FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

EXTRA.

Saturday, October 8th,
12 o'clock, A. M.

We lose no time in laying before our readers the following heart-cheering intelligence :—

Extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison to the Department of War.

Head Quarters, Sandwich, U. C.
September 30, 1813.

SIR,

Gen. Proctor has with him 475 regulars of the 41st and Newfoundland regts; 60 of the 10th regt. of veterans; 45 dragoons; and from 600 to 1000 Indians.—Some deserters who left him the night before last, give the latter as his number. The citizens of Detroit suppose the former to be correct.

The Ottawas and Chippeways have withdrawn from the British, and have sent in three of their warriors to beg for peace, promising to agree to any terms that I shall prescribe. I have agreed to receive them upon condition of their giving hostages for their fidelity, and immediately joining us with all their warriors. The Wyandots, Miamies, and the band of Delawares, which had joined the enemy, are also desirous to be received upon the same terms.

The celebrated chief Main Pock is at the head of the hostile band on the Detroit side of the Streight. Tecumseh heads that which remains with the British. The inhabitants of Detroit, who were in daily communication with them, make the former from 1000 to 1200.—Their object in dividing their force was to make a night attack upon the part of the army, which crossed over to Detroit, or that which remained on this side, by junction of their force some miles above.

A detachment of the army, and some of the vessels of war, will set out for the reduction of Mackinac and St. Joseph's in a few days.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your ob't servant,
WM. H. HARRISON.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

Extract of a letter from Gen. M'Arthur to the Secretary of War.

DETROIT, Oct. 6, 1813.

You have no doubt been advised by the commanding General, that Malden and this place were abandoned by the enemy previous to the arrival of our army, and that all the public buildings, &c. were destroyed. On our arrival at Sandwich, my Brigade was ordered across the River to disperse some Indians who were plundering the town, and to take possession of this place. Information was received that several thousand Indians had retired a small distance into the woods, with instructions to attack Gen'l Harrison's army on its passage, for the purpose of retarding its progress, consequently my Brigade is left to garrison this place.

Since Gen. Harrison's departure, five nations of Indians, viz. the Ottawas, Chippeways, Pottewattemies, Miamies and Kickapoos, who were but a few miles back, have come in for Peace, and I have agreed that hostilities should cease for the present, on the following conditions: "They have agreed to take hold of the same tomahawk with us, and to strike all who are, or may be, enemies to the United States, whether British or Indians." They are to bring in a number of their women and children and leave them as hostages, whilst they accompany us to war. Some of them have already bro't in their women, and are drawing rations.

I have just received a note from Gen Harrison, advising that he had last evening overtaken Gen. Proctor's force, and had gained a complete victory; that all the principal officers, Gen. Proctor excepted, were in his possession, which no doubt ends the war in that quarter.

I have the honor, &c.
DUNCAN M'ARTHUR,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated,

United States' Ship General Pike,
Sackett's Harbor, 6th Oct. 1813.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that I arrived here this morning, with five of the enemy's vessels, which I fell in with and captured last evening off the Ducks. These were part of a fleet of seven sail, which left York on Sunday with 234 troops on board, bound to Kingston. Of this fleet five were captured, one burnt, and one escaped; the prisoners, amounting to nearly three hundred; besides, having upwards of 300 of our troops on board from Niagara, induced me to run into port for the purpose of landing both.

I have an additional pleasure in informing you, that amongst the captured vessels are the late U. S. schrs. Julia and Growler, the others are gun vessels.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my rendezvous, on Monday the 23d August, a recruit by the name of *Edward Corner*, he was born in Talbot county aged 25 years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, of genteel appearance, and by profession a Silversmith.—Ten Dollars Reward will be given to any person who may apprehend the deserter and return him to me at Centreville, or deliver him to any officer in the United States army.

JOHN L. ELBERT,
Lieut. U. S. Lt. Dragoons.

August 31,——m

The following is a correct list of vessels captured by the Argus American sloop of war, copied from a Plymouth paper of August 24:—

Sch'r Shimanca, of Poole, from Oporto, to Newfoundland, destroyed.

Brig Susannah, from Madeira to London, cargo destroyed; vessel sent to England with prisoners.

Sch'r Matilda, an American privateer, captured by the Lion privateer, & since recaptured and brought here.

Brig Richard, from Gibraltar to London, destroyed.

Brig Fowey, from Limerick, with provisions, destroyed.

Sloop Lady Frances, from Limerick to Liverpool, with provisions, destroyed.

Ship Barbadoes, a transport from Cork to Limerick, in ballast, destroyed.

Brig Alliance, transport, from Cork to Limerick, in ballast, destroyed.

Sch'r Cordelia, from Antigua to Bristol, destroyed.

Ship Betsey, of Bristol, sent to France; recaptured and brought to this port.

Ship Mariner, of Bristol, destroyed.

Sloop, name unknown, from Poole to Liverpool, with clay, destroyed.

Brig Helena, with clay, sent to England with prisoners.

Brig, name unknown, from Wales to London, with slates; this brig was quite new, being her first voyage, destroyed.

Cutter Diana & Betty, from Ireland to Ilfracombe, with bullocks, destroyed.

Ship Defiance, from Greenock to Newfoundland, destroyed.

Brig Baltic, from Barbadoes to Dublin, destroyed.

Sloop, name unknown, with slates, iron, &c. cargo destroyed, vessel sent as a cartel.

Brig Belford, from Dublin to London, cargo 16,500 pieces of linen, destroyed.

A pilot boat belonging to Bristol, liberated.

Another vessel destroyed, particulars not known.

FOR SALE,

That valuable parcel of land, commonly called "Peck's Point," beautifully situated on the west side of Third-Haven creek, in view of the town of Oxford, about five miles from Easton Point by water, and eight miles from Easton by land.—The advantages of this place are very remarkable, and such as to recommend it to all kinds of purchasers. To a ship-builder it presents a great object of speculation and profit, in the large quantity of heavy *ship timber* it contains; and to a man of fortune, desirous of establishing an elegant and healthy residence, the beauties of the situation and the luxuries of fish and fowl, which are abundant there in season, it holds out every temptation to secure the purchase of it by the offer of a fair and liberal price. The whole body of the land does not contain more than three hundred acres, and forms a neck which requires a very inconsiderable line of fences to enclose—a comfortable farm house has very lately been built on this land.—The particular terms of sale may be known by applying to John L Kerr, Esq. in Easton. As the sole object of the sale is to convert the value of the land into a Stock fund, Stock of any of the State Banks will be taken in payment either for the whole or part of the purchase money.

Henrietta M. Chamberlaine,
Ex'x of Sam'l Chamberlaine

sept 14——m

TAN YARD FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale his Tan Yard, and all the Land he holds near the Trappe, consisting of about 27 acres, on which is a two story brick house, a small house for a Tanner to live in, a large shop, beam house, and about 30 vats, supplied from a never failing spring. It is well planned to work in a stock in winter, with necessary tools for the Tanning and Currying business, and a complete marble slab. There is also a smoke house, stable, granary and carriage house, a paled garden, and nearly all the land inclosed, besides a small house and garden. All which I am desirous to sell at private sale.—If the above property is not sold on or before the 1st of September next, it will be rented out for the ensuing year. I wish it to be understood, that if the property is not sold on or before the 1st of September, and is rented for the next year, it will be still for sale, and will be rented from year to year until it is sold. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr William Payne, living on the premises who will shew the same.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

august 31——m

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Tuesday, October 12th, 1813.

On application of MARY MORGAN, administratrix of *James Morgan*, late of Caroline county deceased—It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirteen.

(L. S.)

Test—

J. Richardson, Reg'r
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order—

Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Mary Morgan, Adm'x
of James Morgan

october 19——3

TALBOT COUNTY, To wit.

I hereby certify that *Thomas M. Cooper*, of the said county, brought before me as a stray trespassing on his enclosure, a BLACK GELDING, about 9 years of age, 14 hands high, well set, some white spots on his shoulders, where the collar generally goes, trots and canters, and has been worked in geer. Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this fourteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirteen. BENJAMIN BENNY

The owner of the above Horse is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOS. M. COOPER.

october 19——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Dorchester county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Tammy Piercy*, late of Dorchester county, dec'd—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the legal vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fifth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness my hand this 5th day of October, 1813.

George Piercy, adm'r
of Tammy Piercy, dec'd.

october 12——3t

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

HARRISON'S VICTORY.

Copy of a letter from Major General Harrison to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Detroit,
9th Oct. 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 the following day. From various causes, however, I was unable to put the troops in motion until the morning of the 2nd inst. and then to take with me only about one hundred and forty of the Regular troops, Johnson's Mounted Regiment and such of Governor Shelby's Volunteers as were fit for a rapid march, the whole amounting to about three thousand five hundred men. To General McArthur (with about seven hundred effectives) the protecting of this place and the sick was committed. Gen. Cass's Brigade and the corps of Lieut. 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. General Proctor had posted himself at Daisons' on the right bank of the Thames (or French) fifty six miles from this place, where I was informed he intended to fortify and wait to receive me. He must have believed, however, that I had no disposition to follow him, or that he had secured my continuance here, by the 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 second 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 for a considerable distance into the country—the bridge here was found entire, & in the morning I proceeded with Johnson's Regiment to save if possible the others. At the second bridge over a branch of the river Thames, we were fortunate enough to capture a Lieut. of Dragoons and eleven privates, who had been sent by Gen. Proctor to destroy them.—From the prisoners I learned that the third bridge was broken up and that the enemy had no certain information of our advance. The bridge having been imperfectly destroyed, was soon repaired and the army encamped at Drake's farm, four miles below Dalson's.

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 Gunboats, which Commodore Perry had furnished for the purpose, & he went 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 open (Prairies) as high as Dalson's, these vessels were well calculated for that purpose. Above Dalson's, however, the character of the river and adjacent country is considerably changed. The former, though still deep, is very narrow and its banks high and moody. The Commodore and myself therefore agreed upon the propriety of leaving boats under a guard of one hundred 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 mile above Dalson's is the third unfordable branch of the Thames; the bridge over its mouth had been taken up by the Indians, as well as that at McGregor's Mills, one mile above—several hundred of the Indians remained to dispute our passage and, upon the arrival of the advanced 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 the army, formed in order of battle, and brought up 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 and enabled us, in two hours, to repair the bridge & cross the troops. Colonel Johnson's Mounted Regiment being upon the right of the army, had seized the remains of the bridge at the Mills under a heavy fire from the Indians. Our loss upon this occasion, was two killed and three or four wounded—that of the enemy was ascertained to be considerably greater. A house near the bridge containing a very considerable number of muskets had been set on fire—but it was extinguished by our troops and the arms saved. At the first farm above the bridge, we found one of the enemy's vessels on fire, loaded with arms and ordnance stores, and learned that they were a few miles ahead of us, still on the right bank of the river with the great body of the Indians. At Bowles's farm, four miles from the bridge, we halted for the night, found two other vessels and 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 and 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 Regiment and requested Gov. Shelby to follow as expeditiously as possible with the infantry; the Governor's zeal and that of his men enabled them to keep up with the cavalry, and, by 9 o'clock, we were at Arnold's Mills having taken in the course of the morning two Gunboats & several batteaux loaded with provisions and ammunition.

A rapid at the river at Arnold's Mills affords the only fording to be met with for a very considerable distance, but, upon examination, it was found too deep for the infantry. Having, however, fortunately taken two or three boats and some Indian canoes on the spot, and obliging the horsemen to take a foot man 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 the command of col. Warburton. The detachment with General Proctor had arrived the day before at the Moravian towns, 4 miles higher up.—Being now certainly near the enemy, I directed the advance of Johnson's regiment 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 enemy's 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 it was proper for me to adopt.

I have the honour herewith to enclose you my general order of the 27th ult. prescribing the order, of march and of battle when the whole army should act together. But as the number and description of the troops had been essentially changed, since the issuing of the order, it became necessary to make a corresponding alteration in their disposition. From the place where our army was last halted, to the Moravian towns, a distance of about three and a half miles, the road passes through a beech forest without any clearing, and for the first two miles near to the bank of the river. At from two to three hundred yards from the river, a swamp extends parallel to it, throughout the whole distance. The intermediate ground is, dry, and although the trees are tolerably thick, it is in many places clear of underbrush. Across this strip of land, its left *displayed* upon the river supported by artillery placed in the wood, their right in the swamp covered by the whole of their Indian force, 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 volunteer militia infantry under his Excellency Gov. Shelby, averaging less than five hundred men, and col. Johnson's Regiment of Mounted Infantry, making in the whole in aggregate something above 3000. No disposition of an army opposed to an Indian force can be safe unless it is secured on the flanks and in the rear. I had therefore no difficulty in arranging the infantry conformably to my general order of battle. Gen. Trotter's brigade of 500 men, formed the front line, his right upon the road and his left upon the swamp. Gen. King's brigade formed second line, 150 yards in the rear of Trotter's and Chile's brigade as a corps of reserve in the rear of it. These three brigades formed the command of Major Gen. Henry; the whole of Gen. Desha's division, consisting of two brigades, were formed *en potence* upon the left of Trotter.

Whilst I was engaged in forming the infantry, I had directed col. Johnson's regiment, which was still in front, to be formed in two lines opposite to the enemy, and, upon the advance of the infantry, to take ground to the left and forming upon that flank to endeavour to turn the right of the indians. A moments' reflection, however, convinced me that from the thickness of the woods and swampiness of the ground, they would be unable to do any thing on horseback, 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 that 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 on horseback from their earliest youth. I was persuaded too that the enemy would be quite unprepared for the shock and that they could not resist it. Conformably to this idea, I directed the regiment 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 with full speed as soon as the enemy delivered their fire. The few regular troops of the 27th regt. under their col. (Paul) occupied, in column of sections of four, the small space between the road and the river, for the purpose of seizing the enemy's artillery, and some ten or twelve friendly Indians were directed to move under the bank. The *Crotchet* formed by theront line and Gen. Desha's division was an important point. At that place, the venerable governor of Kentucky was posted, who at the age of sixty six preserves all the vigor of youth, the ardent zeal which distinguished him in the Revolutionary war, and the undaunted bravery which he manifested at Kings mountain. With my Aids-decamp, the acting assist adj. general capt. Butler, my gallant friend com. Perry who did me the honor to serve as my volunteer Aid-de-camp, and Brigadier General Cass, who having no command tendered me his assistance, I placed myself at the head of the front line of 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 mounted men received the fire of the British line, and were ordered to charge; the horses in the front of the column recoiled from the fire; another was given by the enemy, and our column, at length getting in motion, broke through the enemy with irresistable force. In one minute, the contest in front was over; the British officers, seeing no hopes of reducing their disordered ranks to order, and our mounted men wheeling upon them and pouring in a distructive fire, immediately surrendered. It is certain that three only of our troops were wounded in this charge. Upon the left however, the contest was more severe with the Indians. Col. Johnson, who commanded on the flank of his regiment, received a most galling fire from them, which was returned with great effect. The Indians still further to the right advanced and fell in with our front line of infantry, near its junction with Desha's division, and for a moment made an impression upon it.—His Excellency Gov. Shelby however brought up a regiment to its support, and the enemy receiving a severe fire in front, & a part of Johnson's regiment having gained their rear, retreated with precipitation. Their loss was very considerable in the action, and many were killed in their retreat.

I can give no satisfactory information of the number of Indians that were in the action, but they must have been considerably upwards of one thousand. From the documents in my possession, (Gen. Proctor's official letters, all of which were taken) and from the information of respectible 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 general De Rottenburg, of the 27th inst. General Proctor speaks of having prevailed upon most of the indians to accompany him.—Of these it is certain that fifty or sixty Wyandot warriors abandoned him.*

The number of our troops was certainly greater than that of the enemy, but when it is recollected, that they had chosen a position that effectually secured their flank, 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 through you, Sir, my opinion of the conduct of the officers who served under my command, I am at a loss how to mention that of Governor Shelby, being convinced that no elogium of mine can reach his merits. The Governor of an independent state, greatly my superior in years, in experience and in military character, he placed himself under my command, and was not more remarkable for his zeal and activity, than for the promptitude and cheerfulness with which he obeyed my orders. The Major Generals Henry and Desha, and the Brigadiers Allen, Caldwell, King, Chiles and Trotter, all of the Kentucky volunteers, manifested the talents of Governor Shelby's Staff, his Adjutant General Col. M'Dowell, and his Quarter Master General Col. Walker, rendered great service, as did his Aids de Camp, Gen. Adair, and Majors Barry and Crittenden. The millitary 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 Aujutant General Col. Gaines, who was left at Sandwich. His duties were however ably performed by the acting Assistant Adjutant General Captain Butler. My aids de Camp Lieut. O'Fallon and Capt. Todd, of the line, and my volunteer Aids John Speed Smith and John Chambers, Esq. have rendered me the most important services from the campaign. I have already stated that General Cass and Commodore Perry assisted me in forming the troops for action. The former is an officer of the highest merit, and the appearance of the brave Commodore cheered and animated every breast.

It would be useless, Sir, after stating the circumstances of the action, to pass encomiums upon Col. Johnson and his regiment. Veterans could not have manifested more firmness. The Colonel's numerous wounds prove that he was in the post of danger. Lieut. Col. James Johnson and the Majors Payne and Thompson were equally active, though more fortunate. Major 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 in the pursuit of the enemy and with Major Payne of the mounted regiment, two of my Aids de Camp, Todd 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 and wounded, was made out. It was however ascertained that the former amounts to six hundred and one regulars, 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, besides 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.—

* A British officer of high rank assured one of my Aids de Camp, that on the day of our landing, General Proctor had, at his disposal, upwards of three thousand Indian warriors, but asserted that the greatest part had left him previous to the action.