

September in the year following, from which it appears that there were two Cayuga chiefs, two Onondaga warriors, and one Oncida warrior killed at Queenston, two Mohawk warriors killed in the action near Fort George on the 27th of May, 1813, a *little* chief of the Delawares, a Chippewa chief from La Cladu, two war chiefs of the Caughnawagas, a Nippissing chief, and two St. Regis warriors killed at the Beechwoods on the 24th of June; a Cayuga warrior killed by a round shot in a skirmish near Ball's house on the 17th July; four Ottawas and one Mohawk killed in a skirmish on Ball's farm on the 17th August, when two others were wounded and ten taken prisoners; a Cayuga warrior killed there next day, and a Tuscarora chief killed in a skirmish on the 6th September.

On the 24th June, 1813, Claus writes from Louth to Lieut.-Col. Bisshop, commanding the advance guard of General Vincent's army, that he puts under cover a letter from Captain Kerr, giving an account of an action fought that morning between a party of the Six Nations, the Seven Nations of Canada, and some of the Lake Indians and a detachment of the American army under Col. Bustler (*sic.*) with two field pieces, and he continues: "It is with pride that I mention that notwithstanding the severe loss the Indians have met with in the death of five of the principal chiefs and warriors, and upwards of twenty severely wounded, several prisoners were taken in the woods and brought in without the least injury to one of them. The number of killed and wounded is not ascertained; we know of the above only at present." Kerr's letter unfortunately does not appear to have been preserved.

Most interesting is the light thrown by these documents on the affair of the 8th July in which an American foraging party, under the command of Lieut. Eldridge was cut off by the Indians, hitherto regarded as one of the most obscure and painful incidents attending the investment of their lines