

The Newburyport Herald published the following statistics of losses in the U. S. regular army and militia during the war :

Reguiars—Deaths	1812, 13,476	1813, 16,409	1814, 18,015
Desertions	1812, 5,072	1813, 6,004	1814, 6,284
Militia—Deaths	1812, 977	1813, 990	1814, 870
Desertions	1812, 2,015	1813, 1,367	1814, 1,368

VICTORIES WON BY BRITISH ARMS IN 1812-13-14.

1812.

Michilimackinac (1).....	17 July
Detroit.....	16 August
Queenston.....	13 October
Frenchman's Creek.....	28 November

1813.

River Raisin.....	22 January
Ogdensburg.....	22 February
Miami.....	5 May
Isle Aux Noix.....	3 June
Stoney Creek.....	5 June
Beaver Dams or Beech Woods.....	24 June
Schiosser.....	5 July
Black Rock.....	11 July
Chnteauguay.....	26 October
Crysler's Farm.....	11 November
* Nanticoke Crsek	13 November
* McCrae's House	15 December
Fort Niagara.....	19 December
Black Rock and Buffalo.....	30 December

*—Included because they were actions entirely planned and fought by the Militia without any advice or assistance from regular soldiers, and were besides very creditable little affairs.

1814.

La Coile.....	31 March
Oswego.....	6 May
Prairie du Chien.....	17 July
Lundy's Lane.....	25 July
Michilimackinac (2).....	4 August
Cook's Mills.....	19 October

CHANGES LEADING TO EXISTING MILITIA SYSTEM.

The weakness of the old Militia System was in its rendering. In some Provinces the militia-man eventually was only taught to bear arms in one muster day a year, and there was no other training even in the matter of rifle-shooting. In other Provinces, such as Nova Scotia, a better state of things prevailed, but the general weak rendering of an otherwise perfect and necessary system for Canada caused efforts to be made to create an active militia which should have more training. This appears to have