

THE NORTH-WESTERN ARMY,

It will be seen, by the following articles, will shortly move for Malden. This important event will probably take place early in September. Gov. Shelby, with the Kentucky volunteers, will rendezvous at Newport on the 31st inst. Col. Constance, with the 3d regiment of infantry, embarked at New-Orleans and got under way to join the north-western army, on the 11th July, 1000 strong. He will land at Cincinnati. When concentrated, the north-western army will consist of a force of 4000 regulars, and 3000 Kentucky and Ohio volunteers. The whole will be seconded by the naval force of com. Perry. With such ample arrangements, and such an imposing force, no doubt can be entertained but that the result will be completely decisive, and the contest in the north-west will be put to an end. Should this object be accomplished, the north-western army will form a junction with that of the centre: and the future operations of the American land and naval forces will be directed to the north, towards Kingston and Montreal.

Mercury.

Head-Quarters, Upper Sandusky, Aug. 6th, 1813.

Dear Sir—Your excellency's letter of the 4th instant, was delivered to me yesterday morning by col. Brush. The exertions which you have made, and the promptitude with which your orders have been obeyed, to assemble the militia to repel the late invasion of the enemy, is truly astonishing, and reflects the highest honor on the state.

Believing that in a formal interview I could best explain to you the intentions of the government and my own views, I determined to come on to this place to see you. I have now the honor to repeat to you in this way the result of my determination upon the employment of the militia, and most of the facts upon which my determination is founded. It has been the intention of government to form the army destined for operation upon the lake Erie, exclusively of regular troops, if they could be raised; the number was limited to 7000. The deficiency of the regulars was to be made up from the militia. From all the information I at present possess, I am convinced that there will be a great deficiency in the contemplated number of troops, after the militia now in service, and whose term of service will not expire immediately, have been added to the regulars. I have therefore called on the governor of Kentucky for 2000 effectives—with these, there will still be a defect of perhaps 1200 troops. Your excellency has stated, the men who have turned out on this occasion have done it with the expectation that they would be effectually employed, and that should they be sent home, there is no prospect of getting them to turn out, should it be hereafter required. To employ them all is impossible. With my utmost exertions, the embarkation cannot be effected in a less time than 15 or 18 days.

Should I even determine to substitute them for the regular troops, which are expected, to keep so large a force in the field, even for a short period, would consume the means which are provided for the support of the campaign, and which are only calculated for the number of men above stated.

I would recommend, under these circumstances, to your excellency, a middle course, viz. to dismiss all the militia, but 2 regiments of 10 companies of 100 men each, and an usual proportion of field and platoon, non-commissioned officers and musicians. That this corps be encamped at or near this place, until it is ascertained whether their service will be wanted. A short time will determine this question.

Permit me to request your excellency to give your countenance and support to the exertions which gen. McArthur will make to fill up the 26th regiment of 12 months troops.

It appears that the venerable governor of Kentucky is about to take command of the troops of that state; could your excellency think proper to follow his example, I need not tell you how highly gratifying it would be to, dear sir, your friend,

WM. H. HARRISON.

To his excellency Gov. Meigs.

Lancaster, (Ohio) August 17.

By Mr. Tongue, just arrived, we are informed that the head-quarters are now at Upper Sandusky. On Wednesday last, a draft took place to determine who should be detained to make up the 2000, which was done, and they are now organized, and the rest discharged. On the next day the militia were addressed by gov. Meigs, in which he assured those remaining,

that they would not be detained longer than 40 days, and that in the mean time he expected a draft would take place throughout the state, to fill up the 2000 which would be for 6 months, and that the 40 days should exempt them from the first draft. The troops are all in good health and high spirits.

From the Ohio Eagle, August 11.

On Saturday last, the following friendly Indians breakfasted with gov. Meigs, viz. the Crane, capt. Anderson, Black Hoop, and the Snake—259 of their warriors have joined gen. Harrison, and intend fighting in defence of the U. States.

Chillicothe, Aug. 24.

Extract of a letter from capt. Richardson, dated *Head-Quarters, Seneca Towns, Aug. 18, 1813.*

I am just arrived in camp, and before the mail closes have time only to inform you, that on the morning of the 12th instant I sailed from Erie, in the brig Lawrence, with com. Perry, and arrived off Sandusky Bay on the evening of the 13th, together with the following vessels:

Brig Lawrence, com. O. H. Perry, 20 guns.

Brig Niagara, capt J. D. Elliot, 20 guns.

Brig Caledonia, purser H. Magrath, 3 do.

Schr. Ariel, lieut. John Packet, 3 do.

Sloop Tripp, lieut. Jos. E. Smith, 1 do.

Schr. Tygress, lieut. A. C. Concklin, 1 do.

Schr. Somers, S. M. Thomas Almy, 2 do.

Schr. Scorpion, S. M. Champlin, 2 do.

Schr. Ohio, S. M. Daniel Dubois, 1 do.

Schr. Porcupine, midshipman G. Senat, 1 do.

Upon our arrival off Sandusky Bay a British sail was discovered at anchor near one of the islands by a pilot-boat which was sent out. Signal for chase was made immediately, and I discovered that our vessels in general sail 1-3 faster than those of the enemy. This took place just before sun-set, and by dark com. Perry had arrived almost within gun-shot of the enemy's sch.: one hour more day-light, and she would have been captured. A very severe storm came on, and for fear of getting the squadron separated, we anchored for the night. I start at reveille in the morning to accompany the general down to the fleet.

FROM A MONTREAL PAPER.

Head-Quarters, Kingston, Upper Canada, 20th July, 1813.

The commander of the forces has had under his consideration the report of a board of officers, of which brig. gen. Vincent was president, assembled by his excellency's orders, at the head-quarters of the centre division of the army of St. David's, the 20th July 1813, for the purpose of considering the claims of the Indian warriors, in regard to head-money for prisoners of war brought in by them, and to the propriety of some provisions being made for those who may be disabled on service. With a view to soften and restrain the Indian warriors in their conduct towards such Americans as may be made by them prisoners of war, his excellency is pleased to approve of the following arrangements, submitted by that board, and directs that the same may be acted upon—viz.

The proceedings of a council with the several Indian warriors, assembled at the Forty mile Creek, on the 27th ult. having been presented to the board, it is of opinion that upon the subject of head-money upon prisoners of war brought in by Indians, allowance should be made to them for each prisoner brought in alive of 5 dollars.

The board is of opinion the following rates of pensions are sufficient:

To a chief, for loss of eye, limb, or receiving a wound equal to loss of limb—100 dollars per annum, in money or presents.

To a warrior, for the loss of eye, limb, or receiving a wound equal to loss of limb—70 dollars per annum, in money or presents.

To a widow or family of a chief killed in action, or dying of his wounds—a present of 200 dollars in money or goods.

To the widow or family of a warrior, killed in action, or dying of his wounds—a present of 140 dollars in money or goods.

The board is of opinion the Indians ought to be entitled to prize money for the capture of Detroit in the following proportion:

Chiefs as subalterns—warriors as privates.

The head-money for prisoners of war brought in by the Indian warriors, is to be immediately paid by

commissaries, upon the certificate of the general officers commanding the divisions with which they are acting at the time. EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Milledgeville, Aug. 18.

The troops destined against the Indians will commence their march, on Friday next, to the place of rendezvous, which will be at Fort Hawkins, as well as at 2 other points between that place and the Alcovia. Gen. Stewart, of Oglethorpe, the eldest brigadier, will take the command.

New-Orleans, August 2.

By express of yesterday, we learn that 700 Indians had advanced to the settlements on Fish river, and had destroyed several plantations. Should not their number increase, or if the Spaniards do not join them, they will be severely punished for their temerity, as we can carry into the field about 1000 regular infantry and artillery. But it is positively asserted, that besides 9 boxes of powder and ball, which the Spanish government acknowledges to have given to them, they have received at Pensacola, arms of every description. There is a British vessel at Pensacola of 19 guns, and little doubt is here entertained of the triple combination of savage, English and Spanish enmity. A court martial convenes at Grand Terre, on Lake Barataria, now a military post, Camp Celestine, for the trial of 10 or 15 mutineers, and of major Henry of volunteers. It is 36 leagues distant from New-Orleans, on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and about 12 leagues from Cat Island, the independent establishment of practical smugglers, to repel and control whose atrocity this post was established. Very unsuccessful however are their exertions, as our enemy is fully supplied by these double enemies. About two weeks since, the sloop of war Herald, (English) sent several launches with about 100 men to attack them—they were repulsed losing nearly all their force. At the moment of this conflict, Major H. D. Pierre, of volunteers, with all the force at Camp Celestine, was in advance with the same object in view; when a squall arising, the barges upset; they lost all their property and 2 men.

COMMODORE RODGERS.

Falmouth, England, June 23.

Arrived this morning, the Duke of Montrose packet, captain Bluett. She sailed from here on the 13th ultimo, with mails for Halifax, and was captured on the 12th instant in lat. 47, 40, N. long W. 31, 30, by the U. S. frigate President, com. Rodgers, which had also captured the ships Kitty, captain Love, and Maria, capt. Ball, from Newfoundland bound to the Mediterranean; the former on the 9th inst. the latter on the same day as the packet. Com. Rodgers having assembled the officers of the packet and masters of the above vessels, agreed to send the Duke of Montrose to England as a cartel, to which capt. Bluett and others signed an instrument.

From the London Globe.

The late capt. of the Swallow packet, captured by the Americans, landed on Monday at Falmouth, from on board the Childers sloop of war. He confirms the loss of the Peacock, which struck to the Hornet, after a severe and sanguinary conflict, and went down while the enemy were taking out her crew. Sixteen English and four Americans went down in her. The force of the two vessels was nearly equal. The circumstances, therefore, which have enabled America thus to add another laurel to her brow, it is most important to know, and we trust they will be fully enquired into. In the cases of capture by large American frigates, the mercenary writers for the admiralty have assured their readers that they have, by some charm, been able to practice a *deceptio visus* upon our navy; that although apparently frigates, they are in fact great ships of the line; but as no disparity of size is supposed to have existed in this disaster, Mr. Croker's scribes will probably give out, that the crew of the Hornet were not of the ordinary race of sailors, but that every one was a Hercules in strength, and an Archimedes in science.