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From the Sciota Gozette of Dec. 23.

PROCTOR'S LETTERS.

[We have fortunately procured for publication a considerable number of public papers, which were among the baggage of Maj. Gen. Proctor, after he had made his escape. These documents will be viewed as official curosities, for many of them have lost much of their importance. But there is *one* among them, that may be be considered materially important—from that, and what may follow hereafter, (for we have several numbers yet to publish) the people will be led to suspect, that emissaries like *Henry*, have not only been amongst us, but that some who call themselves Americans, have secretly acted in concert with the enemy. Yet we are confident that such is not the fact—we firmly believe that the enemy could not, with all his pecuniary means prevail on any citizen of the United States, immediately on the lines, to co-operate with a spy, or do any other act that would tend to injure the cause in which we have embarked.]

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FORT GEORGE, January 10th, 1813.

SIR—A long letter which I addressed to you on our Marine affairs for Lake Erie, will I hope have reached you safely. As it becomes a matter of the greatest moment to gain as accurate information as possible, of the preparations of the enemy, as to building armed vessels and boats; I request you will be pleased to select some intelligent inhabitant in your vicinity who would undertake to proceed down the border of Lake Erie, as far as in his power towards Buffalo, for the purpose of obtaining the information so essential to our plans: it would be his object to examine at all the rivers and creeks, what is going forward. It would require the greatest caution and circumspection as well as secrecy on the person chosen for this service; he should be one whose habits or profession would justify his assuming the character of a person travelling on some matters of business, and to insure his attention to the objects on which he is sent, it will be advisable to agree with him for a sum to be paid him commensurate with the distance he may travel, and the information he may obtain. You will be pleased to communicate to me for the information of Major General Sheaffe, the result of the measure proposed.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most ob't. serv't.
CHRISTO. MYERS, Lt. Col.
Acting Q. M. G.

Col. Proctor, 41st regt. &c. &c.
Com. at Amherstburgh.

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OFFICIAL.

FORT GEORGE, April 29, 1813,
9 o'clock, A. M.

My dear General,

This morning at one o'clock, accounts were received here by brig. gen. Vincent, with the unpleasant intelligence that, that town had been carried by a body of the enemy's troops, about 1500 men, brought up the Lake in thirteen vessels, viz. two square-rigged, and the others smaller; amongst the latter were gunboats. Detailed particnlars (from Sir Roger Sheaffe who was there) has not yet reached us but we have ascertained, in addition to York having fallen, that the Powder magazines there have been blown up; whether this has been accidental, or been effected by our troops in their retreat, we know not.

The Grenadiers and another company of the King's were engaged. Five companies of that regiment have reached this post; two companies of the 41st on the march towards you; the first beyond Ancaster, the other at Henry's have been recalled; they are extremely much wanted here, and had they pursued their route, they would not have reached in time to act against Harrison.

The enemy on the frontier opposite to us, have received a reinforcement within these few days of nearly 3000 men; they are well furnished with boats.

You will thus perceive the critical situation in which we are placed on this line. We look with confident hope for the report of your sucess—and brig. gen. Vincent (who is here, and by whose directions I am writing to you) has desired me to impress upon you, what essential aid could be rendered to us, by the timely arrival here *of five hundred Indians; should you have secured Harrison's army*, it is the Brig. General's desire, and in which I most earnestly join, that you forward to us in the King's vessels to Point Abino, that number with as great expedition as possible. *In the event of your having captured Harrison's army, you will see the impossibility under existing circumstances of our taking charge of them here, and therefore brig. gen. Vincent requests you will make the best arrangements in your power to dispose of them either by securing them at one or the other of your own posts, or passing them on parole into the United States by way of Cleveland or other route, as you may find expedient;* the latter line of conduct is perhaps the most preferable, on account of the state of your supplies of provisions.

Sincerely wishing every success, and hoping to send you, and receive from you good accounts,

I have the honor to remain,
My dear friend, most faithfully,
Your most obedient servant,
CHRISTO. MYERS, Col.
Act. Q. M. G.

Brig. Gen. Proctor.

Norton had gone towards you as far as the head of the Lake, but is called back. C. M.

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Dep. Asst. Com. General's office,
AMHERSTBURGH, 14 August, 1813.

SIR—The near prospect of a scarcity of provisions in this District is to me an object of the greatest concern and uneasiness. The whole of the flour now in store will not be more than sufficient for 14 days, according to the quantities now issued daily, and very little can at present be expected in this District. One particular cause for this is that the two principal millls (M'Gregor and Arnold's, are not now going for want of water: The dam of the former has been broken, and that of the latter much injured from the back water, occasioned by the great rains, &c. this year. The Windmills at this season are of but little comparative service. The greatest part of the flour required for Detroit and Sandwich will now have to be supplied from the 670 barrels lately brought from Long Point, by the schr. Mary (transport) and as this is all that I have to depend on, we shall very soon be in absolute want, without some very great abatement takes place in the quantities issued to Indians, or some extraordinary exertions made to supply our wants from the neighborhood of Long Point. The possibility of the former is an object worth every attention, as the practibility of the latter, until our fleet are enabled to go down to Long Point is rather doubtful; by land carriage I fear little can be expected from that distance in the present state of the roads from thence.

Dep. Commissary General Couche has been informed of this, in as strong language as I am master of. He has in consequence made purchases of flour at Long Point and sent an officer of his department to that neighborhood to purchase cattle for this place. For the last ten days I have stationed Acting Dep. Asst. Com. Gen. Reynolds at Detroit, with a clerk of the Commissarial Dep. for purchasing supplies in the Michigan territory and about Sandwich. Two boats have been sent to river Thames for flour, and corn. Agents have been appointed by me here; at Sandwith; river Thames, and Delaware for purchasing cattle, but with all my possible exertions, I despair of being able for any length of time, of supplying provisions to His Majesty's forces in addition to the immense quantities now issued to Indians; the latter I estimate at fourteen thousand rations per day at this post, Detroit, and Sandwich.

It gives me additional pain to be thus obliged to trouble you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble servant,
ROBERT GILMOR.
Dep. Asst. Com. General.

Brig. Gen. Proctor, Commanding &c. &c.

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Amherstburgh, 13th March, 1813.

SIR—Eight Munseys left this on the 7th inst. to reconnoitre at the Miami Rapids, and yesterday returned *with a scalp*. They report that the Americans are numerous, and have completed a stockade much larger than the Fort here.

One hundred and twenty Indians which I had sent over the river yesterday left Brown's Town for the Rapids with six interpreters along, and by them I expect some prisoners, or some more information than we have yet had. The snow being yet deep out there, will however be no detriment to them.

Your humble servant.
M. ELLIOTT.

Brig. Gen. Proctor.

—

Amherstburgh, 8th Sept. 1813.

SIR—A few days ago, I sent out to Sandusky some of the Hurons of Brown's Town to see what those of Sandusky were about; they found the Americans had taken them into the state of Ohio, on Mad River, where they are guarded by a number of Americans. The Crane told the messengers that there were 9000 men raising within twelve miles of that place, and that their intention was to advance to the foot of the Rapids and fortify themselves there, building block houses on their way to that place, at the distance of every five miles, and to cross in winter on the ice, and attack and take this place, and afterwards sweep the English from this along into the sea. In consequence he sent a message to the Hurons and other nations (which was yesterday delivered in my presence) to withdraw themselves from this and join him on Mad River, where they and their property would be safe. That if all did not attend to his advice, he hoped some who had any regard for their lives, would go and join him.

A Shawanoe informs me that he saw 300 troops advancing towards Fort Wayne—report however, said 200. The said Indian came from the Ottawa towns.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most ob't. humble serv't.
M. ELLIOTT.

Gen. Proctor, Commanding.

—

Head of Lake Ontario, 4th June, 1813.

My dear General,

A series of misfortunes have suddenly befallen us. Perhaps before you receive this, you will have learnt that the army under gen. Dearborn crossed the Niagara line on the 27th ult. and after being most gallantly opposed by part of the Kings, Newfoundland and Glengary regiments, got possession of Fort George, and compelled the whole of our troops to retire upon this position. Here gen. Vincent means to make a stand, but in the event of his being beat, and forced altogether to retire upon Kingstown, he is directed by the orders which I yesterday bro't him, to detach to your assistance the remainder of the 41st regiment, two companies of the Newfoundland, and the remainder of the three companies of the Glengary regiment.—The companies of the two latter corps are much weakened by the action of the 27th.

I learn with infinite regret, your distressed situation for want of provisions, and it is certainly unfortunate that a considerable quantity of Pork intended for your use, was destroyed at Point Abino, for fear of falling into the enemy's hands. I hear you have flour enough, and I hope you will have plenty of fresh beef. It is said that the enemy have detached troops against you. Your situation, it must be owned, is sufficiently embarrassing; but sir George, on my leaving him, knowing but imperfectly the events here, and still more so, those of your neighborhood, relies with confidence upon your zeal and ability—certain that the most indefatigable exertions will be made on your part, in defence of your post, *and of the squadron, which (whatever may happen) must not fall into the hands of the enemy.*

Our fleet under Sir James Yeo, is now on the Lake, determined to fight: *and at present fully equal to beat the enemy's.* All are anxious for the meeting; for a naval victory on our part, would soon restore matters to their usual flourishing state. Col. Baynes, with a force of only 800 men, attacked Sackett's Harbor on the 29th ult. It is supposed the garrison was small, in consequence of their having detached so many men to Niagara—we found, however, upwards of 3000. Our gallant little band drove them at the point of the bayonet, into their works (tho' with a good deal of loss) which were found much too strong to carry with our small force, without artillery, and unassisted by our large ships, a calm having prevented their co-operation: Thus separated, we re-embarked without any opposition, having taken from them three field pieces and one hundred and fifty men.

When I left Kingston, 2000 men were on the march for that place, including 2d bat. 41st, De Watteville's, and Muerone. The 13th and 98th were hourly expected to arrive at Quebec. We may look for other reinforcements from Spain, which will, I hope, enable us to recover our lost ground.

I beg my best respects to Mrs. and Miss Proctor, and to Henry, and believe me, dear general, Your's most truly,
RT. M'DOUALL.

Brig. Gen. Proctor.

Head quarters, Forty mile creek,
June, 14th 1813.

My Dear General,

We every day look for a reinforcement of about 400 men from Kingston. On their arrival, and should the fleet continue with us, it is intended to advance the army to 20 mile creek and throw forward our whole body of Indians, and the light troops (considerably augmented) to feel the pulse of the enemy. We have various accounts as to his force, and none to be depended upon, but his fears are said to be as strong as ever and a *ruse* of the nature above mentioned, might operate so powerfully upon him, as might induce him to think, that his own side of the river was the only place of safety.

Our Indians prove themselves right worthy, and right useful auxiliaries. Macbeth says, "'tis the eye of childhood that fears a painted devil." But it is so far lucky, that our opponents are mere infants in the sublime science of war. Now, as you are perhaps encumbered with too many mouths considering your scanty means of filling them, you perhaps might be able to prevail on two or three hundred more of *your swarthy warriors* to join us here. They would be invaluable under our present circumstances and you might fairly tell them, that a great effort is to be made to drive their enemy and ours, across the St. Lawrence; and once effected, I do most potently believe, that they never would renew the attempt. Remember me to Cols. Warburton, Dickson, and Monckler, and believe me always, yours.

RT. M'DOUALL.

Brig. Gen. Proctor, Sandwitch.

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Amherstburg, 27th October, 1812,

SIR—I have seen a letter from you to Col. St. George, mentioning that three Frenchmen had been killed near Sandusky. That it is the case, is true, but the Indians having seen them in an enemy's country, and those people being actually resident for a long time past there, occasioned them being taken for enemies. They had been on board the vessel, and had gone ashore to get something more of their property on board, and the Indians having no knowledge of the circumstance, and not knowing them to be Canadians consequently shot them.

I shall drop down to day to the mouth of the river, and tomorrow morning will set up the Miami Bay.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
M. ELLIOTT.

P. S. Colonel Clure writes me, that they expect another attack soon, and says, the y will require assistance from this place—If you have any commands on the subject I should be glad to know—and your opinion.

Col. Proctor, &c. &c. &c. Detroit.

WASHINGTON, January 4.

Interesting Correspondence.

Copies of the following letters have been politely communicated to us for publication, by an officer of Gen. Harrison's staff, who has the originals in his possession.

From Gen. Proctor to Gen. Harrison,
October 8th, 1813.

SIR—The fortune of war having placed the private property of the Officers and several families of the right division of the British army in Upper Canada, in your power; as also letters, papers and vouchers of the greatest consequence to individuals, without being of any to the cause of the captors; I do myself the honor of applying to you in their behalf, hoping that agreeably to the custom of war, you will avail yourself of this favourable opportunity to alleviate private feelings, by causing the said property and documents to be restored. I must also entreat that every consideration in your power be shewn for private families, not of the army. I trust that with the same view you will permit the bearer hereof to ascertain the fate of individuals, and that you will facilitate the retreat of any families that may unfortunately have been interrupted in the attempt.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) HENRY PROCTOR.
Major Gen. in H. B. M's Service.

Major Gen. HARRISON,
or Officer commanding the Army in the service of the U. States at Moravian Towns.

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From Gen. Harrison to Gen. Vincent.
Head Quarters, Fort George,
3d Nov. 1813.

SIR—Lieut. Le Breton, an officer in your service, arrived at Detroit on the 15th ult. bearing a flag and a letter to me from Gen. Proctor, requesting humane treatment for the prisoners in my possession and the restoration of private property and papers. This letter was directed to me at the Moravian Towns; and as the subject was not of the importance to authorize the Lieutenant's pursuing me to Detroit, I was somewhat surprized at his doing so. It did not appear to me proper to permit him to return in that way, and as I was upon the point of setting out for this frontier by water, I conceived that that mode of conveyance would be full as agreeable to him, and would enable him to meet Gen. Proctor as expeditiously as by the land route. I regret that the badness of the weather and other causes which he will explain, have detained him until this time.

Understanding that you are the senior officer, I have determined to address my answer to you. With respect to the subject of Gen. Proctor's letter, those which I have the honor to enclose you from the British officers, who were taken on the 5th ult. to their friends, and the report of Mr. Le Breton, will satisfy you that no indulgence which humanity could claim in their favor, or the usages of war sanction, has been withheld. The disposition of the property taken on the field of action or near it, was left to the commanding officer at Detroit. The instructions given to that gentleman and the well known generosity of his character, will insure to the claimants the utmost justice, and liberality in his decisions. In making this statement, I wish it however to be distinctly understood, that my conduct with regard to the prisoners and property taken, has been dictated solely by motives of humanity, and not by a belief that it could be claimed upon the score of reciprocity of treatment towards the American prisoners who have fallen into the hands of Gen. Proctor. The unhappy description of persons who have escaped from the tomahawk of the Savages in the employment of the British government, who fought under the immediate orders of that officer, have suffered all the indignities and deprivations which human nature is capable of supporting. There is no single instance that I have heard of, in which the property of the officers has been respected. But I am far from believing that the conduct of Gen. Proctor has been thought an example worthy of imitation by the greater part of the British officers; and in the character of Gen. Vincent I have a pledge that he will unite his exertions with mine to soften as much as possible the fate of those whom the fortune of war may reciprocally place in our power.

But, sir, there is another subject upon which I wish an explicit declaration.—Will the Indians who still adhere to the cause of his Britannic Majesty, be suffered to continue that horrible species of warfare which they have heretofore practised against our troops, and those still more horrible depredations upon the peaceful inhabitants of our frontiers? I have sufficient evidence to show that even the latter have not always been perpetrated by small parties of vagrant Indians, acting at a distance from the British army. Some of the most atrocious instances have occurred under the eyes of the British Commander and the Head of the Indian Department. I shall pass by the tragedy of the River Raisin, and that equally well known which was acted on the Miami River, after the defeat of Col. Dudley—and select only three other instances of savage barbarity committed under the auspices of Gen. Procter:—In the beginning of June, a small party of Indians, conducted by an Ottawa chief, who I believe is now with the British army under your command, left Malden in bark canoes, in which they coasted Lake Erie to the mouth of Portage River; the canoes were taken across the Portage to the Sandusky Bay, over which the party proceeded to the mouth of Cold Creek, and from thence by land to the settlements upon that river, where they captured three families, consisting of 1 man and 12 women and children. After taking the prisoners some distance, one of the women was discovered to be unable to keep up with them, in consequence of her advanced state of pregnancy. She was immediately tomahawked, stripped naked, her womb ripped open, and the child taken out. Three or four of the children were successively butchered as they discovered their inability to keep up with the party. Upon the arrival of the Indians at Malden, two or three of the prisoners were ransomed by Col. Elliott, and the others by the citizens of Detroit, where they remained until they were taken off by their friends upon the recovery of that place by our army. I have been informed that the savage chief received from Col. Elliott a *reprimand* for his cruelty.

On the 29th or 30th of the same month, a large party of Indians were sent from Malden on a war expedition to Lower Sandusky. At a farm house near that place, they murdered the whole family, consisting of a man, his wife, son and daughter.

During the last attack upon Fort Meigs by Gen. Proctor. a party headed by a Seneca, and an intimate friend of Tecumseh's, was sent to endeavour to detach from our interest, the Shawanese of Wapockanata. In their way thither they murdered several men and one woman, who was working in her cornfield.

I have selected, sir, the above from a long list of similar instances of barbarity which the history of the last fifteen months could furnish; because they were perpetrated, if not in the view of the British commander, by parties who came immediately from his camp and returned to it—who even received their daily support from the king's stores, and who in fact (as the documents in my possession will show) form part of his army.

To retaliate then upon the subjects of the king would have been justifiable by the laws of war and the usages of the most civilized nations. To do so has been amply in my power. The tide of fortune has changed in our favor, and an extensive and flourishing province opened to our arms. Nor have the instruments of vengeance been wanting. The savages who sued to us for mercy would gladly have shewn their claims to it, by reacting upon Thames the bloody scenes of Sandusky and Cold Creek. A single sign of approbation would have been sufficient to pour on the subjects of the king their whole fury. The future conduct of the British officers will determine the correctness of mine in withholding it.—If the savages shall be again let loose upon our settlements, I shall with justice be accused of having sacrificed the interest and honor of my country, and the lives of our fellow-citizens to feelings of false and mistaken humanity. You are a soldier, sir, and, as I sincerely believe, possess all the honorable sentiments which ought always to be found in men who follow the profession of arms. Use then, I pray you, your authority and influence to stop that dreadful effusion of innocent blood which proceeds from the employment of those savage monsters whose aid (as must now be discovered) is so little to be depended upon when it is most wanted, and which can have so trifling an effect upon the issue of the war. The effect of their barbarities will not be confined to the present generation. Ages yet to come will feel the deep rooted hatred and enmity which they must produce between the two nations.

I deprecate most sincerely the dreadfull alternative which will be offered to me should they be continued, but I solemnly declare, that if the Indians that remain under the influence of the British government are suffered to commit any depredations upon the citizens within the district that is committed to my protection, I will remove the restrictions which have hitherto been imposed upon those who have offered their services to the U. S. and direct them to carry on the war in their own way. I have never heard a single excuse for the employment of the savages by your government unless we can credit the story of some British officer having dared to assert that "as we employed the Kentuckians, you had a right to make use of the Indians." If such injurious sentiments have realy prevailed, to the prejudice of a brave, well-informed and virtuous people, it will be removed by the representations of your officers who were lately taken on the river Thames. They will inform you, sir, that so far from offering any violence to the persons of their prisoners, *these savages* would not permit a word to escape them which was calculated to wound or insult their feelings, and this too with the sufferings of their friends and relatives at the river Raisin and Miami fresh upon their recollection.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed)
WM. HENRY HARRISON.

P. S. I pledge myself for the truth of the above statement in relation to the murders committed by the Indians.

W. H. H.

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From Gen. Vincent to Gen. Harrison.
Head Quarters, Burlington Heights,
10th Nov. 1813.

SIR—Lieut Le Breton having delivered your letter of the 3d inst. I have directed Capt. Merrit of the Provincial Dragoons to proceed with a flag to Fort George, as the bearer of this acknowledgment of your obliging communication.

The account given of the British officers, whom the fortune of war has lately placed at the disposal of the U. States, is such, as cannot fail affording very consoling reflections to this army and their anxious friends.

Though you must be sensible there are several points in your letter, respecting which it is wholly beyond my power to afford you the satisfaction of an "explicit declaration," yet be assured, sir, I shall never feel the smallest degree of hesitation in joining you in any pledge, that it will ever be my anxious wish and endeavor to alleviate as much as possible the fate of those who may fall into my power by the chances of war.

Believe me, sir, I deprecate as strongly as yourself the perpetration of acts of cruelty committed under any pretext; and shall lament equally with yourself that any state of things should produce them. No efforts of mine will be ever wanting to diminish the evils of a state of warfare, as far as may be consistent with the duties which are due to my king and country.

The Indians, when acting in conjunction with the troops under my command, have been invariably exhorted to mercy, and have never been deaf to my anxious intreaties on this interesting subject.

I shall not fail to transmit the original of your letter to the lower province, for the consideration of his excellency the Commander of the Forces.

I feel particularly anxious to be made acquinted with your instructions relative to the disposal of the gallant and truely unfortunate Capt. Barclay, whose wounds I lament to hear are such as to preclude all hope of his being ever again able to resume the honorable duties of his station. Under these circumstances I am induced to rely on your liberality and generous interference to obtain a release or parole that he may be allowed the indulgence of immediately proceeding to the lower povince.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JOHN VINCENT.
Major General.

His Exc. Major Gen. *Harrison.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the Debate on the subject of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Mr. Calhoun, we are informed, was misunderstood by our reporter as being opposed both to the bill and to Mr. Stockton's amendment. In expressing a doubt as to the propriety of the location of those canals, in reference to a connected chain of inland communication from North to South, he merely intimated a desire for further information relative to the same. He was not opposed to the object of the bill.

MONDAY, Jan. 3.

Several petitions, &c. were presented, which shall be noticed in our next.

Mr. *Eppes of Va.* from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making certain partial appropriations for the service of the year 1814; and a bill to amend the 7th section of an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States (extending the time allowed to the states who have assumed their quota of the direct tax, to pay in the same) which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Fisk of Vert.* from the committee of Elections, made a report on the petition of Mr. Kelly, contesting the Election of Mr. Harris, a sitting member from the state of Tennessee concluding with a resolution to this effect:

Resolved, That Mr. Kelly has not supported his petition, and that Thomas K. Harris is entitled to a seat in this House.

The report was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *M'Kee of Ky.* from the committee of Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of Daniel Boone; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. *Landes of South Caro.* from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported the resolutions from the Senate relative to the heroic actions of our naval officers during the past summer without amendment; and they were referred to a committee of the whole.

The *Speaker* laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting an account of the expenditures in that department during the past year, &c.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. *Webster of N. H.* said, that it would be remembered that at the last session, a message was received by the House from the President, in answer to certain resolutions of the House, relative to the repeal of the French decrees. This message was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, who made their report. On this report the Honse did not act at that session. I now rise, said Mr. W. for the purpose of submitting a motion, which will again bring the subject before the House. I mean, sir, that the message and the report of the committee of Foreign Relations thereon,