ordnance, and indeed have not left anything behind; part of the ordnance is embarked under the fire of the enemy. The service on which we were employed has been, though short, a very severe one, and too much praise cannot be given to both officers and men for the cheerfulness with which on every occasion they met the service. To Lieut.-Col. Warburton I feel many obligations for the aid he zealously afforded me on every occasion. From my Brigade Major, Lieutenant McLean, I received the same zealous assistance as on former occasions. To Captain Mockler, Royal Newfoundland regiment, who acted as my aid de-camp, I am much indebted for the assistance afforded me. Lieutenant Le Breton, of the Newfoundland regiment, assistant engineer, by his unwearied exertions, rendered essential service, as did Lieutenant Gardiner, of the 41st regiment, from his science in artillery. The Royal Artillery in the laborious duties they performed, displayed their usual unwearied zeal and were well assisted by the Royal Newfoundland (under Lieutenant Garden) as additional gunners. The laborious duties which the marine, under Commodore Hall, have performed have been most cheerfully met, and the most essential service rendered. I have the honor to send an embarkation return of the force that served under my command at the Miami, exclusive of the Indians, who may be stated at 1200. I also enclose a return of our killed, wounded and prisoners, who have, however, been exchanged. I had taken upon me to give the rank of Major to the six captains of the line, as militia were employed on the same service with them; some of them are old officers; all of them deserving. any mark of your Excellency's approbation of them would be extremely grateful to me.

I beg leave to mention the four volunteers of the 41st regt., Wilkison, Richardson, Laing and Proctor, as worthy of promotion.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

HENRY PROCTOR.

Brigadier-General commanding.

I beg to acknowledge the indefatigable exertions of the commissariat.

HENRY PROCTOR.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir G. Prevost, Bart., &c.

General Proctor was pretty nearly as good a hand at writing despatches as Col. Baynes. His procrastination, tyranny and folly dis-

gusted not only the Indians but made the Militia reluctant to serve under him.

UNITED STATES VESSELS SENT TO THE FISHING BANKS.

The naval authorities are about to send to the fishing banks the side wheel steamer *Frolic*, Commander Henry Wilson, to look out for our fishing interests. The action of the parliament of the Dominion of Canada makes this step necessary. The Canadians claim that the American fishermen have no right to take fish within three marine miles of the coast, without a colonial license. They also claim that the line does not follow the indentations of the coast, but that it embraces all waters lying within a line drawn from headland to headland. This claim has never been allowed by our government, as it is manifestly absurd. Once or twice the English have attempted to enforce their peculiar notions; but the presence of some of our men-of-war in the debatable waters has stood between harm and our fishermen. A little diplomacy, oiled by the passage of a reciprocity treaty, has hitherto averted a conflict. Now we have no reciprocity treaty, and must settle the question on its merits. Commander Wilson will doubtless give our fishermen a good advice, and will see that they are not sufferers from over zealous British or colonial officials. If necessary, other ships can be sent to the banks.

Col. Fisk's NEW REGIMENTALS.—The first grand excursion of Col. Fisk's famous Ninth Regiment will take place some time next month. Great preparations are being made for the occasion. Col. Fisk has ordered a gorgeous uniform. It consists of a dark blue double breasted dress coat of the finest texture, with an upright collar trimmed with scarlet cloth, with loops on each side of gold lace, terminating with small State buttons on each loop. The sleeves are slashed with scarlet cloth five and a half inches long, with four loops of gold lace on each sleeve. The skirt is lined with scarlet silk and turned up at the ends with scarlet cloth. The centre of each skirt is slashed with scarlet cloth seven inches long, with four loops of gold lace ending with small State buttons. At the bottom of the skirt is a very elaborately embroidered grenade in scarlet cloth. The lace is the finest French seven-line. The pantaloons around the waist measure exactly forty-nine and one half inches.

Col. Cribbs, of the United States Army, alone surpasses the rotundity of the gallant Colonel of the Ninth. Col. Cribbs' unmentionables measure fifty-two inches. Col. Fisk in giving his order for the latter garment only reiterated his previous instructions, "to spare no pains or expense."

The pantaloons are of sky-blue doeskin, of the finest material that could possibly be procured, with an inch and a half scarlet stripe, on each side of which are two rows of fine French gold lace.

The programme for the Ninth, so far as made up, is a trip to Saratoga, a grand review of the regiment on the race track by Col. Fisk, a ball at the Union Opera House, and a sumptuous collation given by the generous commandant to his command.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Some comments have been made on the claim of Captain Labrbush to be called a centenarian.

Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, and his Serene Highness Prince Teck visited the American Minister on April 6.