

to Ohio, leaving behind the cattle and stores. Elliott was accordingly released, and twenty-six men who were either too sick or unwilling to face the hardships of the return march, were placed in his charge and accompanied him as prisoners to Amherstburg. Leaving their encampment at midnight, the remainder made a forced march of more than thirty miles without halting. At the rapids of the Miami they separated into several parties and quietly returned to their respective homes. Some months later they were duly recognized by their government as prisoners of war under parole until exchanged.¹

Upon Elliott's return to Amherstburg, Captain Chambers, with a detachment of the 41st Regiment, was embarked in three small gun boats and a considerable force of Indians, under Colonel Elliott and Major McKee, began its march by land toward the River Raisin. On their arrival at that place they found the blockhouse deserted by its garrison, and took possession of the cattle and stores abandoned by Brush. Two days later Chambers proceeded with the gun boats to Miami River, which he ascended as far as the rapids. The blockhouse at that place, sometimes known as Fort Miami, had been recently evacuated and set on fire. A small depot of provisions was taken, and the inhabitants who seemed to be much in fear of the Indians, were advised to remove at once to some place of greater security, which they readily agreed to do, most of them going to Cleveland, which was the nearest settlement of any importance in Ohio.²

The American frontier was thus thrown back a long way towards the Ohio River, which the Indians sought to re-establish as their boundary. Two forts at Upper and Lower Sandusky, Fort McArthur on the Scioto, Fort Wayne on the Great Miami, Fort Harrison (Terre Haute) on the Wabash, and Fort Madison, near DesMoines, on the Mississippi, became the most advanced posts still held by the United States, as Fort Dearborn at Chicago had already been evacuated by General Hull's instructions, and its garrison destroyed or captured in the attempt to retire to Fort Wayne. The grand council of the Indians of Ohio and Indiana, convened by Governor Meigs at Piqua, was meagrely attended and nothing of any consequence was accomplished. The surrender of Detroit became the signal for a general rising of all the Indians of Illinois and Indiana, and early in September, Forts Wayne, Madison and Harrison were all closely invested by these fierce but wretchedly armed and undisciplined bands.³ Brock's audacious coun-

¹ S. Williams, *Two Campaigns in 1812*, in *Historical Collections of Ohio*; Major E. Reynolds to —, January 17th, 1815.

² *Federal Republican*, October 7th, 1812; Letter from Joseph Meacham.

³ Hildreth *History of the United States*, VI, p. 342.