

# THE WAR.

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

VOL. I.

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## THE WAR,

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## AFFAIRS OF THE WAR.

Washington City, Oct. 12

FROM THE WESTERN ARMY.

The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city contains the latest authentic information of the movements of the western army:

Chillicothe, Oct. 6.

Colonel James Dunlap, who returned last evening from St. Mary's, reports that an express arrived at that place to gen. Harrison from gen. Winchester, urging him to repair immediately to Fort Defiance; that H. marched with all expedition at the head of 2500 or 3000 mounted riflemen. The express stated that gen. Winchester was at or near Fort Defiance with about 300 Ohio and Kentucky volunteers, and that a body of Indians and British, amounting to about 2500 or 3000, with six pieces of artillery, lay encamped about 3 miles distance. Winchester was hourly expected to attack.

Meadville, Sept. 22.

## LATE FROM DETROIT.

Mr. William Magaw arrived here yesterday afternoon from Detroit, which place he left last Saturday afternoon. He states that all the cannon and ammunition taken at Detroit are removed. That Detroit is now garrisoned by one hundred British regulars, and that there are not more than 50 at Malden. About 8 days ago two Indians came into Detroit with a letter, which they found on an express whom they intercepted and killed, and which had been sent by the commander of Fort Wayne to gen. Harrison, requesting succors, and stating that his situation was critical. The British commander on the receipt of the letter immediately sent about one thousand Indians, who had arrived at Detroit since its surrender, with a few regulars, to attack the fort; since which time they had not been heard of. The Indians who were at the surrender of Detroit have almost all been sent down to Fort Erie. The British, he states, have no expectation of being able to hold Detroit. The inhabitants of Detroit are in a wretched situation. The savages can no longer be restrained by the British from acts of violence.

Taking the above circumstances together, there can be little doubt that we shall in a few days hear of warm work between our patriotic army under Harrison and the army of the allies (British and Indians). Whether their forces are headed by a British or the Indian general we have not heard; but we doubt not that a good account will be rendered of them if they should be brought to action.

Pittsburgh, (Penn.) Oct. 9.

By the express post from Portage, the headquarters of gen. Wadsworth, about 30 miles from Cleveland, we are happy in having it in our power to contradict the report in circulation of the defeat and massacre of a detachment from gen. Perkin's command at the river Huron. The circumstances related to us, and which may be depended upon, are as follows: Gen. Perkins had detached capt. Cotton, with a party of 90 men, to the peninsula of Sandusky, to secure some salt said to be there: on the arrival of the party they discovered some Indians, whom they immediately attacked—the Indians retired until they were joined by another party, when a brisk fight took place, and had it not been for some misunderstanding of the orders, it is probable the whole of the Indians would have been killed and taken, as our men had outflanked and nearly surrounded them—it is, however, satisfactory to add, that the Indians were beaten, several scalps taken, and, although the number killed could not be correctly ascertained, there is no doubt but their loss greatly exceeded ours, which was six killed and 10 wounded, none of them dangerously. Capt. Cotton had returned to camp.

It is with pleasure we add, that the report of Mr. James Root, who formerly resided in this town, he is killed in the battle, is not true. He has returned unhurt, and his conduct and bravery are spoken of in the highest terms of approbation.

The detachment of 2000 men, ordered by the governor from the militia of this state, to rendezvous at this place, on the 20th inst. have been encamped for several days on the banks of the Allegany river. On Tuesday last they elected Richard Crooks, of Washington county, brigadier-general; Joel Ferree, of Allegany county, and Robert Patterson, of Fayette county, colonels. It is said they will march on Sunday to join gen. Harrison, whose head-quarters, we understand, is at Wooster, in Ohio.

Canandaigua, Oct. 13.

Two vessels retaken from the British. On Thursday night last, Lt. Elliott, U. States navy agent on the Niagara, with three boats, manned by American tars and volunteers, went over to Fort Erie, with a view of cutting out two vessels, (the Adams and Caledonia) which lay under the guns of the fort. The object was accomplished, and the Americans were returning with the two prizes, and endeavoring to run them down between the American shore and Squaw Island, (a little below Black Rock) when one of them (the Adams) grounded on a sand-bar at the head of the island; and the British, on the other shore of the river, opened a heavy fire on them from their battery, in the hope of destroying or rendering them useless, which they continued during the next day. We had 2 or 3 men killed, and a few wounded. Among the killed, we lament to number Major CUYLER, (Aid to Maj. Gen.

Hall). He was approaching the beach on horseback when a grape shot, from the British battery, cut off his hand, entered his abdomen, and came out near the backbone. He instantly fell.

The Adams is a brig, mounting 14 guns; the Caledonia, a schooner, richly laden with peltry—both taken from us at the surrender of Detroit. There were about 80 men taken with the vessels, many of whom were American prisoners, late of Gen. Hull's army, who were the next morning to have been sent off for Quebec. A happy deliverance.

The valor in this achievement is equalled only by its importance as a step towards securing the command of Lake Erie.

P. S. After preparing the above, the mail arrived last evening, by which we received a letter from Buffalo, dated on Saturday. It enables us to add, that it being impossible to get the Adams off the bar, she was burnt on Friday evening—that the number of prisoners exceeds 100. The letter concludes thus—"you have no conception of the general sorrow which pervades the army on account of the gallant CUYLER's death. He was interred here to-day with military honors."

We have a rumor, that a few days ago a number of American boats, laden with guns, ammunition, &c. with some U. S. troops, set round the Oswego for Niagara, were chased by a vessel of the enemy, which drove them into Oak Orchard Creek, which is 35 miles above the mouth of Genesee river, and 40 below the Niagara.

The loss of maj. CUYLER, in the affair of Buffalo, as stated among the events of the war in our columns of this day, is an event for which his family and friends can be consoled only by the reflection, that he fell in performing his duty to his country. He was universally esteemed, and deservedly so; for he possessed that warmth of feeling which is the brightest ornament of valor, that spirit of liberality and frankness which is a virtue in every breast, but pre-eminently so in the bosom of a soldier. It is sweet to die for one's country, has been the language of poetry and of patriotism in every age; but the death of the brave has perhaps never been more happily celebrated in song, than in the beautiful little ode of Collins, which is too appropriate to the present occasion not to be recalled to the recollection of our readers.

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest  
With all their country's wishes blest!  
When Spring with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,  
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

"By fairy hands their knell is rung,  
By forms unseen their dirge is sung:  
There Honour comes, a pilgrim grey,  
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;  
And Freedom shall awhile repair,  
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

L. S. Ref.