

Horses - The men are recommended to take part of their
 Breadstuffs in Biscuit apart in flour - The soldiers are
 prohibited from going two hundred yards from the encampment
 without their guns, neither are they in any case to be per-
 mitted to leave camp without leave of the commanding officer
 of the company, to which he belongs, or of the officer of
 the day. In no case will any officer allow a Muskett to
 be fired without the most urgent necessity. & to prevent in-
 company shooting each Capt will cause the Cartridge Box of
 each individual ^{to be examined} daily & report such as may have thus
 improperly wasted their ~~ammunition~~ ^{ammunition} - Hereafter the field
 officers shall camp in order viz the Col having taken his
 position the Lieut Col shall encamp to the left the First
 Major to the right of the Col & the 2d Major to the left of
 of the Lieut Col & the staff & in the rear of his line of encamp-
 ment - - The Surgeon and Surgeons Mate in some convenient
 place in the vicinity of the field officers - Tattle shall be
 regularly blown at nine o'clock by order of the officer of the
 day at which time the greatest order shall prevail - Horses
 tied up, and bells stopped or taken off. There shall be a watch
^{word} given to the army every night & remain as such until another
 is given. These several orders shall be executed by the
 officer of the day. The Capt. will make this order known

to his men as soon as possible -

Camp. Thompson. Sept. 25th 1813 - Rhoda Johns in
Col. R. S.

and soon after this order was promulgated the companies
in parade and had their arms inspected by the Capt.
of the Artillery - and about two hours by sun in the evening
an Express arrived from Genl Harrison with orders to march
our Regiment on to the River Region which infused life & animation
into every part of our preparatory measures. & we immedi-
ately commenced drawing ten days Rations, but owing to the
spoiled Beef being so bad we only got five days of beef &
many of the Mules scarcely took any part of it, we got
two days Rations of Biscuit which kept us till dark -

Sept 26th Sunday. at day light we drew eight days Ration
of flour and marched from our encampment about eight
o'clock (Lt Candee returned last evening without any beer
and took four, six-pound cannon with us and march-
ed past our former encampment which was call'd Camp Page
and made tolerable good speed and got to a large
Creek call'd 18 mile creek having pass'd a creek at
six miles call'd little Swan Creek and big Swan Creek
at 12 miles distance. We camp'd on the south side of
Creek in an open Prairie with some little scattering
timber, after dark about half an hour Capt Church with
some of his spies fired upon a man supposed to be

an Indian and then retreated to camp, it caused, & caused considerable alarm in camp and every preparation to meet an attack, was made. This camp was well situated to repel any attempt by Indians —

Sept 27th started at sun rise passing thro an open prairie country with some rich timbered land and in about five miles we got to 7 or 8 hours scattered thro the prairie when there was several wheat stacks of tolerable good wheat, and then in 7 miles farther we came to a thick settlement some fine houses and farms and barns full of wheat scattered thro the skirts of woods & prairies and in three miles farther we came to the bones of 13 or 14 of our country-men killed at the River Prairie the 22^d January last and which had been interred by Col Johnson the 29th of June last, the Indians having dug them up. (they cry aloud for revenge!) The bones of men lay at intervals for three miles until we came to the River Prairie and camp on the south east side of it opposite Winchester battle-ground, the chimneys of the houses in which the Indians burnt our wounded prisoner and their bones burnt to cinder yet lie open to the calls of vindictive Justice of a much

infused country as soon as we took up camp an Esquimaux
from Guel, Harrison met col Johnson with the information
that Malden was burnt to ashes which gave us some
satisfaction and that the British had retreated he
knew not where - we had strong Picketts round our camp.
two Indians had been in the town in the morning but fled
previous to our approach. This town contains about thirty houses
chiefly frame & is a handsome place but at this time entirely
deserted except a few French who are obliged to side with
the Indians - - - - -

Sept 28 In the morning as soon as the Regt could get ready
after a very wet night & storms of thunder and lightning
as if the Prince of the power of the air) to war an old pro-
verb was initiated at our approach to scenes of blood-
shed - upon enquiry of, I have our interpreter if he knew
where Cap. John Simpson was killed he pointed to the place
and I went with Col. R. & Col. Johnson & found his bones &
buried them at the Right hand end of the lane in which
so many of our poor fellows was killed, Three Hickory
saplings stood round his grave which I cut three notches
on each facing it & Doct, Ewing cut little S. S on the
sapling, I was then detached to take 100 men and to go
on to the River Haven where the Indians were expected
to fight us 12 miles from the River Regin we got to

the river two hours in advance of the Post and found
that the Bridge which had been built by Hull was
broken down, we immediately commenced repairing
it and constructing a raft to carry over our cannon
and Waggon. we got some rafts ready and the gun-
ter boat of the Post crept over and landed on a ridge
running towards the lake, which was in sight when
our Express returned with the news that Malden was
not burnt and we spent several uneasy hours, we saw
two or three ships going on down the lake, the weather
is fine and pleasant - so long.

Sept 29th left Huron after making a bridge more permanent
and had great difficulty in crossing a Marsh near the
river we then in two 1/2 miles passed an Indian Camp
opposite Malden which was in sight which gave us
some satisfaction as we ascertained certainly that it was
burnt we then in half a mile farther got to Brownstone
so much famed in the late war which contains ten
or fifteen houses scattering and several large Indian camps
round it - which is chiefly white oak land. we then met
an Express from Genl Harrison that he was only five
miles from Detroit we then pushed on rapidly thro
some fine land and handsome farms to the River and

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come when the Indians had thrown down the bridge
and had waylaid us the night before along some pickets
we had met Capt Warfield's company who had repaired our
bridge and we passed on 3 miles to the River. Rouse
when we arrived about one hour after night and came
in afield adjoining the River, our boys were fired on
across the river. Maj Frigg, was sent with five com-
panies to our aid as the Indians threatened to attack
us and a negro named Taylor and his wife a white woman
came in after dark having left 2 or 3 hundred Indians only
one half hour previous. A council of war was held by the Col
and Captains including Maj Frigg of the Regulars in which
it was concluded to attack the Indians in the morning
early. This was abandoned on second considerations
because it was probable Genl Harrison had other
views for us, we kept strict guard all night. The
Indians wish to make peace as they know they
are unable to fight us - - -

Sept 30th Thursday Started early and carried our plunder
off in boats and swam our horses when we were nearly
all over information was brought that a number of Indians
were seen crossing the river above us in order to give us
battle The Regt immediately marched on and formed for

66 battle each company in line ready to flank to the right and left near some Indian wigwams which are scattered at intervals from Brownstown to Detroit at which place we arrived about twelve o'clock being detained in getting our waggon across. when we entered Detroit every heart beat high in the cause of his country the inhabitants near and ^{with} looks of pleasure & feelings impossible any eye beamed with gratitude to an all wise Providence who is fast turning the tide of war we camped in the Plain north of the fort which was yet smoking in Ruins the British Genl. Procter & Col Elliot having only left it on the night of the 28th having set fire to nearly all the public buildings. Detroit contains upwards of two hundred houses some handsome Brick and frame houses as any in Kentucky but at present it bears the marks of Ruin and destruction the greater part of the houses are without owners and doors and windows broken down, we have 9 of our regts amongst which the Niagara stands chief with American colors waving in the River which is truly a flattening sight to Kentuckians, ^{sun} the set in its Meridian splendor after a rainy day with a clear

and cool night, in the evening I visited the Fort Detroit ⁹⁵ and it contains about two acres of such straight that Hull must have been a traitor or an infamous coward to have surrounded it in the manner he did, the country round this place is a plain as far as I could see with shrubby oak timber & sandy soil from this place you have a handsome view of Sandwich on the Canadian shore now occupied by Genl Harrison & Genl Shellys troops we had orders to immediately cross the River into Sandwich but after marching the Regt to the water Edge we had to Return to our camp and stay all night, our marching order arrived before we had succeeded the ^{people} of Detroit were kind to us in the General — — — — —

Thus far a kind Providence has conducted us with a high hand and an outstretched arm, & may he continue his favors, the winds and elements have wafted our ships to victory and immortal honor, - and as the communication is now cut off between the Indians & British I hope our Government will never Relinquish the country but foster all Extension of Enterprise by settling this country which one day is to become a great place for commerce and trade which can be brought to the doors of the houses

October 1st At Sunrise I crossed the Detroit River into
Canada with Lieut Cardwell & 800 of my men
The sun rose with Splendor and I immediately rode down
to Sandwich and dispatched boats back for my company
This place is equal to Detroit & is as handsome a place
ever the sun shined upon I met Maj Arnold & Col Crockett
was with me in my tent last evening with many more of my
Partisan friends - I encamped my company in a lot above
the Church a large frame house with a Cupola covered with
tin where we got oats & Hay for our horses, a council
was held by Gen Harrison & the Governor in which it was
decided to pursue Proctor up Lake St Clair & the River Thames
& marching orders were issued in the night for to start
at five o'clock in the morning - The foot & horse encampments
included the greater part of the Town of Sandwich and
Centries were placed round so as to permit any person
to pass in to Camp but none to go out - so as they
could carry information to the enemy which was certainly
a very salutary regulation —

October 2 The foot troops with Governor Shelby at their
Head Marched at Sunrise, we were ordered to take the
front, the Governor observing that if we wish to overtake
our enemy we must march at the dawn of day

and always do more than he did,) about one hour by sun we march'd & fell in the rear of the foot about 2 miles thro a thick settled country of fine farms & houses on the bank of Detroit River & Lake St Clair the foot then Halted & we took the front and after marching about twenty miles up the border of Lake St Clair over a fine level sandy road, we were met by six deserters who informed us that Genl, Procter and his Army with Genl, Tecumseh & twelve hundred Indians were about 15 miles above the mouth of the River French or Thames that they had left him about one o'clock on yesterday. it was near sunset when we got this information but it infused new life into our Regt and we march'd on four miles farther & encamp'd in a skirt of woods between the Lake & Pravarie below the mouth of a large Creek with fine or six good Houses and farms in sight 24 miles above Sandwich, the foot troops encamp'd immediately in our rear in two long lines on the borders of the Lake — Great exertions were made by the whole army to overtake the British and Indians, three Schooners loaded with provisions & about fifty boats accompanied us with a fine breeze in their rear, two of our large ships had spraf'd up the day before & had anchored at the mouth of the River Thames, so that Providence seems to aid

us in all our movements, I had a remarkable dream last night which I communicated to my men in the morning assuring them that I had a firm confidence in taking either Dummer or Procter but I believed that we would only get one of them it was as follows, that I was annoyed by a Rattlesnake that had been considered as an old offender in a certain place, that after a considerable struggle we caught and killed him and cut off his head, - this little circumstance impressed itself so strong upon my mind that I felt a complete confidence in having a battle & that we would have a victory which would result in the destruction of one of our old enemies, & I frequently assured my men not to despair that I fully believed that we would overtake & conquer them. . . .

October 3^d we marched at day light having first sent back 100 men to guard and bring up our artillery consisting of two six pounders drawn in carriages we marched very rapidly 12 miles to the mouth of the River Thames around which is an open prairie for several miles just above which there is two bad creeks or bogs over which is placed two bridges here our spies with Genl Harrison & Col Johnson with

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Then caught a British Lieutenant & seventeen soldiers
who had been sent back to spy out our movements &
if we were pursuing them to destroy and tear up the
Bridges so as to retard our movements. The whole was done
in presence of the Post the whole squad was taken which
was very fortunate as there was not one man left to
carry back the news which is another mark of Divine
favor and blessing. They had just begun to tear down
one bridge which we repaired in the course of an hour
and the foot passed over in front and went on about
five miles in front the our spies were still before them
information was brought Col. Johnson that a party of
British Dragoons on the opposite bank of the River and
some Indians on the South side of our spies had exchan-
ged fire at one another and that the enemy had retreated
we were immediately ordered on in front to bring on
the attack and in Passing Col. Harrison, he observed
that we must be careful not to pursue too far
or we would be led into an ambuscade, we pursued
on and formed a line of battle and in about two
miles farther which was about nine miles above the
Mouth of the river we camped in a large farm
and had plenty for ourselves and horses, we were

now confident in overtaking the British so that every
preparation was made for a fight —
October 4th we marched very early and in about six
miles our spies and the British and Indians found us
one another. The enemy were hid behind barns &
fines and some on the opposite side of the River
we formed the line of Battle and while formed a
woman who appeared to have been sent as our guer-
dian Angel came to us in the wood and informed
us that about six miles above the River forked, that
there was a large bridge across the mouth of the
Right hand fork and a mill and bridge about
a mile and a half up the fork where the Indians
were encamped and she expected that they would
make a stand and fight us at that place, this
information put us on our guard, and this day
we marched in front and on the extreme right of
the foot troops over the worst logs swamps, & Brush
I ever saw, and very rapidly sometimes in a gallop
about twelve o'clock the firing commenced on our
left and our cannon opened at the Bridge at

the mouth of the creek we pushed on to the
right and owing to the forks coming in at a
very acute angle we were some time before we got in
sight of the Creek, which when we approached the
firing became general along our lines which we im-
mediately formed in order of battle and my company
came up directly at the Bridge and Indian Camp
which a few fires soon routed, they having first set
fire to the Bridge and Mill, the latter of which was
consumed with several thousand Bushels of wheat
several of my company narrowly escaped being killed
or wounded, but half an hour put us in possession
of the Bridge and whole Indian Camp which they
had abandoned with precipitation, having strewed
their plunder in every direction. In this fight Capt
Oliver and Combs of our Regt each had a man killed and
Lieut Major Dickison was shot thro the thigh and had
his horse killed under him, Capt Craig was wounded in
the shoulder, the enemy had also torn up the lower
Bridge and retired, as soon as the firing had ceased
Lieut Harrison sent his aid to know our situation
Col Johnson went to the front, and upon his return

2^d Capt Combs and Pien were sent with their companies
to cross at the Lower Bridge and reconnoitre across
our bridge on the opposite side in the meantime
several of my company crossed over on foot upon the
sills of the Bridge which had not been cut and
I Cardwell was shot at by an Indian & the Bullet
cut his overalls between his legs, we found several
fine bear skins and many fine Brass Kettles of Indian
plunder of all kinds and four or five barrels of flour.
The Indians had pounded out all the flour they had.
a party was sent immediately to repairing the bridge
and in one hour we crossed and in about a
mile we halted and found that the British Indian
had set fire to a fine schooner with two masts load
with Muskets, cannon balls & Military stores of an
immense amount, which had all burnt down to
the water edge, every eight or ten minutes a bomb
would burst which, the enemy supposed with injur
us but they were mistaken for our caution was
equal to their craft and evil designs. after grazing
our horses a few minutes we marched on after the foot

any and in about one mile he passed the carriage
of a 24 pounder which at once convinced us that the
enemy were retreating as fast as possible, in this attack
Dennis with five hundred warriors fought us and his
loss amounted to twelve and ours to two only which is
an odd worth fighting for - an order from Genl Harrison &
Col Johnson who was with the front guard now met us
what the foot troops were within three miles of the main
body of the enemy - we immediately hurried on it being
very late in the evening and in five miles came up with the
foot troops and camped for the night, in a large farm as
the river is thickly settled with elegant farms, we got plenty
for ourselves and horses and after dark Col Johnson collected
us together viz the Captains of Genl Harrison soon came up
and directed us to furnish ourselves with beef for a forced march
on tomorrow as he was determined if possible to bring them
to a stand, according beef was drawn in my company &
every preparation made for an early start, with high an-
ticipations of success our watch word being never-fear
a Deuter came in and gave us full information as to
the situation and movements of the enemy — —
every part of the army seemed to vie with each other as
to discipline and anxiety to out do one another in
case we got into a contest — —

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October 5th we march'd, at the dawn of day (last even-
a house and another vessel was burnt by the British at
the place of our encampment we saved a house from
fire with upwards of one thousand stand of arms) -
in three miles still marching up the river we came to
a deep ravine with a bridge across it which was thrown
down beyond which was a large frame house, in sight
below this in a boat at the bend of the river we got
twenty British regulars & took a one Masted vessel which
they had just set fire to which was extinguish'd by Capt
Matson, my company soon filled the ravine with fence
rails and pass'd over with Genl Harrison and in going
two miles farther we got another large boat loaded with
women and children and ten or fifteen other boats and
canoes with soldiers and plunder in them and in
three miles we came to a Mill owned by Theophilus
Arnold where we took a British Capt and eight men
who was bringing his wife out of the way of a battle
they meant to give us in a few miles as he said the
Indians were formed in thick woods over the river, we
immediately formed in line of battle with my com-
pany and waited for the coming up of the foot as

we intended to cross the river, to the North side
up which side the British were marching —
each horseman was ordered by Genl Harrison to ^{take} one
of the foot behind him and cross the river in that
order, Col Trotter Regt advanced and we each carried
one man over and I formed my company in a line of
battle on the opposite side along a fence, we got ten
or fifteen canoes with a keel boat from the Indians which
they had abandoned in such hurry as to leave a good
quantity of plunder which soon enabled the whole foot
army to cross here Col Whitty of Capt Davison's company
went up on our side of the river and killed and scalped
several Indians and took several prisoners. our whole army
being over, in less than three quarters of an hour, we
again took up our line of march proceeding with
caution expecting battle every moment, every now &
then taking up Indian plunder, canoes & guns, clothing
and eatables which they had thrown away in a hurry
and in three miles from the crossing of the river we
came to another mill and bridge on the dam which had
not been fired half an hour the mill was in flames and
the dam and bridge we soon extinguished so that we crossed
immediately, the enemy had burnt up several bridges previous

to this which we repaired as fast as they could take
up as they only had time to throw off the planks or
logs and leave the mill which we soon could repair
we discovered the smoke rising from this last mill before
we approached it and pushed on to save it but could
not, we expected a fight at this place, - in two miles
from this place we came to a large farm where 8 or
10 lake ovens had been erected very lately to supply the
British with bread, and the owner of the place was the con-
tractor and expected the British to make a stand &
that his place was to be laid off in a town, he
met us and said that the Indians had almost ruined
him by camping in his farm last night. but his
duplicity was soon discovered by one view of his lake
ovens, - from several carts being left in the road we
strongly suspected him of concealing the Indians
plunder and from the number of Canoes left we
generally believed that they did not mean to fight
us as some of our spies had ran some of the
British dragoons for two or three miles - we from this
place pushed on in a fast trot close in the rear

of our spies in five line making a solid column
all in the great road and had gone near three miles
all in close pursuit not expecting to see an enemy
until we got to Moravia town five miles in advance
when our spies discovered a British horseman before
them and soon caught by a fair race and the Regt
soon came up in the order before named, when the
prisoner informed us that the British army with
twelve hundred Indians were ready formed in order of
Battle not three hundred yards before us in thick
wood with a swamp on their right, this information
was not believed by many but upon my suggesting to
the Col that we were considerably in advance of the
foot men I thought it prudent that we should form
the line of Battle and send on our spies to see the
truth of the story and dispatch a messenger to Genl
Harrison for orders, we immediately formed the line of
Battle my company on the right from the river on
when it was discovered that there was a swamp at
the distance of two hundred and fifty yards from
the river & parallel with the river, which could

scarcely be crossed, my company extended beyond
it with Station & Elliott on horse back in the rear
on the right Capt Stucker was formed adjoining my
my company on the left and the other companies formed
as laid down in Col. Johnsons General order - I directed
My Company to tie their horses and advance fifty
Steps in front and take trees. in a few minutes our
spies sent us a messenger that the British were actually in
sight that they had formed their line and wished a reinforce-
ment, an Express which Mr Thomas carried was sent to Gen
Harrison and in the course of a quarter of an hour Gen.
Harrison came riding up and sent Major Wood - The com-
mander of the artillery with a spy glass to view the situa-
tion of the enemy which when he had returned, Gen^d Har-
rison directed us to form our line on the extreme left
with two companies at right angles on the extreme left
in the form of an L. but in a few minutes and after
some Conversation with Col. Johnson, the Gen^d directed
each Battalion to form a charging column on each
side of the swamp. our Battalion on the right next the
river and the 2^d Battalion beyond the swamp on one

left, which we immediately did by counter marching
while the foot army formed in our rear, we then came up, my
company in three lines with Lieut. Cardwell, Sharp & Adams at the
head of each line & myself between the heads of the Division, with
Col. James Johnson, & Lieut. Payne in front, Capt. Elliston & Maitson in two
lines each on my right and Capt. Hamilton on my left, making
eight lines with Capt. Church & Berry's companies in line of battle
in front, Major Thompson's Battalion composed of Capt. Stutcher
Pavison, Conks, Rice and Coleman formed in like order on the left
beyond the swamps with orders to charge thro' the enemies lines
and form in the rear at the first fire, when they formed the
two Battalions were not in sight, Col. Richard commanded on
the left and at a signal of the trumpet from our wing
when ordered both battalions were to charge, it was now about
two and a half hours by sun, when Genl. Harrison came riding
up and informed, that the infantry were ready and to charge
and if we would follow it up close we would not lose any
men scarcely (Col. Johnson then informed that there was four
hundred British & twelve hundred Indians, told Genl. Harrison
that his Regt could whip them) the trumpet then sounded
and we charged on horse back about fifty yards when they
sprang fire and were fired on by the British, they nearly
all dismounted and began to fire from behind trees which
gan us a check and we had to hasten behind trees which
on Horseback in column was immediately seen, they etc.

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were ordered to mount and Charge every officer existed
himself and Gen. Harrison exclaimed, Charge them my brave
Kentuckians and the Indian yell was raised and we
rushed upon them like a storm and raised a heavy
fire by the whole British line when at the distance of
twenty steps, but it only inspired us with fresh courage and
before they could reload we broke their lines & one half of
The Battalion wheeled to the left and the other to the right
& completely surrounded the British who immediately sur-
rendered as fast as they could throw down their arms, I
wheeled to the right and pursued the road in full chase
after a few horse men who were making off with
Gen. Proctor at their head we continued on two miles to
the Moravian town (a large Indian village of Delawares
with Moravian Missionary with them) and in full
view of six pieces of their Artillery when about twenty
Dragoons were on the wing spiking their Cannon, orders
then came to return & the firing still continuing on the
left wing & only at the time having nine of my men
with me I returned & soon met Capt. Piddings & Berry
and Messrs. Suggs with small parties, when we were

all directed to return I came then back about one mile and met Maj. Payne, Genl. Cass & Maj. Chambers with a considerable part of one division of my company some of Capt. Mather Olliston & the spy with orders to Pursue Genl. Braxter, I now discovered that my horse was lame and upon examination I found that he was shot in the fore leg beside of the hip, I however put myself at the head of my men and continued the pursuit six or seven miles on the road beyond the town which was full of waggons, coats, caps, valises, knapsacks, and clothes all thrown off and lying in confusion. The enemy being routed had retreated in the utmost confusion. women and children were in every waggon, in about seven miles Genl. Cass ordered me to take charge of the women and children which I immediately did. directing each man to take a woman behind him & a child before and bring them back to the town I did not get back till after dark when I took up quarters in some of the cabins next the River - - - -

The Battle on the left wing by the 2d Battalion was against Genl. Tecumseh and his Indians and was much more obstinate so much so that the logs brush and swamps prevented them from charging thus. & the Indians fired so hot that the companies had to dismount and fight from

behind trees and logs, in the Indian way, & repeated charges and repulses took place on each side, Col Johnson was wounded at the first fire & Gen. T. church it is said fell by the hands of our col, the battle lasted near an hour and was fought entirely by Col Johnsons Reg^t ^{and two companies of Gen Shellys troops} which resulted in the total defeat of the British & Indians and the capture of Gen Proctor and, Majr Chambers, Col Evans his family and twenty other officers were taken and between four & five hundred prisoners and with the loss of all their artillery & ammunition wagons & private property Elliots carriage & Proctors chair which at once gave us possession of all this part of Upper Canada - The Battle was fought on the North bank of the river Thames two miles below The Moravian Town, but lasted to the town and several miles beyond it. This Battle will at once crown Col Johnsons Reg^t & the Kentuckians with immortal Honor The Governor of Kentucky Col Shelly gallantly encouraged his men & did anything in his power to inspire his men with ardor, and never did enthusiastic valor inspire men with more heroic courage than upon this occasion, no dastardly fear

or hanging back, every eye beamed with the fire of
 freemen and each officer & soldier discharged his duty
 to the utmost, for at most our regt did not exceed nine-
 hundred and fifty men and we had to fight a combined
 force of British and Indians amounting to sixteen hundred
 so that Heaven has smiled upon us beyond our asking the
 my elements conspired in our favor, so that Hull's dastardly
 surrender and Raisin, Bloody field and Fort Mifs. Niagara
 has in some measure been revenged by Kentuckians, and I
 most fervently hope that a total operation has taken place
 between the British and Indian and that Peace will
 once more smile upon our North western frontier so long
 stained by the blood of innocent women & children —
 I encamp'd in town with about one hundred men of my
 company Ellistons, Chattrons, & Hamiltons, we took possession
 of the houses and picketting and got plenty of corn for our
 horses, about 11 o'clock at night Col. Gano & 150 men came to
 aid us and about three o'clock in the night or morning
 of October 6th a British Ensign Cochran came in with
 six men and surrendered himself a prisoner of war
 he was a well informed young man and much of a
 Gentleman, our conversation turned on the war and he

appeared a staunch friend to his country - I felt much for him, tho I informed him of their cruel conduct to our prisoners, which he very much condemned. This day I was directed by Genl Harrison and the Governor to take the command of a fatigue party to make rafts & boats to carry the plunder we had taken down the river, I had, 17 made and we were the whole day bringing it in and had to encamp again in the town & had plenty to eat for ourselves & horses — — —

October 7th Spent the day in collecting in plunder, the first army encamped on the battle ground & our reg^t in the town about 3 o'clock in the evening Col Owens Reg^t of Regulars came up and took charge of the plunder and the whole army marched off and we sett fire to the town, putting the first torch to their Moravian Church and consumed the whole to ashes and we continued our march down the river to the large plantation where the back overs were and encamped amidst plenty we had four or five hundred prisoners who appear to be not much cast down but all glad it was no worse — — —

October 8th we marched early and crossed the river at the same place we had as we went up and continued on

down the River to a large plantation about one mile below a thick settled village on the north side of the river, and camp without any material accident the foot Army with Governor Shelby continued down on the opposite side of the River, the inhabitants in general are very cautious and tho we have taken what we wanted and almost ruined some men yet they submit to it without a murmur, Genl Harrison has promised to have compensation made them - - -

October 9th Marched early raining and disagreeable we continued on our march down the river passing a post of Balls Post & the Pittsburgh Blues at the mouth of the river where our shipping lay and had in our absence taken a British schooner that had been gone some a month up into Lake Huron and was laden with fur she came sailing up to our vessel and was taken without the fire of a gun as she had no information of our victories, we then came on down the lake within nine miles of Sandwich and camp for the night and it rained and blew a storm very disagreeable we got corn and oats for our horses which was taken by order of Superior power - - -

October 10th cold, blowing and snowing Detroit River
was boisterous we marched early and got to Sandwich
about ten o'clock and took up camp near the Roman
Church which I visited and saw the old priest go thro
his ceremonies, he spoke in French and of course unintel-
ligible to me I remarked that every one of their pro-
fession when they came in dip't their hands in the holy
water and crossed themselves, it continued a very dis-
agreeable day until evening when it became clear and
pleasant we got a house to lay in and drew flour for
my company for two days -

Octo, 11th up early, sent Cardwell & Sharp crossed the River
and got four boats for the purpose of my company,
crossing the River and Genl Harris directed that we
should cross over as soon as possible in the evening we
got meat and forage for our horses it was very cold
and the River boisterous so that we could not cross, it
is high time for horsemen to be away from this country
as it is impossible for them to subsist in a country
already exhausted by an Indian and British Army
and from present prospects any longer stay would only

result in destroying the inhabitants and of no
service to our country - a Wiganet chief and eighty
warriors deserted the Indians on the 4th last previous to
our fight at the Bridge and is now doing for peace
one or two flags have come in from the Potawatamies
who are now all as humbly suing for peace as they
formerly exerted their cruelties upon our defenseless, wounded
and destroyed prisoners at the River Rouge and other places
on our frontier whether they ought to be gratified or not
is a matter of policy with our Government but one thing
I would make certain if I had the power, which is that
I never would make presents to them of any kind as
it only upholds them in laziness when our our Citizens
have to work hard for their support - - -

October 12th. Heavy frost, very early, with the keel boats
we proceeded, on yesterday we began to cross my
company back to the Detroit side, we all got
over safe about two hundred & fifty yards above the
Springwell and I got quarters with my mess in
the house of a Mr Baptist Camps a Frenchman
who treated us very civilly. Gov Shelby's troops cannot
opposite Detroit and part of them crossed over

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This day to that place, nothing of moment transpired except the Indians who were suing for peace and begging for protection, information arrived that Genl. Wilkinson with the entire army had driven the British from Fort George and had taken all their Baggage —

October, 13th we lay in our encampment and the whole Regt. got over and encamped at & above the Spring well, Genl. Harrison held a council with the Miami & Potawatimies which eventuated in an armistice and suspension of Hostilities for the present, the greater part of the Military stores & Boats which we got from the British landed safe at the wharf and were unloaded to the great satisfaction of our commanding Genl. & late in the evening a flag came in from Genl. Proctor's party to know the situation of the Prisoners and to demand some private papers, which was all the object it had as far as I could learn — Govrs. Shelby's troops marched for home, and took charge of the Prisoners, the greater part of them crossed at the mouth of the River, Rougee five miles from Detroit Below, we are detained a few days until the Indians are disposed of in some way or other —

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October 14th a pleasant day, after Breakfast I rode
up to Detroit as was in the counsel which Genl
Harrison held with the Indians, when it was concluded
and articles for a suspension of Hostilities & an armistice
until the pleasure of the President of the United States should
be known, they agreed to be at peace, to return to their
Hunting grounds immediately, and deliver up all Prisoners
in their possession at Fort Wayne as soon as possible
These articles were signed by Genl Harrison on the part
of the United States and the following Potawatamies
and Miami chiefs leaving room for the insertion
of several other tribes as they come in, the Indians
also agreed to be friendly with one another —

Potawatamies

Topinabee
May-Poke
Maganqua
Five Medals, or Knoxes
Knoxas
Coanchee
Missuah

Miamis

Pacon
Oshuash
Wantcumah
Sheguiche
Baptist Rusherville

The latter a French man
or half-Blood who with Knoxas

Five Medals Brother are to be two of the Hostages
and two others whose names I did not hear, are

to be taken into the state of Ohio or left in charge of the Friendly Indians until a final peace takes place upon a General council to be held at some convenient time hereafter - I saw the British officer we had taken Major Chambers Col Evans of the 41st Regt Major Miller and several ~~off~~ Captains & Subalterns, who with countenances externally cheerful exhibit a gloom which overshadows all - - - Detroit, when we entered it on the 30th of September was desolate & exhibited every mark of distress and decay. now every thing is in motion life and activity pervades every countenance & the vacant houses fast filling up, new improvements are beginning to be made and a constant bustle of Business every where & various articles of the country appear for Market at the River side, a glorious ^{change} in a few days. when the savage Monsters stalked unmolested with human scalps round them and broke open and robbed in every house their pleasure & blood, not even sparing the innocent fair, some of whom were dragged by these devils out of their parents houses for the purpose of Brutal violation, a change so sudden must give great consolation to the

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feeling heart, Col. R. L. Johnson¹¹¹ arrived after dark being
detained in a boat by contrary winds that have blown up
the River for several days, Capt. Elijah Craig died of
a slight wound he received in his shoulder on the 4th inst at
the Forks of the river & Bridge, the Regt is getting very
uneasy to march as cold weather is fast approaching and
many deep rivers to cross in our way home; at eight
raining, Col. Allison, Cornsman & Capt. Simpson great coat
was got from a Col. Fisher who lives in our encamp-
ment -

October 15th 1813. The anniversary of my matrimonial knot
far remote from scenes of domestic Happiness a remembrance
of past wants press upon us - cloudy and raining, we
received orders that we might march to the River Rouge
and encamp and wait for order, the Ottawa nation
came into Detroit and met Gen. Harrison in council
and agreed to the same conditions that the others had
on yesterday, The Indians are fast removing away &
I hope in God that Our western Citizens will be re-
-lied in future from their Maudsleys Bachelors, and
that peace with her Golden wings will hover over us
in all our labors, The evening clear and pleasant, heaven
and nature smiles, and may, our Return home be

as happy, & propitious as all our movement hitherto. We recd order from Genl Harrison that we might move our camp down to the River Rouge, 3 miles from the Spring-well but having to draw provision and make some necessary arrangement I concluded not to move with my company until morning -

October 16th. A clear frosty morning at day light we left our encampment and marched by companies to the River Rouge, five or six of my men taking a boat round to the mouth of the River and up to the crossing place, here we crossed our horses in a keel boat and an old flat, and halted on the south side and waited for Majr Payne to bring orders from Genl Harrison as to our destination, we lay in camp till near night and then sent Thos Curry an Express back to Detroit to see what detained the Majr and then we moved on to the River De Cade, three miles farther and camped all night in a fine pasture field, we had a good many sick and it rained at night and was disagreeable. Majr Payne arrived at Dark with the Genls Orders to us and an honorable Discharge with time until the 20th of November to Return home in which differed General's satisfaction. 80 -

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October 17. Started early, the whole Regt, Col. R. & James
Whitson with the sick and wounded staid at Detroit
and were to Return by water to Lower Soudanby
we marched on to Brownstown ten miles passing
Shagawgan village at 3 miles, and eat Breakfast
at the former, and came on to Huron River our
bridge was broke and we commenced making rafts
to cross when a good ford was discovered about ~~4~~
miles up where we crossed on Horseback and then
marched five miles over a swampy bad road to Saging
River, then 4 miles to Stony Creek, then six miles to
the River Puzios where we arrived after dark, the whole
of my company coming up. I Mr. Dutton was near
dying with the colic, Luit, Cardwell brought him up to
Camp which was at our former encampment - we got
outs for our horses and the French inhabitants are
returning fast to their deserted houses, where I hope
peace and plenty will once more cheer the hearts
of the solitary wanderers, Gov. Shelby's troops had
buried the bones of the slain of the 22^d & 23^d of
January last. Great-God protect our armies
from similar misadventures in future —

¹¹⁴ October 18th In the morning got plenty of peaches
from the orchards at the River Pigeon and marched
early each company taking command of itself
Major Payne was with us, we passed our former encampment
at Little Creek at 11 o'clock and eat breakfast at
the first creek this side making a fire for that pur-
pose out of an Indian Camp - then two miles to
Swain Creek we marched and got back to Fort
Meigs about one hour by sun in the evening and
drew three days Rations of Bacon Flour & whiskey
we encamped about half a mile above our former
encampment in the Island on the south side
of the Miami river my whole company up, clear
frosty night after a rainy evening - - -

October 19th Marched at sun rise, took Hulls road
up the bottom open prairie on the River three miles
then then up the river and out three miles to open
swampy prairie land then wood and open ground
fifteen miles to Portage River & Mud Blackhouse
on the south side of the same which was deserted
by a company of Ohio Militia & Burnt by the
Indians during the last siege of Fort Meigs we

eat breakfast at this place, then three miles to
swamp, then five miles to large creek a branch of Pos-
tage River, then up the creek five miles, to a short
land where we crossed the creek and camped on the
bank all night and cut Beech brush for our horses
my company not all up I this morning gave the
Head of each ship or subdivision an order separately
to draw provision, I sprangate very sick, 18th -
October 20th started early, kept up a large creek on
our right ten miles, five miles of which swampy
road, then crossed the creek then five miles thro
open woods and a Hurricane of fallen timber to
Blanchard fork of the Auglaize then one mile
down it to Fort Finley on the south side of the
River where we had a mean Ohio commissary,
who refused to issue rations without the utmost
formality we left this Fort and kept up Blanch-
ard for thro five rich land thirteen miles to a
large encampment of Hull then crossed it and
came four miles to a small branch & camped
night, only four messes of us together we again fed
our horse on Beech brush but had fine weather
another morning

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October 21st Started at Light marched two miles
to Hulls fort Necepty then nine miles to the
waters of the Sciota, we crossed several small
cracks and fine land, then 3 miles to the main
Sciota at McArthur Blockhouses before a mi-
serable muddy place, here we eat Breakfast
and drew rations, we passed seventy or eighty
waggon this day that had taken provision
to Fort Snigg, from this fort five miles muddy
road then three miles fine land and good road
then four miles swampy to the first fork of the
Big Miami, a small creek, then one mile to the
next fork, then $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile fine road to Solo-
mon town, a small place we passed there on
our way home last summer, we kept on and
got to Manary Block House at dark where we
got oats and Hay for our horses, we camped
all night a half mile this side at a small
branch, quite fatigued and weary here it is a
settled country, it snowed in the night but
a good tent protected us as usual

October 22^d, In the morning snowing, I returned early to Manaiys Block house to make out returns for my company to draw rations and forage, My Muff all but the Curry started for home, and I waited in camp with Major Payne until eleven o'clock & in the mean time a number of my company came up and I then came down miles to Mad River and one mile to Mr. Moser, McHains, where we put up for the night it was about 3 o'clock in the evening Mrs. McHains is a fine smart woman in the evening fine pleasant weather, time glides smoothly on &c.

October 23^d Major Payne left us and I staid at McHains until ten o'clock then came on to Wabanna 8 miles and waited for the coming up of my company until late in the evening when the greater part came up and I left Returns to draw rations & forage and then came on to Springfield 14 miles not finding a convenient place to stay at sooner it was after dark & raining we put up at a Mr. Hunt's - - - - -

October 24th started early after paying exorbitantly for our lodgings. we crossed the Yellow-Spring creek half a mile above the Spring. then past Smythes mill on Beaver Creek and staid the night at a Mr. Shepps, twelve miles beyond, Lebanon, it rained nearly all day and at night very disagreeable, we were here treated with the great

= est hospitality in the old Virginia style, the man had felt and known the wants of soldiers - - -

October 25th started early and got to Lebanon at nine o'clock and left Returns for my company to draw Rations and forage then on three miles this side to Breakfast when we treated with great Respect we then came on to the forks of the Road from Cincinnati to Dayton and staid all night at a little place called New Philadelphia, and met with excellent fare -

October 26th up soon at got to Cincinnati early in the day & procured some mulepays & made arrangements for drawing then crossed the River in company with a number of my men and came on to Gaines on the Dry Ridge twenty miles this side of the Ohio, it was two hours after night -

October 27th came on to Nelsons $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the foot of the Dry Ridge, and the 28th raining all day came on twelve miles this side of Greens town and met Andrew Hefstreich with a horse for me -

October 29th got to Mr Coleman to Breakfast then on to Newalls, and crossed the Ferry at Jefferson and got to Schaffer to Dinner, then home at Sunday where I found family in health, peace & quietness

120 A Representation of the Gun Action by Col
Johnson Regt and Governor Shellsby Troops on the River
Thames, under Gen Harrison October 5th 1813
Commenced about 4 o'clock in the evening, Tuesday



Genl. Harrisons official account
of the Battle of October 5th 1813 — — —

Head Quarters, Detroit October 9th 1813

Sir In my letter from Sandwich of the 30th ultimo I did myself the honor to inform you that I was preparing to pursue the enemy on the following day. From various causes however I was unable to put the troops in motion until the morning of the 2^d Inst, and to take with me only about one hundred & forty of the Regular troops Col Johnes Mounted Regiment and such of Governor Shellsby's volunteers as were fit for a rapid march, the whole amounting to about, three thousand five hundred men. To Genl. Le Arthur (with about seven hundred effectives) the protecting of this place and the sick was committed. Genl. Cass's Brigade & the Corps of Art, Col Ball were left at Sandwich with orders to follow me as soon as the men received their knapsacks and Blankets which had been left on an Island in Lake Erie — — — — —
The unavoidable delay at Sandwich was, attended with no disadvantage to us. Genl. Proctor had

122 posted himself at Dalsons on the Right Bank of
the Thames fifty six miles from this place, where
I was informed he intended to Fortify and wait to re-
ceive me. he must have believed, however that I had
no disposition to follow him, or that he had secured
my continuance here, by reports that were circulated
that the Indians would attack and destroy this
place upon the advance of the Army, as he neglected
to commence the breaking up the bridges until the night
of the 2^d Inst. On that night our army reached the River
which is twenty five miles from Sandwich, and is one
of four streams crossing our route over all of which are
Bridges, and being deep and muddy are unfordable
to a considerable distance into the country. The bridge
here was found entire, and in the morning I proceeded
with Col Johnsons Regt to save if possible the others
at the 2^d Bridge over a branch of the River Thames
we were fortunate enough to capture a Lieutenant of
Dragoons and eleven privates who had been sent by
Genl Proctor to destroy them. From the Prisoners I
learned that the 3^d bridge was broken up and that the
enemy had no certain information of our advance, the
Bridge being imperfectly destroyed, was soon repaired

and the army encamped at Drake's farm four miles
below Dabon - - -
The River Thames along the banks of which our route
lay is a fine deep stream, navigable for vessels of
considerable burthen after the passage of the bar
at its mouth, over which there is six and a half
feet water - - The Baggage of the army was
brought from Detroit in boats protected by three
gun boats which commodore Perry had furnished
for the purpose as well as to cover the passage of the
army over the Thames itself or the mouths of its
tributary streams, the banks being low and the
country generally prairies & open as high as Dabon,
these vessels were well calculated for that purpose.
Above Dabon the character of the River & adjacent
country is considerably changed. The former the still
deep is very narrow and its banks high & woody.
The commodore and myself therefore agreed upon
the propriety of leaving the boats under a guard
of one hundred and fifty infantry, and I determined
to trust to fortune and the bravery of my
troops to effect the passage of ~~the River~~ -
Below a place called Chatham and four miles,

above Dabon is the third formidable branch
of the Thames: The bridge over its mouth had been taken
up by the Indians as well as that at Mcgreggors mill
one mile above. Several Hundred of the Indians re-
mained to dispute our passage, and upon the arrival
of the advance guard commenced a heavy fire from
the opposite bank of the creek as well as that of
the River. Believing that the whole force of the enemy
was there I halted in order of Battle & brought up
our two six pounders, to cover the party that were
ordered to repair the bridge - - A few shot from
those pieces soon drove off the Indians & enabled us
in two hours to repair the bridge & cross the troops.
Col Johnsons Regt being upon the right of the army
had seized the remains of the bridge at the Mill un-
der, a heavy fire from the Indians, our loss upon
this occasion was two killed & two wounded. That
of the enemy was abstained to be considerably great
as a house near the bridge containing a considerable
number of muskets, had been set on fire but was
extinguished by our troops and the army camped at the
first farm above the bridge about one mile we found

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one of the enemy vessels on fire loaded with arms,
and ordnance stores, and learned that they were
only a few miles ahead of us, still on the right
bank of the River with the great body of the In-
dians - At Bowler's farm four miles from the bridge
we halted for the night, found two other vessels &
a large distillery filled with ordnance and other
valuable stores, to an immense amount in flames.
It was impossible to put out the fire, two
twenty four pounders with their carriages were
taken and a large quantity of ball & shells of various
sizes - The army was put in motion early on the morning
of the 5th. I pushed on in advance with the mounted
Regt. and requested Governor Shelby to follow as expe-
ditiously as possible with the Infantry. The Governor's
zeal and that of his men enabled them to keep up
with the Cavalry, and by nine o'clock we were
at Arnold's mills, having taken in the course of the
morning two Gun Boats, and several Battureaux loaded
with provision and ammunition - - -
A Rapid in the river near Arnold's mill affords the only
to be met with for a considerable distance but
upon examination it was found too deep for the

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infantry. having, however, fortunately taken two or three
boats and some Indian Canoes near the spot and
obliging the horsemen to take a footman behind
each, the whole were safely crossed by 12 o'clock
eight miles from the crossing we passed a farm where a
part of the British troops had encamped the night
before under Col. Warburton. A Detachment with Gen
Procter had arrived the day before At the Moravian
Towns four miles higher up. being now certainly near
the enemy I directed the advance of Col Johnsons Regt
to accelerate their march for the purpose of procuring
intelligence. The officer commanding it, in a short
time sent to inform me that his progress was stopped
by the enemy who were formed across our line of
march. One of the enemys waggoners being also taken
prisoner, from the information received from him and
my own observation, assisted by some of my officers I
soon ascertained enough of their position and order
of battle, to determine that which was proper for me
to do - - - - - I have the honor, herewith to enclose
my General order of the 27th ult^o prescribing the
order of March and of battle when the whole army
should act together. But as the number & description
of troops had been considerably changed, since the

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issuing of the order, it became necessary to make
a correspondent alteration in their disposition
from the place where our army was last halted to
the Moravian Towns a distance of about three or
half miles. The road passes thro a Beech forest, with-
out any clearing and for the first two miles, near to
the Bank of the River. At from two or three hundred
yards from the River a swamp runs parallel to
it thro out the whole distance. The intermediate dis-
tance is dry ground, and tho the trees are tolerable
thick it is in many places clear of brush. across
this strip of land, the left of the enemy appeared on
the River supported by artillery, planted in the wood
their right in the swamp covered by the whole of
the Indian force, in this order the British Troops,
were drawn up - - -

The troops at my disposal consisted of about one-
hundred and twenty regulars of the 27th Regt five
Brigades of Kentucky volunteers, Militia infantry
under his excellency Gov, Shelby, averaging less than
five hundred men, and Col Johnsons Regt of Mounted
Infantry, making in the whole an aggregate something
above 3000. No disposition of an army opposed
to an Indian force can be safe unless it is

secured in the flanks and in the Rear. I had
therefore no difficulty in arranging the infantry
conformable to my general order of Battle - Genl
Trotter's Brigade of 500 men formed the front line his
right up on the road and his left upon the swamp
Genl Kings Brigade as a second line 150 yards
in the rear of Trotter and Childs Brigade as a corps
of reserve in the rear of it. These three Brigades
formed the command of Major Genl Henry; the
whole of Genl Dushas Division consisting of two Bri-
gades were formed en potence upon the left of Trotter
Whilst I was engaged in forming the Infantry I had
directed Col Johnsons Regt which was still in front
to be formed in two lines opposite the enemy
and upon the advance of the Infantry to take
ground to the left and form upon that flank
to endeavor to turn the Right of the Indians. A
moments reflection however convinced me that from
the thickness of the woods, and of the swampy
of the ground they would be unable to do any
thing on Hornsback and there was no time to

Dismount them and place their horses in security. I therefore determined to refuse my left to the Indians, and to break the British lines, at once by a charge of the Mounted Infantry, the measure was not sanctioned by any thing I had seen or heard of, but I was fully convinced that it would succeed. The American Backwoodsmen ride better in the woods than any other people. A musket or rifle is no impediment to them, being accustomed to carry them from their earliest youth. I was persuaded too that the enemy would be quite unprepared for the shock, that they could not resist it conformably to this idea I directed the Regt to be drawn up in close column with its right at the distance of fifty yards from the road (that it might be in some measure protected by the trees from the artillery) its left upon the swamp, and to charge at full speed as soon as the enemy had delivered their fire. The few regular troops of the 27th Regt under their Col (Paul) occupied in

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column of sections of four, the small space between
the road and the river, for the purpose of surging the
enemy, artillery, and some ten or 12 friendly Indians,
were directed to move under the bank, the Crockett
formed by the front line and Gen Deshas Division
was an important point. At that place the ve-
nerable Governor of Kentucky was posted, who at the
age of sixty six preserved the vigor of youth, the ardent
zeal which distinguished him in the revolution ary
war, and the undaunted bravery which he mani-
fested at King Mountain. . . .

With my aid, the acting assistant adjutant General
Capt Butler, my gallant friend Corn. Perry, who
did me the honor to serve as my volunteer aid
& Brigadier Gen, Cass who having no cannon and
tendered me his assistance, I placed myself at
the head of the front line of the Infantry, to
direct the movements of the Cavalry and give them
the necessary support. The Army had moved on
in this order but a short distance, when the musket
fire was heard the fire of the British line and were
ordered to charge, The horses in the front of the

column moved from the fire, another was
given by the enemy, and our column at daylight
getting in motion beat the enemy with some
military force in an instant the contest in front
was over the British officers seeing no hopes of
inducing their warriors to order and our
mounds were falling upon them and pouring
in a destruction for immediately surrendered. It
is certain that three eighths of our troops were engaged
in this charge upon the left however the contest
was more severe with the Indians Col. Johnson
who commanded on that flank of his
received a most galling fire from the Indians
was returned with great effect, the Indians
farther to the right advanced and for a while
our front line of infantry was in danger
Desha's division and for a moment
an impression upon it, the British
however brought up a reinforcement
front and the enemy receding.

front, and a part of Col Johnsons Regt having gained their rear retreated with precipitation their loss was very considerable in the action and many were killed in the Retreat. —

I can give no satisfactory information of the number of Indians in the action, but they must have been considerably over one thousand. from the documents in my possession, Genl Proctors official letters all of which were taken, and from the information of respectable inhabitants of this Territory. the Indians kept in pay by the British were much more numerous than has been generally supposed. In a letter to Genl De Rottenburgh of the 17th Inst Genl Proctor speaks of having prevailed upon most of the Indians to accompany him of these it is certain that fifty or sixty Wyandots warriours abandoned him. — — —

The number of our troops were certainly greater than that of the enemy, but when it is recollected that they had chosen a position that effectually secured their flanks, which it was impossible

for us to turn, and that we could not present
to them a line more extended than their own
it will not be considered arrogant to claim for
my troops the palm of superior bravery. —
In communicating to the president thro you
sir my opinion of the conduct of my officers
who served under my command, I am at a
loss how to mention that of Governor Shelby
being convinced that no eulogium of mine
can reach his merits, The Governor of an In-
dependent State greatly my superior in years
in experience & military character, he placed
himself under my command, and was not
more remarkable for his zeal & activity
than for the promptitude and cheerfulness
with which he obeyed my orders. The Major
Genl, Henry & Desha, and the Brigadiers
Allen Caldwell, King, Chiles & Trotter all
of the Kentucky Volunteers manifested great
zeal and activity. Of Governor Shelby's

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Staff his adjutant Genl, Col McDowell and
his quarter Master Genl, Col Walker rendered
great service as did his Aid, Genl Adair
and Majrs Barry and Crittenden, the Military
skill of the former was of great service to us
and the activity of the two latter Gentlemen could
not be surpassed. Illness deprived me of the
talents of my adjutant Genl, Col Gaines who was
left sick at Sandwich. His duties however
were ably performed by the acting asstant
adjutant Genl, Capt Butler, My aids Lieut O-
Fallon and Capt Todd of the line, and my vol-
unteer aids, John Sped Smith and John Chambers
Esqr have rendered me the most important
services from the opening of the campaign -
I have already stated that Genl Cass and
Comr. Perry assisted me in forming the troops
for action; the former is an officer of the highest
Merit, and the appearance of the brave Com-
mander and animated every breast -
It would be useless to after stating the cir-

circumstances of the action to pass encomiums
 on Col Johnson and his Regt. Veterans, could
 not have manifested more firmness. The Col's nu-
 merous wounds prove that he was in the front
 of danger, Lieut Col James Johnson and the
 Majr Payne & Thompson were equally active.
 Tho! more fortunate, Majr Wood of the Engineers
 already distinguished by his conduct at Fort
 Meigs attended the Army with two six pounders
 having no use for them in the action, he joined
 the pursuit of the enemy and with Majr Payne
 of the Mounted Regt two of my aid Oodd and
 Chambers and three privates continued it
 for several miles after the rest of the troops
 had halted and made many prisoners.
 I left the Army before an official Return of
 the prisoners or that of the killed & wounded
 were made out. It was however ascertained that
 the former amounts to six hundred and one
 Regular including twenty five officers, our loss
 is seven killed and twenty two wounded, five

of which have since, ^{died} of the British troops
twelve were killed and twenty two wounded.
The Indians suffered most, thirty three of them
having been found upon the ground beside
those killed on the Retreat -

On the day of the action six pieces of Brass
Artillery were taken and two Iron twenty
four pounders the day before several others
were discovered in the River and can be easily
procured. Of the Brass pieces three are the
Trophies of our Revolutionary war, that were
taken at Saratoga & York, and surrendered by
Genl Hull - The number of small arms taken
by us and destroyed by the enemy must amount
to upwards of five thousand; most of them had
been ours and taken by the enemy at the sur-
render of Detroit, at the River Pigeon and Col Dudley
Defect. I believe that the enemy retain no other
Military trophy of their victories than the sur-
render of the Standard of the 4th Regt. They

Were not Madman enough, to bring
Part of the 41st into the field or it would have
been taken - - -

You have been informed sir of the conduct
of the troops under my command in action, it
gives me great pleasure to inform you that
they merit also the approbation of their coun-
try for their conduct in submitting to the
greatest privations with the utmost cheer-
fulness - The Infantry were entirely
without tents and for several days the whole
Army subsisted upon fresh beef without
bread or salt - I have the honor to be

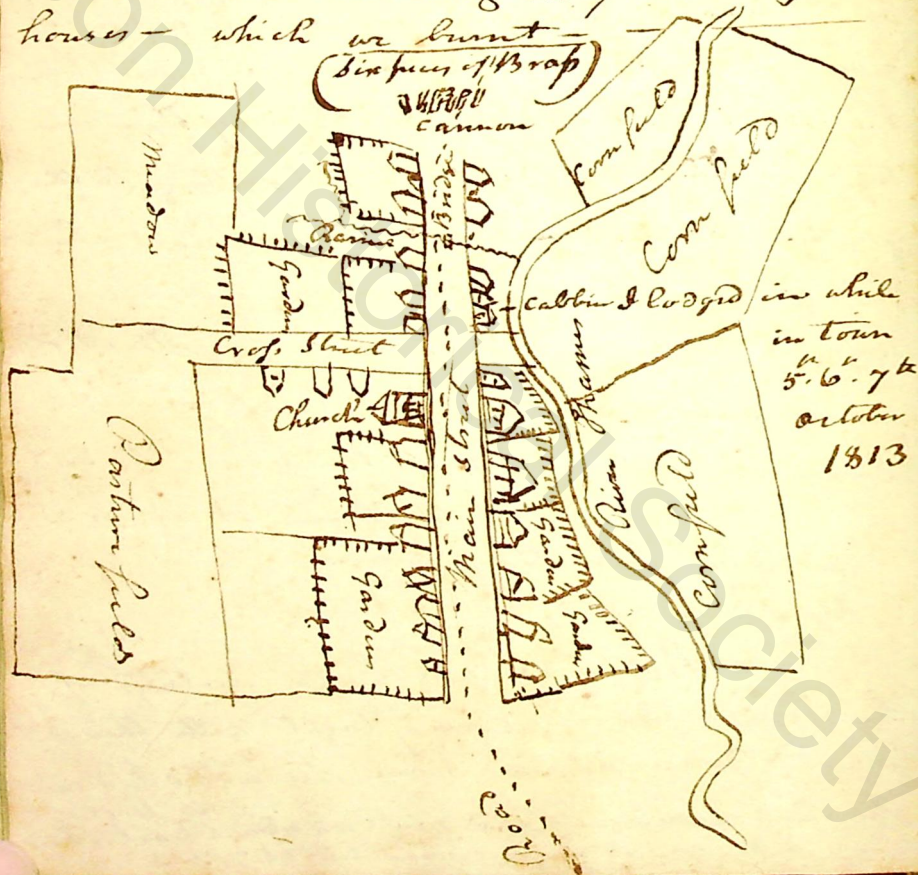
W^m William H. Harrison

Genl John Armstrong —
Secretary at War —

P.S. Genl Proctor escaped by the fleetness of
his horse under the cover of night with thirty
or forty dragoons and some Mounted Indians
When Genl Harrison landed in Canada ^{W. H. H.} Proctor had
3000 Indians at his command Sept 26th 1813 —

A Plan of Moravian Town, on
the River Thames in upper Canada
inhabited by Hostile Indians of the Dela-
ware tribe containing sixty or seventy
houses - which we burnt

(Six feet of Brap)
Cannon



October 30th At home all day several friends to see
me, and I spent part of the day arranging my papers
time glides smoothly along again

Octo 31st Sunday. At home in the forenoon, and went up
to Mr. Forrester with Rev. Mr. Thos home in the evening.
Capt. Miller, Dr. J. B. Blackwood & several others at my
house here and quite a great inquiring about our new
movements in the general — — —

November 1st 1813. Monday. I went to Harrodsburg
to the county court transacted some business and was
renewed with every mark of friendship at night I
returned home and cap. Miller and Schaefer with me
new events in life are continually transpiring &c

Nov, 2^d At home and at Mr. Blackwood on our
nothing new or strange

Nov, 3^d went to Harrodsburg and got some things
out of the store and returned home got letters at
Mr. McIntosh's — time glides swift along &c

Nov, 4th went down to Mr. Cardwells and to Mr. Clark
kitchen to dinner came we. Chap. John J. G. &
by Mr. McIlhenny and several friends there, the day was
spent in harmony & social conversation together
and we there and in the evening myself and

wife went down to Mr. J. D. Jones and staid all night
and were treated with great friendship, our conver-
sation turned on war subjects, and the future prospect
of our Government, our late success inspires all with
the greatest hopes going

Nov. 5th after Breakfast I went down to J. R. Cardwell, and
with him went over to Capt Jacob Elliston, and then
with Mr. Garry & Alben Plough of M. L. surveyed round
Ben Elliston's plantation tract of land exclusion of
the tract we sold him, J. R. Cardwell got a small
latter log from Elliston at 250^{ff}. and gave me his
note for half the price of the land & interest, I then
returned to J. R. Cardwell and staid all night even

Nov. 6th fine pleasant weather, I went up to Mr. C. D. Jones
and then back and myself & wife came to Mr
Currens to dinner and then to Schaffer & staid
all night G. O. Cochran then we had considerable
conversation on past events going

Nov. 7th fine warm pleasant weather, up early &
after breakfast we came to Mr. Providence To
Meeting Mr. Alland preached a good sermon

141
and we returned home in the evening past Mr
Cardwell, all well & going
Nov, 8 I went to Harrodsburg on business and
home in the evening, the 9th at home reading and
writing and attending to my domestics, 10th at home
also attending to ordinary business writing ^{Mr. F. equine} of all
Nov, 11th early went over to Mr W. & B. Bohon and
was treated with great friendship, then home and
in the evening I went up to Harrodsburg - then home
was movements constitutes such conversation & d
Nov, 12th Friday, went to Harrodsburg to a bar-
vacuum prepared by the Citizens for my company &
Capt Biller, the Rev John Head delivered an appro-
priate speech and all was mirth & harmony I
returned home at night, Mr Cardwell & others came and
Nov, 13th at home in morn and went to town in
the evening and bought a negro girl by the name
of Maria from a Mr John H Carlisle for 135⁰⁰ and
took his bill of sale for her and brought her
home with me cold and disagreeable day
rejoice in our view of Happiness in life May
my prospects always brighten

142
Nov, 14th cold and cloudy at Mr Blackwoods in
Maine then home all day reading & writing. so -

Nov, 15th, at home the fore part of the day then I
went to Harrodsburg and paid Mr H Eccles \$50 which
I borrowed of him on Saturday - to pay for negro girl
then home, nothing new &

Nov 16th At home spent the day reading & writing
John Dista with me all night I wrote a letter
for him to The Wilson next Morning -

Nov, 17 At home attending to domestics and
at Night a deep snow fell, A. Mr Hank from
Montgomery with me all night -

Nov, 18th I went to a sale at Henry Eccles
former residence west of Salt River it was
a cold snowy day a number of people at-
tended, social mirth and conversation, I paid
with me returned home at night so -

Nov, 19th At home all day reading Military
Tactics and attending to my domestics, cold &
snowing Winter Begins hard upon us. -

Nov, 20th 21st & 22^d At home attending to my do-
mestics generally. the 20th. I was in Harrodsburg

143
on my way home my horse threw me and I
had to walk home part of the way, and rode in
Mr. Sotom slide, sometimes, high in expectation and
often low, are the occupations of life —
Nov 23^d, I made out a muster roll of my company
on the late campaign and received a letter from Col
James Johnson not to meet with my company at the
appoint. (Footing on the 25th inst, a Mr. Webb was the bearer
I immediately wrote to Mr. Magoffin in Harrodsburgh
to spread the information and sent out towards Shawano
On a wet rainy day — — —
Nov 24th started myself early to go on to the great Sag-
ging to explain my muster roll I stopped sometimes
at Capt. de Lours and then went on across the river and
thru Versailles 4 miles to, Mr. Coleman and staid all night
Some of my men came on and I turned them back —
Nov, 25 got to Col. Pratt Johnson to breakfast a number
of people attended I saw Col. Abide Johnson who is just
able from his wounds to walk with a crutch. I con-
cluded to stay and in the evening went to Col.
James Johnson & staid all night, Mr. Yardin
preached a very good sermon, and I completed nearly
under the direction of Col. James Johnson my muster
roll, and we settled the true principles of the war

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to the Pl^y generally — — — — — Col D. Parry
and Lieut, Griffith from Detroit and a number of
gentlemen present — — — — —

Nov, 26th I was solicited by Col^l & James Johns to
solicit me to write the history of our campaign I
partly agreed and after breakfast I returned home
in company with Geo, Seac and came to Capt^l Cour
and staid all night —

Nov 27th after Breakfast returned home and Seac
came to see me in the evening — — — — —

Nov 28th Sunday. at home all day. Several came
on. I paid Isaac Randall, 4th — — — — —

Nov, 29th. I went to Harrodsburg to Court Martial
the Captains generally met and the Shakers were present
and I returned home at noon, Capt^l Cour came on

Nov, 30th at home, reading Capt^l Dells and with me
I made out his subsistence account and he signed
it Mr Curran all with me, fine pleasant weather

December 5th Wednesday at home attending to
my domestic concerns until the 4th when I went to
Harrodsburg and had a conversation with the
Citizens upon the subject of the removal of the
of Government, as the state house was burnt down
on East Sunday the 28th Nov — at home at noon

December 5th I went to Frankfort to attend the present Session of the Legislature which convenes on Tomorrow — got to town late in the evening and put up in our usual room at Weisgers Tavern, the Members generally came in —

December 6th The Legislature assembled in a corner house near the River adjoining the abutment of the floating Bridge The first cross street above the permanent Bridge street — Josth H. Hawkin, chosen Speaker Robt S Todd Clerk I continued in Frankfort attending the assembly until the 24th on which day I returned home and on the 25th Christmas I was at home all day - fine pleasant weather, - - on the 7th day of this month about 20 of the officers of the British who we took on the Thames arrived in Town under a strong guard to be lodged in the Penitentiary by order of the President of the U.S. as a retaliation for a similar confinement of our officers and men. The Legislature also passed a law to apportion the Direct Tax -
December 27th Returned to Frankfort, & attended

the Legislature again on the 28th and continued to
Ballance of this Month - which closes on the
Part of the United States as to the Invasion of Canada
with but little success as to the Northern Army -
January 5th Saturday. 1814 - The Legislature in
close session all day - time rolls along, the opening
year is big with great events, many hard battles
and many valuable lives will be lost in the war
this year a mighty struggle will be fought to be
made against Canada this season and I feel
fully convinced that with the Blessings of Divine
Providence we will carry a victorious army to
the walls of Quebec, future ages can alone see
the vast field of commercial greatness dependent upon
the Conquest of Canada - O May Heaven
Prosper our cause - I was at Frankfurt
the whole of this month only at home twice &
on Saturday the 22^d I had a son Born &
the no small gratification of an expectant
father, I was at home with us on the 2^d,

having received the information at Frankfurt
and on Tuesday the 1st day of February ¹⁸¹⁹ the
legislature adjourned without day & on the 2^d
I returned home, was very unwell with a
pain in his side, and on the 7th I was in
Harrodsburgh at court. & until the 17th of this
month I was generally confined at home with
my wife who remains very ill

Feb, 18th Friday, fine clear and pleasant, my
Birth day which completes my 30th year of age
I spent the day in attending to my domestic
may I improve my time as I advance in years
and be useful to my country in every way in
which I have talents to be so O Dear direct
my footsteps through these eventful times —

Feb 19th at Harrodsburgh saw many friends and
on the 20th at Meeting at N. Providence, Mr
Chell and preached the funeral of Mrs Vanarsdale
fine pleasant weather for the season, nature
again begins to smile again

Nothing of importance at home generally until the
the first of March. I survey'd the land at Kinnear
lives on for Mr. H. Burrows - to whom it is sold -
March 1st Tuesday - This day is as cold as any we
have had this winter. The seasons are uncertain and
cold & heat succeed each other in a few hours -
at home and at Harrodsburg on the 5th time glides
heavily away - on Monday the 7th circuit court
commenced in Harrodsburg which I attended very
William sent as before his way again ^{disguised}
day except Sunday until the 19th when I rec'd
information that my company of Col Johnson, Regt
would receive their pay in Harrodsburg on the 24th
I immediately set up advertisements on the subject, at
night at home & direct us so
March 20th started to Frankfort. and went to Col. A.
Crocketts and staid all night & the 21st went into
Frankfort saw Col. M. Johnson at night who was au-
thorized to pay off our Regt. very cold and raining
I got my pay roll & and on the 22^d I returned
home and on the 23^d at night Col. M. Johnson &
Col. James Johnson 2^d son was at my house all night
and I slept - Great events yet by before us
O Dear direct us in all things & glory &

Thursday 24th March We went to Harrods Church
 my Company met and were paid off the six
 months men $\pounds 106.50$ and the 3 months men
 $\pounds 59.13$ in addition to what they had previously
 received. The men were generally pleased it was a
 fine pleasant day - there were several mistakes on
 my pay roll - I wrote to Col James Johnson on the
 subject, at night at home I received 293 dollars &
 paid Doct Drapnall's bill, Hogoffin and all my debts,
 the money was a very reasonable supply

March 26th in Harrods Church & at home until the 31st
 except occasional attendings to my business in the
 neighborhood. On March 31st Thursday I was
 very unwell and went down cum ure to Mr Cardwell,
 and saw, Nancy Cardwell and Robt Smiddy married by the
 Revd Thos Clelland, the had a considerable collection
 of young people I staid all night & at home in the
 morning then returned & went to old Mr The Smidys to
 dinner and at night returned home cum ure and
 attended to my domestics this month has thus en-
 ded without any important event, Williams sent
 against me being dismissed again relieve my mind
 from Prognose time glides on smoothly

April 1st Friday was employed as above stated at
 Mr Smiddy it was a fine pleasant day the 2^d day
 of April I was again at Harrodsburg and got some
 newspapers & mustered my Company & gave them
 their discharges also surveyed a small piece of
 land for R. Nield on the East side Salt River at the
 Bridge which he intends selling to Doctor Trapnall
 April 3^d at meeting at New Providence I returned
 home past Mr Cardwell, it was a warm pleasant
 day in the morning in the evening clouded up
 and became very cold I returned home in the evening
 & Duncan with me

April 4th Monday to the astonishment of all
 the ground was covered with a snow 8 or 9 inches
 Deep and all the trees loaded, the peach trees were
 in full bloom and sugar trees & cherry trees with leave
 $\frac{1}{4}$ grown - vegetation in considerable advance the contrast
 was great and alarming - I went to Harrodsburg
 county court and done some business in court
 April 5th ice $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch thick but soon got warm and
 the snow all disappeared before night I attended
 to my domestics the 6th & 7th fine pleasant weather
 April 8. 9. 10 raining the 12th started to
 Springfield got as far as Whitinghills mile

Chapline so High I could not crop, & returned home -

April 15th started early and went up into Garward County to James Thompson the original surveyor of Lincoln County in this state to see him about purchasing a tract of land west of Salt River, ~~Patten~~ as far as Mr. Helms & Staid all night 16th returned home nothing done -

April 16th had a private muster at my house the company generally attended fine pleasant weather at home generally attending to my domestics

April 21st went down in Franklin County, & Staid all night - at Jos Adams we were unwell and the

22nd I went to Old Washers at the mouth of Hammond Creek and then back with notes Mr Wash to a Mr Elliott & sold 200 acres of my Indian Creek land to John Wash for 200 \$ - then returned up as far as Salt River and Staid all night -

April 23rd at Geo Helms & Son's comm. muster at Mr Helms we were elected Lieutenant in place of Mr. Pledge & returned home at night & Sunday 24th at home all day time glides smooth along -

April 25th planted 12 acres corn, my wife & 26th at Mr Vanandall & Mr. Carlisle about land

April 26th at Home and on the 27th in the evening
I attend to my domestics planting & vegetation of
28 & 29th At Home & the 30th I went to Capt Jordan
muster at Adams Hill they held an election for a
Justice of the peace in the company JN Cardwell was
elected - I returned post & Mr. Apier to dinner Gen
Ray with me - then home -

May 1st Sunday at preaching at Dr. Providence a
pleasant day -

May 2^d I went to Harrodsburgh to court, also to
Drill Muster, we had a good muster - This day
aunt Nancy & Mr. Apier and for us & Sally Woods both
died within two hours of each other -

May 3^d I was in Harrodsburgh again, to drill muster
and court. and in the evening I went down to
Clark & Mr. Apier to the hanging of yesterday's deaths

May 4th at home in clean & in the evening I went
down to Capt McCom and staid all night and
May 5th I met Capt McCom at the forks of the road
of Bardonia & Harrodsburgh & surveyed 25 acres of
land for Mr. Wood and also a trail for Isaac
Booker and returned home at night, there was
some dissatisfaction expressed by Mr. Wood as to the
manner of laying off the land -

May 7th In Harrodsburg & the 8th at home 153
in the morning, and then went with Grannille
Crockett who was sent with a letter from Cox-
ington C. to Col Anthony Crockett, in Franklin
county & staid all night — 58

May 9th got my muster roll certified by C. C.
who is acting in the Regular service and went
thru Frankfort & met S. Crockett who is just returned
from Philadelphia. I was in the Secretarys office
and got some commissions and had a conversation
with the Governor — then I left town and went
on to Col James Johnsons to see about my muster
roll — and thence to Col R. Johnson, who I
found at home then back to Col R. Johnson
and had my business arranged —

May 10th returned from thro Versailles, it rained
hard —

May 11 - 12th 13th at home & the 14th In Harrodsburg
and then at home generally attending to my
domestics, until the 21st — 1514

H
J =
H
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C
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H
g =
3
2

Robt McKitttrick - 103 -

3^d Enlistment 13th
August - 1813

George Cochran 104

George Bohus - 105 -

Andrew Divine 106

James H Divine 107

Jesse Jones - - 108

Stephen Lynn Junr 109

Nicholas Parish 110

John Smith (A) 111

James Brim - 112

Dane Haynes - 113

Wm Ryly - 114

Jeremiah Ryly 115 -

James Smith 116

John Burks 117

Henry Barnes 118

Richd Barnes 119

Martin Williams 120

John Linnetts 121

James Pierson 122

Wm Armstrong Junr 123

William Morris 124

John M'gee 125

Joseph M'gee 126

John S. Deen 127

James Sportsman 128

George Divine 129

George Debaun 130

Churchwell Brim 131

John Smyth (W) 132

Amos Davis 133

William Bowman 134

Ebby Howard 135

John Sortore 136

James Davis 137

Christopher Lillard 138
Lott Hackley 139
Edmund Burris 140
Michael Horn 141
Henry Commingson 142
Same, Sylvia 143
Abner Rogers 144
Anderson Rice 145
William Duff 146
Robt Smidy 147
Thomas Burton 148
James Lawson 149
James Baker 150
John Vandiver 151
George McFar 152
James McFar 153
Joseph Denny 1624

Danl Perry 155
Dudley Noel 156
Same Ewing 157
John Burton (d) 158

The Above is the largest
Company ever marched
from the state of Ken-
tucky against our savage
enemy and it pleased
the Almighty to grant
us a complete victory
over our enemy on
the 5th of October
1813
Robt B McFar
Capt

William McFlure	31
Same Bunton	32
Thomas Green	
Dane Galloway	33
William Lewis	34
Morgan S. Young	35
John Atkinson	36
Bazel Corn	37
Same, Green	38
William Poulter	39
David Bright	40
Andrew, Thompson	41
Joseph Kelly	42
Thomas Crawford	43
David M'gee	44
Stephen Blythe	
Reuben Hughes	45
Joseph Bohon	46

David Divine	47
Sinclair Violet	48
George Davis	49
John Norris	50
Jos. Little	51
Jacob Borders	52
James Alexander	53
Harry Dicky	54
Robt Guthrie	55
John Young	56
Stephen Hughes	57
Larry Hawkins	58
Nicholas Booher	59
John Denny	60
Richd Lockhart	61
William Adams	62
John Cardwell	63
James Guthrie	64

Thomas Hall 65
 Thomas, B. de Ginnis 66
 Claiborne Franklin 67
 Levi Lockhart 68
 Nathaniel Crane 69
 Richd Hope - - 70
 John S. Davis 71
 Lewis Sandifer 72
 John Lamb - 73
 Thomas Logan 74
 James Mason - 75
 John Boyls - 76
 John Roberts 77
 Saml, Rinehart 78
 Frederick Steen 79
 2^d Enlistment, 9th June
 1813 —
 John Jordan 80
 Allen Davis 81
 Richd Linnette 82

John Dobson 83
 John Burtin, (W) 84
 Charles Vincent 85
 George Phillips 86
 William Agan 87
 Jonathan Ryly 88
 John de Ginnis, sur 89
 Thomas Lewis 90
 Clayton Sales 91
 Jacob Miller 92
 Joseph Hale 93
 Levi Grittan 94
 Nathaniel S. Morrison 95
 James Dickethack 96
 Mark Coulter 97
 David Scott 98
 George Myers 99
 Joshua Lawson 100
 John Lytle 101
 Henry Wingate 102

Filson Historical Society

A Complete Muster Roll of my
Company in Col R. de Johnsons Regt
of Mounted Volunteers -
November 24th 1813 Robt B. de Affe Capt

First Enlistment 18 th May 1813 - - -	Wiltshire Cardwell Troop 15
Robt B. de Affe Capt 1	Washington Barracks, Regt Troop 16
John R. Cardwell 1st 2	- Men -
David Lillard 2 nd 3	Andrew, de Fortridge 17
William Sharp 3 rd 4	William Curran 18
David Adams, Eng 5	John Wigham 19
James Brickenridge 4 th 6	Thomas Green 20
John Springate 5 th 7	John Halligan 21
Samuel Crawford 2 nd 8	John McIntire 22
Matthews Flounoy 3 rd 9	Stephen Lyon 23
John Armstrong 4 th 10	Robt Pennick 24
Simon Moon 5 th 11	William Armstrongs 25
Stephen Blythe 2 nd 12	Thomas Curry - 26
John de Leginners 3 rd 13	Robt Forsythe 27
Isaac Rymer 4 th 14	Clement de donald 28
	Richd Power 29
	Joseph Woods 30

2nd Lt. B. M. Capt, John N. Cardwell sst, David
Sill and 2^d Lieut, William Sharpe 3^d Lieut, David Adams
Ensign - - - - -

The following address was sent from the
Mouth of Huron River on Lake Erie, July 14th 1813 -

Camp, Johnson, on Lake Erie, at the Mouth
of Huron River July 14th 1813. - - -

Fellow, Citizens, Once more we are encouraged to
Appeal to your Patriotism; our success in gaining 400
-slaves in the great cause of our much injured country
upon our former address, induces this second call for men
actuated by the noblest principle in human nature
(a sacred love of Country) the 20th of August will find
us at Vincennes on The Wabash (Should Heaven permit
and the Secretary of war not otherwise order) many
of your Brethren and countrymen have already traversed
the waters of Lakes Michigan and Erie; and aided not
only in the protection of an extensive Frontier, but
also in the security of several important posts; the
Banks of the River Raisin, have been visited by a de-
-tachment of the mounted Regt from Kentucky &
the bones of our brave country men who fell a

sacrifice to Savage cruelty have been collected
and buried - - Do you not wish to share
in the glorious task of Restoring the fallen honor
of your nation? you now again have the op-
portunity of rallying around your country, Eagle Scout
Cardwell is authorized to bring on a new Detachment
to Vincennes, where I hope to meet many of my
countrymen. Your time of service cannot much exceed
two months, and pay and town will be allowed accordingly

Robt B. Schafer Capt
John R. Cardwell 1st Lt
David Lillard 2^d Sgt -
William Sharpe 3^d Lieut
David Adams Ensign

scarcely had the above handbill appeared in our
country before we were ordered back by Genl Harrison
so fickle appears our public measures and so often are
our orders changed so little do we appear to act on
system or any definite plan. - - -

R. B. Hale

Filson Historical Society

Wm

The following Address will meet May
25th 1813. which I wrote and sent back with Lieut.
Cardwell from the Ohio River on our march under an
order from Col. R. M. Johnson for more men to join us -

North bend of Ohio, May 25th 1813 -

To our Fellow Citizens of Mercer County

Fellow Citizens Your country calls for you - will you
not obey her voice and march in defence of our bleeding
and defenceless frontiers? Circumstances incident to the
march of all Armies will put it in the power of as
many of you as are willing to come and join us, to
now come on. Your wages will be liberal & the chances
of serving your country ample, Lieut. John R Cardwell
has returned for the purpose of bringing on more men to
join our company. pay and terms of duty will be
allowed equal to the time you serve - he is furnished
with an order to draw Arms and provisions for you
and he will send you on march from John McConers
farm, on the 10th day of June next, and when he again
joins us, we most fervently hope to see a goodly number
of brave men with him - -
&c. B. our company is already so strong -

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