

CHILICOTHE, Aug. 25.

By the politeness of capt. Brush, who is just arrived from the river Raisin, we have been favored with the following important intelligence, which we hasten to lay before our readers:

Detroit, 11th Aug. 1812.

Sir,

THE state of the communication between this and the river Raisin, is such that a sufficient detachment cannot be sent at present to bring on the provisions with safety. You will, therefore, remain at the river Raisin, and in conjunction with the regiment, Le Croix's corps, and your own, protect the provisions and yourselves until further orders. The detachment sent for the purpose of opening the communication are so fatigued after a severe and victorious battle that it will return here.

I am, respectfully,

W. HULL,

General Commanding,  
Capt. Brush, or the commanding  
officer at the river Raisin.

P. S.—If consulting with col. Anderson and captain Jobart, the bearer of this, and from all the information you can obtain, it should be the opinion, you can come an upper road, crossing the river Huron, at Godfrey's trading establishment. You are authorized to proceed that route, in which case you will give me an immediate notice. No person must know this excepting col. Anderson, captain Jobart and yourself. Take capt. Jobart for a guide, & if he recommends other guides with him, they shall be paid. Capt. Le Croix, with his company, will proceed on with you.

Respectfully,

W. HULL.

Capt. Brush.

Detroit, Aug. 12, 1812.

Dear Sir,

I HAVE several times written to you since I heard you was on your march but I find my letters never have reached you. Two detachments have been sent to meet you, but both have returned with us. We have abandoned Canada, & the British force is now opposite this place pointing their artillery—the firing will commence shortly. I fear you will not be able to see us. If possible take care of your self and party—the enemy may not have force to tie you and attend to us.

The bearer will or can give you a hint of our situation—Adieu, I have not time to write.

Respectfully yours,

D. M'ARTHUR.

Capt. H. Brush.

River Raisin, August 16th, 1812.

Capt. H. Brush—Sir,

By the within letter you will see that the army under gen. Hull, has been surrendered—by the articles you will see that provision has been made for the detachment under your command; you will, therefore, I hope, return to Ohio with us.

D. M'ARTHUR.

Head Quarters, at Detroit,  
16th August, 1812.

Sir,

I have signed articles of capitulation for the surrender of this garrison; in which you and your detachment are prisoners of war. Such part of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army will be permitted to return to their homes, on condition that they will not serve during the war—their arms, however, will be delivered up, if belonging to the public.

I am,

Very respectfully,

Your most

Obedient servant,

W. HULL, Brig. Gen.

Commanding the N. W. army.

Col. Duncan M'Arthur.

Camp at Detroit,

16th August 1812.

CAPITULATION for the surrender of fort Detroit entered into between major general Brock commanding his Britannic majesty's forces on the one part, and brigadier general Hull commanding the north western army of the United States, on the other part:

Art. 1. Fort Detroit, with all the troops regulars as well as militia, will be immediately surrendered to the British forces, under the command of major general Brock, and will be considered prisoners of war;

with the exception of such of the militia of the Michigan territory who have not joined the army.

II. All public stores, arms and all public documents, including every thing else of public nature, will be immediately given up.

III. His excellency brigadier general Hull, having expressed a desire that a detachment from the state of Ohio, on its way to join his army, as well as one sent from fort Detroit, under the command of col. M'Arthur, shall be included in the above capitulation, it is accordingly agreed to; it is however to be understood that such part of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army, will be permitted to return to their homes, on condition that they will not serve during the war. Their arms, however, will be delivered up, if belonging to the public.

IV. The garrison will march out at the hour of twelve o'clock this day, and the British forces will take immediate possession of the fort.

(Signed)

J. MACDONELL, Lt. Col.  
militia, P. A. D. C.

J. B. GLEGG, Major,  
A. D. C.

JAMES MILLER, Lt. Col.  
5th U. S. Infantry.

E. BRUSH, Col. 1st regt.

Michigan militia.

Approved,

W. HULL, Brig. Gen. com-  
manding the N. W. army.

Approved,

ISAAC BROCK,  
Major general.

Approved,

Charles Millholland, a soldier in col. M'Arthur's regt, having made his escape, arrived in town since this paper was partly worked off, who states that Detroit was in possession of the British.

Fredonian.

The Battle of Brownstown

Was fought on the 8th day of August, between a detachment of the 4th regt. & Ohio volunteers, under Lt. col. Miller, amounting to 650 men and the British and Indians amounting to upwards of 600.—The British & savages were driven upwards of two miles, at the point of the bayonet. Our loss was 17 killed, and about 50 wounded. Capt. Ulry of the Kinckinick volunteers (from this county) was either killed or taken prisoner; capt. Bostler and Gilcrease of the Ohio volunteers, were killed. Capt. McCullough of the Ohio volunteers was kill in the first engagement at Brownstown when maj. Van-Horn was compelled to retreat.

Mr. Lyons, the messenger who started from this place some time since, was in the last engagement at Brownstown. He has brought a number of letters from the officers and soldiers of the army.

The second company of Chillicothe volunteers are at the river Raisin. The force there in the block-house, is about 140 effective men. The militia are said to amount to about 300.

We understand that every preparation was made to attack Malden, when, unexpectedly to all, gen. Hull ordered the army to Detroit.

The morning after the battle of Brownstown, lieut. col. Miller was about to proceed on his march to join the Ohio volunteers, when he was ordered back to Detroit by gen. Hull. Col. Miller was then only 20 miles from the Chillicothe volunteers. This must shew the reason, if any there was why Miller was not permitted to relieve our volunteers, when the communication was completely opened, and he was within so short a distance of them. With respect to the operations in and about Canada, thus far, rumour is very busy. The letters of almost every officer and soldier in the north western army, are by no means silent on the subject. A little time will throw more light on it, and we may soon feel at liberty to speak more freely.

Secto. C. 2.

From the Albany Gazette of July 23.

ACTION ON LAKE ONTARIO.

The following statement is copied from Mr. Cook's book of foreign and domestic occurrences, recently opened in Albany:

"On Sunday the 19th inst. at 9 A. M. the Royal George, the Prince Regent, and two brigs entered Sackets Harbor, came within one and a half miles of the town, and commenced an attack, and continued the cannonade about an hour, during which

time, one ball only, a 34 pounder reached the shore. The brig Oneida, lying ashore, half her guns were unshipped, and with two nines mounted upon a redoubt thrown up on Friday and Saturday preceding, by order of maj. Van Ransselaer. Two shots from the nines hulled the Royal George, and a shot carried away the fore top gallant mast of the Prince Regent, when the British squadron bore away.

The British squadron had captured a revenue cutter, and sent the men ashore with a message, that unless the brig, that had been taken by capt. Woolsey was immediately restored, they would burn the town."

[The above communication was made to Mr. Cooke, by the honorable Mr. Atwater, of St. Lawrence.]

troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New Jersey.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Maryland, Delaware and the district of Columbia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

16th. At Ocmulgee, Old Fields, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Georgia and its southern vicinity.

17. Proposals will also be received as aforesaid, for the supply of all rations which may be required by the United States, for the troops which are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the town of Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts: and for the armorers, and other persons employed in the United States' armory at that place, from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, inclusive, to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified; but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof, bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Chicago, Fort Olage, and Bell Vue, for six months in advance; and at each of the posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed; and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the tea board, or Indian frontier, not exceeding three months.

W. Eustis.

The editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing advertisement twice a week for four successive weeks.

July 16.—8t.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next November term of the court of Common Pleas for the county of Knox, and Indiana territory, for leave to establish a Ferry on White river, from my land to the opposite shore.

James Faris.

August 14, 1812. 8t.—47