



and the recovery of the Surrendered territory, became one of the first objects of the Anaerican government. A report, indattfnusly spr ead, that the inhabitants of Michigart':" were *now* governed by an authority too rigorous to be compatible with thosenotions of liberty inspired by the genius of theii •ziW'n constitution, and were awaiting thie''eiepiett sticcour from their friends, with the i104peStatiiiety,"# hastened the collection of a, neNV anti, which soiill'outnihti:: bered the old. 'A' brigade Of Ohio 'ltititeerg, a second of Virginians, and a third Of 'Ken''-tuckians, alSo 2000 PeiiiisylViiiiafiolunteers; and the 17th United igi & e. regi4elii, Were, b§ the early part of Septiemberiii full march front different point4 tilitards the Miarni rapid's; place which hail' beeri assigned as iWe'gendr4 ti. rendezvous.

This army was afterWards intci-tWei wings; and the command of one iven ttt rnajor-general Harrisoti; of the otbePtto Aikjol'=genera Winckester. By way 'of 'fieshineifie ifidtv; they 4re'sent 'against the "numerous tribes'n't Indian` ge'attered ovei 'are' i Oiiftivated pa:rtg il the nortir-Wsterti **The demi-barbarous** KeYtiicki'rig; i41s Varticulat, .pillaged the provisihl'intindS, and cle's`ii'nieCl **tang** and their inhabitants', witlirahtlesTiiry.

Notwithstanding the appareiti 'iifuethishriess

* Sietchc§ ig the War, p. 4.

of the United States' government, about accepting the aid of the *savages*, we are told of "arrangements having been made between general Harrison and the executive government, which authorized him to employ them ;"* and accordingly, the services of the renowned chief Logan, and of 700 warriors, were accepted, but merely in consequence, it is carefully added, " of their desire of being taken into the service."—This happened in the early part of September, 1812; yet Mr. Madison's speech to congress, dated on the 4th of the succeeding November, and in which he notices the accumulating force under brigadier-general Harrison in the north-west, contains the following charge against the British :—" A distinguishing feature in the operations which preceded and followed this adverse event," (general Hull's surrender,) " is the use made by the enemy of the merciless savages under their influence. Whilst the benevolent policy of the United States invariably recommended peace, and promoted civilization, } among that wretched portion of the human race, and was making exertions to dissuade them from taking either side in the war, the enemy has not scrupled to call to his aid their ruthless ferocity, armed with the horrors of those instruments of carnage and torture, which are known to spare neither age nor sex."

t Sketches of the War, p. 58. t Sec p. 63.

Immediately after the capture of Detroit and the Michigan territory, colonel Proctor, pursuant to directions he had received from major-general Brock, prepared to send captain Muir, with a detachment of troops and Indians, to reduce Fort-Wayne, on the Ohio frontier ; and which was then garrisoned by not more than 70 men. But the colonel received from general Brock, by the orders of sir George Prevost, the notification of the fatal armistice concluded with general Dearborn. The former communicated, at the same time, sir George's wish, that, although the armistice did not extend to general Bull's late command, it should be acted upon by colonel Proctor; who was also instructed to refrain from every hostile act, and to restrain the Indians by every means in his power. This apparent want of vigor on our part sent many of the Indians, highly dissatisfied, to their homes; and enabled the Americans to strengthen the whole of their north-western frontier, till then completely exposed ; as well as to forward to their different posts ample supplies of stores and provisions.

After relieving Fort-Wayne from the hostile attacks of some Indians led by the Prophet, (Tecumseh's brother,) or, as it is falsely said, " of the allied British and Indians," major-general Harrison determined to make the Indians feel those effects of the war, which their repeated

cruelties had provoked ; and to conyince them that the America,n. troops were not sa.,contemp-
tible and degraded,,as..the Indians might con-
clude them to be,from the surrender of the late
commander-in-₇chief on the same station."* The
major-generajoherefore, divided his force into
scouting parties.;, and depatched them, under
active and zealous „officers, to massacre, burn,
and destroy, the. Indians and, their towns.
Through .a sickening detail of sev,eral pages of
Mr. Thomson's hook,, the destruction of ;nume-
rous to)yw..is pompously displayed, but the
editor possessed too patriotic .Ampirit tp,attempt
to describe.; the slaughter, committed by his
enlightened countrymen among. those oppressed
tenants off; the woods,--' the wretched people,"
whose " civilization"the United Sfltes' govern-
ment was so; anxious to `‘ promote.' ;,..

The spirit of party is ;often a valuable friend
to the cause of truth. While :the democrats
labored at glossing over, the federalists employed
equal industry in rummaging every dusty corner
for materials that might expose, the odious mea-
sures of. the government. That they sometimes
succeeded, appears by the following extract,
taken from an old newspaper, published. at
Vittsburg, in the United States :

* Sketches of the War, p.. 57.

- " *Pittsburg, May 17, 1791.*

" We, the subscribers, encouraged by a large
subscription, do propose to pay 100 dollars for
every hostile Indian scalp, with both ears, if it
be taken between this date and the 15th day
of June next, by an inhabitant of Allegany-
county."

" GEORGE WALLIS,
" ROBERT ELLIOTT,
" WILLIAM AMBERSON,
" ADAMSON TAUNHILL,
.. WILLIAM 'WILKINS, junior,
JOHN IRVINE.)

Lest the world should imagine that a period
of 21 years had wrought any other than a nomi-
nal improvement in the civilization of the Ame-
rican people, a general officer of the United
States, employed against the Indians at the first
of the war, inadvertently writes to a friend:—
" The western militia always carry into battle a
tomahawk and scalping knife, and are as dexte-
rous in the use of them as any copper-coloured
warriors of the forest. Eight hundred toma-
hawks have been furnished by the war-depart-
ment to the north-western army."—Nay, the
battle of Brownstown afforded ample proofs
that this was actually the case.*

The preceding account illustrates a .passage
in one of our three histories.. **The Ken-**

* See p. 66.

tuckians," says Mr. Thomson, " were held in great dread by most of the Indian warriors, and the expression of *Kentucky too lnuh,*' has not unfrequently accompanied their orders to retreat, in the form of justification "* We can now understand what is meant, when Mr. O'Connor extols the *prowess* of the " veterans of Kentucky," and when Mr. Madison boasts of " the benevolent policy" of the United States.

Major-general Harrison, like his brother-generals to the northward, expressed a resolution of quartering for the winter in one of the Canadian garrisons. His more immediate object was the recovery of Detroit. To effect that, and the capture of Amherstburg, abundance of ammunition, of ordnance and ordnance stores, and of provisions, had been ordered to Sandusky, the general's head-quarters. The two wings of his army had each taken a separate course through the Michigan territory ; and were to concentrate at Presqu' Isle, preparatory to the combined attack upon Detroit. On the morning of the 17th of January, general Winchester, commanding the left wing, sent forward to Presqu' Isle, at the *alleged* solicitation of the inhabitants of Frenchtown, two detachments of troops, consisting, by one American account, of 11 companies of regulars, by another, of 800 men, } under

* Sketches of the War, p.

f Sec p.48. t. Viet. of the United States, Vol. HI. p. 211.

the command of lieutenant-colonel Lewis. On the morning of the 18th, the two detachments united at Presqu' Isle ; whence colonel Lewis marched in the direction of Frenchtown, where, he states that he understood, " an advanced party of the British and Indians, amounting to about 500," were encamped.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th, colonel Lewis's force, encountered, in the neighbourhood of Frenchtown, well-posted behind some fences, 30 of the Essex militia, under the command of major Reynolds of that corps ; assisted by a 3-pounder; to the use of which a bombardier of the royal artillery, who was also present, had trained three of, the militia. A band of 200 Indians (Pottawattamies) accompanied the militia-force. After a desperate resistance, in which, says one American editor, major Reynolds and his men several times intrepidly attempted to break the American line, the militia and Indians, without losing their gun, or any more of their party, than one militia-man and three Indians killed, retreated to Brownstown, 18 miles from the scene of action. The Americans state their own loss at 12 killed, and 55 wounded ; a satisfactory proof that, notwithstanding their superior numbers, they had no great reason to boast.

The American commander encamped upon the ground abandoned by major Reynolds; and

immediately prepared to maintain his position till he should be joined by general Winchester. That junction was effected on the 20th ; " when," says Dr. Smith, (for which we heartily thank him,) " their united forces formed a division 1000 strong."*-.

On hearing of the Americans being in possession of Frenchtown, (a village about 26 miles from Detroit,) and that the junction of the two wings for the attack on Detroit might shortly take place,,colonel Proctor moved forward to Brownstown, at which place he had directed his force to assemble. This force, consisting of 140 rank and file of the 41st, and royal Newfoundland regiments, a few men of the 10th veteran battalion, together with militia,, Canadian sailors, and royal artillery, the latter_ having with them three 3-pounders and a 52 inch howitzer, did not amount to 500 white troops. To these were added about 450 Indians ; not more. -I

We have American authority for stating, that the force under brigadier-general Winchester amounted to 1000 men. These, according to general Harrison's letter,t consisted of the greater part of colonel Wells's regiment of United States'

* Mist. of the United States, Vol. III. p. 211.

† Sir George Prevost says 600, but he had received no returns, when he wrote his despatch covering colonel Proctor's letter.

infantry, of the 1st and 5th Kentucky regiments, and of colonel Allen's rifle regiment ; and were, in truth, the flower of the north-western army. General Winchester, piqued at general Harrison's having been promoted over him, was anxious to engage, previously to any junction ; the more so, as he had received certain information of the inferior number, and motley description, of colonel Proctor's force.

Colonel Proctor advanced from Brownstown on the 21st ; and, at day-dawn on the 22d, attacked general Winchester at his encampment. The American right division, after a few rounds, retreated, , and was almost wholly cut 44,vieces by the Indians, who had been stationed in the rear of the encampment. „The left division, consisting, by one American account, of 650,. and, by general Winchester's- letter, of " about 400 Men," was stationed behind a breastwork ; against which the British 3-pounders produced little or no effect. Admitting tli strength of general Winchester's left division to have been 500 men, a number less than the mean of the two American accounts, how ridiculous appears Mr. Thomson's description of this battle.

Three furious onsets were made upon it" (the left division) " by the British 41st, each of which was received with distinguished coolness, and each of which terminated in the repulse of the enemy. In the desperate resistance which

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was made to the charges of this *regiment*, 30 of its men were killed, and between 90 and 100 wounded." 4.

The American infantry and riflemen, advantageously posted as they were, proved excellent marksmen. Several of the British were shot, 'While stretched on the snow,' disabled ; others, although wounded, did not quit their ranks ; others, again, returned to their duty, as soon as their wounds were dressed. Such gallantry, although " repulsed " so often, must conquer at last. The whole of the left division surrendered, colonel Proctor says, " at discretion ; " t but, according to general Winchester, " • " on condition of their being protected from the savages, being allowed to retain their private property, and having their side-arms returned to them." t Had this been the understanding, one may suppose that some writing would have been drawn up ; hut, indeed, general Winchester was not in a condition to dictate terms. Stripped to his shirt and trowsers, and suffering exceedingly from the cold, the American general was found by colonel Proctor, near to one of the Indian fires, in the possession of the Wyandot chief Round-head. The Indian had decked himself out in the general's great and uniform coats, waistcoat, and hat ; and was so pleased with his new dress,

Sketches of the War. p. 103. — App. No. 24.
App. No. 27.

that the British commanding officer had great difficulty in persuading him to make restitution.

The whole number of prisoners, including those brought in by the indians, amounted to 538.* Mr. Thomson states the killed and missing at 297 ; and general Harrison, in his letter dated two days after the battle, mentions that 30 of the fugitives had joined him. Thus we account for 115 more than Mr. Thomson's " 750 ; " and there will be no difficulty in accounting for the whole of doctor Smith's " 1000," if we make allowance for those of the flying right division that escaped to their homes, or were killed by the Indians in the woods, without being included in the returns. The only difficulty is, to reconcile so small a number as 1000 men with general Harrison's statement, that the greater part of one, and the whole of three regiments composed general Winchester's force.

The American official account is silent as to the strength of colonel Proctor's army, beyond that it was " greatly superior in numbers ; " but Mr. Thomson has found out that the British force amounted to 2100 men, t and doctor Smith has just saved himself from the charge of piagiaristn, by lopping off the odd 100. There is no difficulty in discovering how Mr. Thomson

* App. No. 25. + **!bid** No. 27.
Sketches of the War, p. 104.

obtained his numbers. He gathered from sir George Prevost's letter, that colonel Proctor's combined force amounted to about 1100 men ;* but, in his confusion, he did not, or in his zeal he would not, perceive, that the three companies, or, as he has it, the *whole, of* " the British 41st regiment," were included' in that estimate. Knowing, therefore, that a full regiment generally contains 1000 men, this shrewd historian adds. that number to the 1100, and produces his 2100. In his account of the British loss, Mr: Thomson is not so happy. He obtains from colonel Proctor's return, t " 24 killed, and 158 wounded ;" but has the hardihood to say, that the loss sustained by the " 41st regiment" is not included ; and this, although the very returns he had in his hands numbered 15 of those gallant fellows among the killed, and 97 among the Wounded. But Mr. Thomson has now the satisfaction► of saying :—"I arri'. more than borne out in my assertions by the highly respectable testimony of the reveren&S.S. Smith, D.D. and LL.D. and other literary. gentlemen." True it is, :indeed, that the authors of the " History of the United States" say thus :—" The enemy acknowledged a severe loss on their side. Of the 41st *regiment*, which three times charged the picquetted detachment under major Madison, and which was repulsed as often, 150 were killed

* Seep. 186, Note F. † App.:No. 26.

and wounded." *—To rail at these Munchausen,;; tale-writers, would be a useless and an endless task : suffice it that we pursue them through all their wiles and turns ; and finally, drag them, like culprits, before the bar of the public.

The severity of colonel Proctor's loss had reduced his number of white troops below the number of prisoners taken. This and the momentary expectation of general- Harrison's arrival with the right wing, determined the colonel to quit the scene of action on the same evening, and retire to Brownstown. On this occasion, a few of the wounded Americans were unavoidably left at Frenchtown, in' :charge of the Indian department, as their surest protection, until a carriage could be sent to convey them forward. Unfortunately, a false alarm, that general Harrison's force was approaching, caused the individuals stationed as a protection to the wounded Americans, to desert their charge ; and some of the latter were;in consequence, killed by straggling Indians ; but not by the main body, for that had followed the troops. It is upon this that the American " prints known to be friendly to the war"t have raised a superstructure of calumny and abuse against the British character. Vain were the efforts of the few federal or opposition editors to explain the nature of the case. We are declared to have aided and abetted the

*Hist. of the United States, Vol. ILL p. 213. See p.162.

Indians, in torturing and massacring defenceless Americans; and so well have the slanderers succeeded in their aims, that the bulk of the American people still believe it to have been the fact. Our three historians, with shameless depravity, have copied into their pages none but the most violent paragraphs upon the subject ; and one of them actually ushers his lies into notice with :

The fidelity of history will not allow them to be magnified."* But, out of all " the solemn affirmations" called in aid of so serious a charge against us, one officer only, and he in the militia service, has been brought forward. Mr. Thomson tell . us, frankly, that " colonel Elliot was an American by birth, a native of Maryland."t He is described to have " long been notorious for his activity in exciting the savages to arm themselves against his fellow-citizens ;" t and, in the present instance, to have promised his protection to, and then basely deserted, a young class-mate, his countryman. Admitting that this was an act " of the most unparalleled atrocity," it was perpetrated by a native of the United States: how, therefore, can it apply to " British officers" o.—Mr. O'Connor has acted more consistently. He describes colonel Elliott as " a British officer ;" and, after stating the promise which the latter had made to his "old

* Sketches of the War, p. 104.

1 Ibid. p. 106.

acquaintance," — not " countryman". Mr. O'Connor emphatically adds :—" These were the promises of the British ;—let our countrymen see how they were fulfilled."*

It is but justice to general Winchester to mention that, when about to write his official letter, he expressed himself highly gratified with the attention which had been paid to him, his officers, and the prisoners generally, by the British. That not a word of this appears in the official letter, can be accounted for only, by the supposition, that the American government, for reasons of policy best known to itself, has suppressed the paragraph.

The author of the " History of the United States" is, as may be supposed, very severe in his remarks upon our " employing the ruthless savages as auxiliaries in war, against a Christian people ;" but, in his assertion, that " the government of the United States rejected the proffered assistance of the Indians, the reverend gentleman is quite misinformed ; for, we have already shewn that, nearly four months previous to the battle of the Raisin, a formidable Indian chief and his tribe served as the allies of the United States.f It was with the greatest reluctance that the Inthan chiefs at the Raisin acquiesced in the surrender of the Americans ; whose destruction they had determined upon. Nothing induced them

* list. of the War, p. 70. t. See. 180.

to talent, but the probability of general Harrison's immediate arrival. That the Indians, in general, do entertain an "inveterate animosity towards the Americans," no one can doubt, who has read "of the tribes, and of the towns, that, from time to time, have been massacred and burnt by the "Christian people," during their 33 years of sovereignty and independence ; or, as the Indians would say, of usurpation of *their* name and territories.

After the battle colonel Proctor marched back to Detroit ; and thence crossed to Sandwich, to await the further operations of general Harrison's division, which was still in the neighbourhood of Upper Sandusky. General Winchester's movement to Frenchtown, and the subsequent disaster attending it were entirely subversive of general Harrison's plans, and rendered a new [67] of troops indispensably necessary, towards fulfilling the important object in view. From Sandusky the American commander and his army advanced to the rapids of the Miami, accompanied by the whole of the artillery and Standards. Here general Harrison commenced building a fort, afterwards called Fort-Meigs ; and he also caused fortifications to be erected at Upper-Sandusky, under the directions of an intelligent officer.

In the midst of these alleged precautionary measures for the protection of the troops and the

defence of the territory, detached parties from the American army were frequently "indulged"* in short excursions, "none of which resulted in any material advantage." In one excursion, against a party of Indians at Presque Isle, general Harrison himself commanded. The American historian has prudently drawn a veil over the *manner* in which his countrymen "indulged" themselves during these their "frequent" visits to the Indian villages. A great portion of general Harrison's troops were Kentuckians. They, above all; could appreciate the general's *indulgences*; and, having their passions heated almost to frenzy by what, they had *been told*, had occurred at the Raisin, these "Christian people" no doubt employed their tomahawks and scalping-knives in taking of their less cruel—because less cultivated—enemies, a full measure of retaliation. ► .7,

Towards the end of March colonel Proctor received intelligence, that general Harrison was in expectation of considerable reinforcements and supplies, and that, on their arrival, he intended to commence active operations against Detroit. , Resolved to try the issue of a contest, before the enemy, already much superior in numbers, gained a fresh acquisition of strength, colonel Proctor embarked at Amherstburg, 43,4 the 23d of April, with 522 regular troops, in-

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cluding the staff and other officers ; and 461 Officers and privates of militia ; total 983 men.* After some delay in ascending the Miami, owing chiefly to the heavy rains that prevailed, the troops, with their baggage, stores, guns, and ammunition, landed on the north-side of the river, in the course of the 28th ; and soon afterwards pitched their tents, near the site of the old Fort-Miami, distant about a mile and a half from Fort-Meigs, general Harrison's headquarters.. By this time an Indian force of about 1200 had attached itself to the British army.

Fort-Meigs was situated on a commanding eminence; mounted 18 guns, chiefly 18 and 12-pounders ; and was supplied with every necessary munition of war. General Harrison had, since early in April, received intelligence, by two Frenchmen, of colonel Proctor's intended attack ; and, therefore, " was every day erecting fortifications of different descriptions," to defeat his adversary's plans. The number of American troops in the fort it is not easy to ascertain; but we read of the 12th and 13th regiments, and of a body of Kentuckians, exclusive of general Greene Clay's brigade, in hourly expectation at the fort.

On the 1st of May, two 24, and three 12-pounders, one 8-inch howitzer, and two 52 inch mortars, were opened upon Fort-Meigs, from

the opposite bank of the river ; but, although 260 shots fell during the day, no effect was produced, beyond killing one, and wounding seven, of general Harrison's men. On the 3d, a small battery, consisting of two 6-pounder field-pieces, and one of the 51 inch mortars, was constructed on the south-side of the river, in the rear of the American fort. Both British batteries continued an ineffectual fire till the morning of the 5th, when general Harrison ordered major-general Clay, then in sight from the fort, to land 800 men, or rank and file, on the opposite, or north side of the river, to storm the British batteries; while a sortie, with 350 rank and file, was to be made from the garrison, for the purpose of capturing the two 6-pounders and mortar, at which had been stationed the two flank companies of the 41st regiment, and two companies of militia, altogether, 260 rank and file ; under the command of captain Bullock of the 41st. About 300 Indians had crossed the river with the regulars and militia.

The American storming party, consisting, by the American accounts, of 800 rank and file, landed from the boats, in which, assisted by the spring-flood, they had descended the river ; and they " now resolutely marched up to the mouth" of the British guns, at which were stationed not more than 30 artillerymen and additional gunners from the 41st regiment ; and these without

smalharins.. This, in the American version, is putting the British regulars and Canadian militia to 'flight.'* The American troops spiked the guns and colonel Dudley, with about 400 men, marched, by a, a neighbouring wood-side, -to attack the British camp, leaving the remainder of his party, under major Shelby, in charge of the captured batteries. Scarcely had colonel Dudley got out of sight, before up marched two battalion-companies of the 41st regiment, and one company of militia, in all, 180 rank and file ; commanded by captain Muir of the 41st. These gallantly attacked the American troops near the batteries ; recaptured the latter, at the point of the bayonet ; and took as prisoners major Shelby, and 430 inferior officers and privates; making, with 57 officers and privates found dead on the spot, a force of 488 men. Although this was an effort on the part of the 'British,' 'Certainly as brilliant as it was successful' 4 it is but fair to state that, except about one company, the American force consisted of newly-raised militia ; or, as Mr. Thomson, by way of compliment, styles them, of " brave 'but indiscreet Kentuckians:"

all this was going on at the fatal battle, colonel Dudley and his detachment were drawn into an ambuscade, by a body of Indians, stationed in the woods. ; Here fell the colonel,

* Sketches of the War, p. 111.

and the greater part of his men. About 150 effected their escape, and subsequently arrived at Fort-Meigs ; and 42 appear, by the returns,* to have been delivered up to the British. It is surprising that the American historians, so minute on other occasions, should not have attempted to enumerate their acknowledged heavy loss in prisoners. We shall see that they have not been forgetful of the few they took from us,, on the opposite side of the river. —

This brings us to the sortie made by colonel Miller upon captain Bullock's small detachment,. Mr. Thomson says: " He (colonel Miller) assaulted the whole line of their works, which was defended, as has since been ascertained, by 200 regulars, 150 militia, and 4 or 500 Indians; and, after several brilliant and intrepid charges, succeeded in driving the enemy from his principal potteries, and in spiking the cannon. He then returned to the fort with 42 prisoners, among whom were two lieutenants."t

Oyr

Now, let us descend from figurative, to plain language. Colonel Miller's party consisted of a detachment of the 19th, regiment, and some militia, amounting, at least, to " 350 men." These, after a pretty smart struggle, aided by a few well-directed shots from a gun which the garrison had the day previous turned in that direction, succeeded in, defeating captain Bul-

* App. No. 32. . Sk.e.tekep of the War, p. 112.
q

lock's two flank-companies of the 41st, and in taking possession of one of the 6-pounders,- described as " the enemy's principal batteries." After the Americans had performed this exploit, **in** which they captured two lieutenants, one "serjeant, and 37 rank and file, they " spiked the cannon." While doing this, and not before, 300 Indians, and the two companies of militia who had been detached, joined the few retiring regulars. The men immediately re-advanced, and, in a twinkling, recaptured the monstrous cannon." The tables were now turned ; and colonel Miller and his men, after sustaining a severe loss in killed and wounded, precipitately fled under cover of their batteries. Not a word of this appears in Mr. Thomson : unless we are to imply as much, from the gentle phrase,— " He then returned to the fort." The remainder **of** general Clay's brigade, consisting of about 400 men, assailed a body of Indians in the wood, near to Fort-Meigs ; **and**, says Mr. Thomson, " would have been also drawn into an ambush, had not general Harrison ordered a party of dragoons to sally out, and protect their retreat to the fort."*

The British loss, during these operations, amounted to no more than 14 killed, 47 wounded, and 40 missing, or prisoners. The American loss, as far as it could be ascertained by

* Sketches of the War,p; 112

their own people, amounted to 81 killed, and **189** wounded, besides the prisoners. We must not omit here to mention, that the famed Indian warrior, Tecumwh, buried his tomahawk in the head of a Chippeway chief, whom he found actively engaged in massacring some of colonel Dudley's men. The Americans, as usual, greatly exaggerated the British force ; of which not much more than half was actually engaged ; the remainder being at the encampment. The Indians, according to their custom after success, retired to enjoy the plunder they had obtained from the captured boats. So that, of colonel Proctor's 1200 Indians, Tecumseh and about 20 chiefs were all that were present at the close of the battle : by which time, also, it appears, half of the militia,"* having their corn to plant, had retired to their homes. Thus situated, colonel Proctor considered himself obliged to raise the siege of Fort-Meigs. After re-embarking his small force of regulars, and the whole of his ordnance and stores of every description, he returned to Sandwich ; there to await the expected reinforcements from the Niagara **frontier**.

* App. No. 29.

