

get rid of it. Since writing the above I have heard further particulars of the Engagement at Fort George. The Enemy landed about eight thousand troops, and we had not more than two thousand five hundred to oppose them altogether, and of these there were but a very small proportion of Indians (not one hundred) the Glengary Newfoundland and 8th Reg^t with a few of the militia were the only Reg^{ts} engaged with the Enemy, and they suffered much. Two hundred of the 8^h were killed & wounded, nearly one half of the Glengary Reg^t were cut off. Cap^{ts} Liddle & M^r M^cLean were killed and several of the Officers wounded, among which were two of Doct^r Kerr's¹¹ sons. the Grenadiers of the Newfoundland Reg^t went in the action thirty or forty strong; but only 12 came out of it. The Militia behaved as well as the Regular troops & many say better. we have lost in Killed Wounded & Missing about four hundred and fifty men. the Enemy I believe have not lost so many. Notwithstanding they were so superior to us in numbers, they did not give our troops a chance of charging them, for the Moment we advanced they would run down the bank and leave our men exposed to the Grapeshot from their shipping, which swept them off so fast that they were forced to fall back. a Cap^t M^cLelan¹² of the Militia and M^r Chew¹³ of the Indian Department were killed also. The

¹¹ Dr. Robert Kerr arrived at Quebec as a hospital mate in September, 1776. He served throughout the Revolution, being surgeon of Sir John Johnson's Royal Regiment of New York from 1779 to 1784. In 1788 he became surgeon in the Indian Department of Upper Canada, which position he held throughout the War of 1812. He married a daughter of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant. Dr. Kerr died in Albany in March, 1823. See Irving, *op. cit.*

¹² Captain Martin McClellan of the Second Lincoln Militia. His father, William, was a resident of Cherry Valley before the Revolution; he was carried off by Indians, but finally escaped and with his wife and two of his sons made his way to Niagara. The third child (Martin, born in 1771) was taken by the Indians to Ogdensburg, where he was rescued by the whites and sent to join his parents at Niagara. Here he grew up; on Dec. 21, 1804, he married Eliza Grant of Niagara; and here he resided at the time of his death. If the family traditions may be credited, General George B. McClellan of Civil War fame was descended from a branch of the family which remained in the States at the time of the Revolution. See *ibid.*, and Ont. Hist. Soc., *Papers and Records*, XXV, 306.

¹³ William Johnson Chew, brother of John Chew, for whom see *ante*, 528. He was named for Sir William Johnson, under whom his father served as Secretary of Indian Affairs, and was remembered by Sir William in his will. He was storekeeper of the Indian Department at Niagara for several years beginning in 1794. In 1799 he was recommended for appointment as Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Niagara. In February, 1806, Governor Gore asked to have him put on the pension roll because his mind was failing. Data adapted from sketch in *Mich. Pio. Colls.*, XX, 694.