

The Army recrossed to Detroit.

Expedition to Succor the Supply-train.

Colonel Miller and his Men.

March toward the Raisin.



BARRACKS AT SANDWICH.

valescents were placed, and Denny was ordered to defend the post to the last extremity against musketry, but to leave it in the event of artillery being brought against it so powerfully as to make it untenable.<sup>1</sup>

Suddenly that humiliated army obeyed their overcautious commander, and during the night of the 7th and morning of the 8th<sup>a</sup> they crossed the deep, dark, rapidly-flowing river in sadness, and encamped upon the rolling plain behind Fort Detroit. Hull's reason for this mortifying termination of his invasion of Canada was the receipt of intelligence, as we have observed, that General Brock was hastening toward Amherstburg with re-enforcements, and the necessity of securing a permanent communication between his army and the sources of its supplies in the Ohio settlements. He accordingly dispatched six hundred men, under Lieutenant Colonel James Miller, on the afternoon of the 8th, to open a communication with the Raisin and escort Brush to Detroit. The detachment consisted of the Fourth Regiment of regulars; two small corps of the First Regiment, under Lieutenant Dixon Stansbury and Ensign Robert A. McCabe; detachments from the Ohio and Michigan volunteers—the latter, sixty in number, from the "Michigan Legion,"<sup>2</sup> mostly French, under Captain Antoine Dequindre; a corps of Captain Dyson's artillerymen, then stationed at the fort with a six-pounder, under Lieutenant John L. Eastman (who was Miller's brigade major on this occasion), and a howitzer, under Lieutenant James Daliba; and a part of Captains Smith and Sloan's cavalry, under the latter. Majors Van Horne and Morrison were associated with Lieutenant Colonel Miller as field officers. "Commodore" Brevoort, who was a captain of infantry, and appointed commander of any government vessels that might be placed on the lakes, and Captain A. F. Hull, the general's son, who was afterward killed at the Battle of Niagara Falls, volunteered as aids to Lieutenant Colonel Miller.<sup>3</sup>

The troops paraded on the north side of Jefferson Avenue, in Detroit, nearly opposite where the Exchange now stands. When placed in marching order, Lieutenant Colonel Miller rode up in front of them, and in his clear, loud voice, said to the volunteers and militia, "Soldiers, we are now going to meet the enemy, and to *beat* them. The reverse of the 5th (Van Horne's) must be repaired. The blood of our brethren, spilt by the savages, must be avenged. I shall lead you. You shall not disgrace yourselves nor me. Every man who shall leave the ranks or fall back without orders will be instantly put to death. I charge the officers to execute this order." Then, turning to the veteran Fourth Regiment of regulars, he said, "My brave soldiers, you will add another victory to that of Tippecanoe—another laurel to that gained on the Wabash last fall. If there is now any man in the ranks of the detachment who fears to meet the enemy, let him fall out and stay behind." A loud

which side of the river is seen toward the right of the position. The British picketed this building, and used it for barracks in 1813.

<sup>2</sup> This "Legion" had been organized during the winter of 1811-'12, as a home guard against the Indians, who were then menacing the Michigan settlers. They were mustered into the volunteer service under the act of February 6, 1812. The "Legion" was composed of one company of dragoons, commanded by Captain Richard Smythe, and three companies of infantry, commanded respectively by Captains Antoine Dequindre, Stephen Mack, and Hubert la Croix.

<sup>3</sup> Hull's letter to the Secretary of War, August 13, 1812; Judge Witherell's paper on the Battle of Munguagen, read before the Michigan Historical Society in the spring of 1859.

huzza went up from every lip.<sup>1</sup>

Miller led his men and bivouacked on the night of the 7th and morning of the 8th. Major Thon of forty-men, and infantry marched the road in the direction of the Raisin. The riflemen marched in a column, and the volunteers formed. The march was over marshy ground.

At about nine o'clock the clouds, and not a star was near. Several Indians of much interest crossed the river of Maguaga, four or five young men, accompanied by a young son, had outstripped the British in the Water, behind the advance-guard.

It was between the Raisin and the Oak River that the detachment reached the Oak River. The detachment was met by an oak forest. They received a letter from Major Muir, of the detachment which had been at Brownstown, to re-open communication between the Raisin and the Oak River. The party many Canadian militia leaders of the latter party—all chiefs of note.

The flying savages for Muir, had been doing the peculiar neighbors, was advancing and Tecumtha, with bush in the Oak River, approaching American Lieutenant Bullock,

<sup>1</sup> Judge Witherell.

<sup>2</sup> Major Maxwell was well known to the survivors of the battle of the Raisin. He was with Wabash (Lundy's Lane) when he too was killed by Judge Witherell.

<sup>3</sup> Walk-in-the-Water's residence was built on the site of his farm-houses. Judge Wabash, with a fine, commanding personality, mild and pleasant in his disposition, began the war; but would not allow Hull to accept of allies; and as the United States the British at Malden. They died about the year 1817. He

Walk-in-the-Water was a most active of the chiefs who resided at Sandusky. We shall