

visions, and on the same day a letter from Piatt, the contractor for supplying provisions at Urbana, informing him that a brigade of pack-horses would be ready to leave that place as soon as he could furnish sufficient escort. Within forty-eight hours a company of sixty-nine volunteers was enrolled and equipped under command of Captain Henry Brush, a young lawyer, practising in Chillicothe. On the 25th Brush, with his company and a sergeant's party of the 4th United States Infantry, began his march from Urbana in charge of three hundred beef cattle and one hundred pack-horses each carrying two hundred weight of flour. Orders had been sent on to Sandusky and Cleveland directing the militia companies stationed at those places to join Brush at the Miami Rapids, where he arrived on August 2nd. Five days later two companies from Sandusky arrived, and on the 9th the whole force in charge of the convoy reached the River Raisin, where LaCroix's company of the Michigan Legion and the greater part of the Second Regiment of Michigan militia were assembled. Next day a small party of rangers arrived from Manary's blockhouse. Brush had then almost two hundred men under his command, whom he proceeded to organize into a battalion.¹ The most alarming rumours concerning the precarious situation of Hull's army continued to reach him, as all communication with Detroit had been cut off for several days. Five messengers had been sent off, and none had since been heard from. An American prisoner, who had escaped from Amherstburg, came in and reported that the mail had been taken and brought into that place, where the officers had "much sport" examining it. All hope of advancing further until instructions could be received from Detroit was accordingly abandoned, and the whole force was set at work entrenching their position. On August 17th, Captain Matthew Elliott, of the Indian Department, arrived from Amherstburg with an escort of only three men, bearing a copy of the articles of capitulation, with letters to Brush from Hull and McArthur, and an order from Brock to march on at once to Detroit. Elliott, with his party, was placed under arrest. In the afternoon a number of fugitives arrived from Detroit, who confirmed his report of the surrender, and a council of war decided to disregard the terms and retreat

¹ Brush's Company	69
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Letter in Independent Chronicle of Boston, August 31st, 1812; Jesup N. Couch to Meigs, August 11th, 1812.