

THE WAR.

"LET THE RALLYING WORD, THROUGH ALL THE DAY, BE 'LIBERTY OR DEATH.'"

Vol. I.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1812.

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THE WAR,

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From the National Intelligencer.

Dispatches from Admiral Sir J. B. Warren to the Secretary of State and to Mr. Baker, the late British Secretary of legation, arrived in New-York a few days ago, in the frigate Junon. Agreeably to the arrangement respecting cartels and flags of truce, they were handed to Brigadier-General Armstrong, commanding at New-York, who forwarded them to this city, by captain Jacob Lewis, who arrived here on Monday. The contents of the dispatches have not yet transpired.

Letters have been received from Gen. Harrison of as late date as the 12th October, at which time his head-quarters were at Franklinton, Ohio. On reaching Gen. Winchester on the army under him at Fort Defiance, with the evening of the 2d inst. he had the mortification to learn that the enemy had passed that place three or four days before. Gen. Winchester met them the day after his departure from Fort Wayne, but kept his force so well prepared for action that they dared not attack him. In the course of the march, in skirmishing, he lost an ensign and six privates killed, and one wounded. Gen. Harrison was employing himself with the greatest zeal, in arranging depots of provision, clothing, &c. opening roads, building boats, erecting block houses, &c. preparatory to his march to the borders, whither he proposed to proceed in a day or two. Fort Wayne had been again besieged by the Indians, after the main body of the army left it, and again relieved. Several of the Miami and other Indians had come in to Gen. Harrison, and thrown themselves on the mercy of the government, agreeing to abide by the decision of the President in relation to them, whatever it might be.

Chillicothe, (Ohio) Oct. 14.

Extract of a letter from his excellency R. J. Meigs, to a gentleman in this place, dated

"Urbana, Oct. 8, 1812.

"Our army of Ohio is encamped at Manary's, four miles from the Indian villages.—General Harrison and general Tupper, when they arrived at Fort Defiance, found the Indians fled—and the British artillery supposed to be taken by the water down the Maume. Gen. Harrison was on Sunday last pressing down the Maume, hoping to cut off their retreat to Brownstown. Two hundred waggons marched from St. Mary's 3 days ago with biscuit, flour and bacon for Fort Defiance. Fort Wayne is again besieged by Indians. The troops of Ohio Gen. Harrison does not wish to advance farther than Manary's until he orders. We have with us a travelling forge, 3 ammunition waggons, 4 pieces of artillery,

1200 troops, one company of spies, one company of dragoons, and at last have tents and camp equipage in good order. I shall join the army to-morrow."

Extract of a letter from John Gibson, Esq. Acting Governor of Indiana, dated Vincennes, Oct. 7th, 1812.

Major-General Hopkins left here on the 5th inst. He has under his command, upwards of two thousand mounted riflemen, and he will, I hope in a few days, be amply provided with every thing necessary for the expedition.

Copy of a letter from Major Jessup and James Taylor, Q. M. Gen. N. W. Army, to a gentleman in this city, dated

Chillicothe, (Ohio) Oct. 7.

SIR—Your letter has been received, requesting from us a corroboration of Col. Cass's statement to the Secretary of War, of the surrender of the north-western army. We have read the colonel's statement with attention, and find it a pretty correct history of our situation, although we have observed that some important facts have been omitted. We have also read and examined the official report of Gen. Hull, and have found it abounding in inaccuracies and mistatements; the general has not only underrated his own force, but has, in our opinion, magnified infinitely that of the enemy, and enumerated dangers and difficulties that existed only in imagination.

That the means within our power were not properly applied, is a melancholy fact; and that the army was unnecessarily sacrificed, and the American arms disgraced, none but the base and cowardly will attempt to deny.

You are authorised to make what use you may think proper of this letter.

We are, with much respect, Your obedient servants,

THO. S. JESSUP,

Brigade Major N. W. Army.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Q. M. Gen. N. W. Army.

Buffalo, Oct. 13.

Commendable Justice in the Enemy. In our paper of September 29, we gave an account of the plunder of several families at Sturgeon Point, by the crew of a British boat.

A proper representation of the same having been made to the British commander at Fort Erie, last week, a flag arrived and brought over all the plundered articles they could find about the boats or ship, and 300 dollars in British gold to repair the damage. We understand that a letter accompanied the money and goods, disavowing the unwarrantable act and apologising in a very handsome manner for the outrage. The evils of war would be much diminished, should this principle be acted upon at all places on the Frontiers.

From Detroit. From several of the American prisoners who were captured on board of the Adams, we have the following accounts from Detroit:

The Adams left Malden on the 5th, and arrived at Fort Erie on the 8th. They state

that the expedition which went against Fort Wayne on the 14th of September, had returned to Malden on the 4th of October unsuccessful. The expedition consisted of 400 regulars and militia, and 1500 Indians—they had proceeded towards Fort Wayne until they came within 16 miles of an American army, which they learned from a prisoner their spies took, to be Harrison's. They then precipitately retreated, leaving much of their ammunition, &c. on the ground. It was understood at Malden that Harrison was advancing upon Detroit, with his army. The Queen Charlotte was detained at Detroit, on account of the expected arrival of Gen. Harrison. At Detroit much property had been destroyed by the Indians. It is much feared that the savages will massacre all the Americans at Detroit. The above gentlemen did not understand that any scalps were paid for by the British. The British commanders had in several instances ransomed American prisoners taken by the Indians.

The following return of prisoners of war (formerly belonging to Gen. Hull's army) retaken from the British on board the brig Adams at Fort Erie, is taken from the Buffalo Gazette:

Lieut. Charles Larabee; Hosea Blood, acting surgeon's mate; Nath. Heaton, Joseph Keely, corporals; Abijah Bradley, musician; Alfred Cobourn, John St. Clair, Robert Arbuckler, Adw. Carr, Leml. Parker, Job Winslow, Ichabod Farrar, John D. Jones, Zenas Clark, Joseph Hunt, Jon'n Colby, Chester Wilcox, Wm. D. Ausment, Alex. Brewin, Ed. Tuck, John Glover, privates; all of the 4th regiment U. S. Infantry, who fought at Tippecanoe and Brownstown, and were on their way to Quebec.

In addition to the above there were taken on board the Adams, Dr. Sylvester Day, surgeon, U. S. army, J. Cannon, 1st regiment artillery, and four others, volunteers. 4 of the wounded which were left on board the brig, were carried by the enemy to Fort Erie.

There were captured on board the Adams, Frederick Rolette, 1st lieutenant, comdt. Thos. Keer, ensign of marines, 10 marines, 34 Canadian voyageurs, (French). And on board the Caledonia, Robt. Ervin, master, 8 seamen and 4 voyageurs.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Treasury Department, Comptroller's Office,
SIR, October 16, 1812.

As cases may arise in which the claims of public and private armed vessels of the United States to vessels which they may capture, may be adverse to the claims of the United States to the same vessels, under the non-importation act, it is deemed proper to submit to you the views taken at this department of the government of such claims.

How far trade of every description on the part of citizens of the United States with the