

As to the murder of the wounded, I know nothing of my own knowledge.

Your obedient servant,
A. GARRETT.

Hon. Jesse Bledsoe.

Fayette County, ss.

This day Lieutenant Ashton Garrett, of the 17th regiment U. S. Infantry, came before me, and made oath that the foregoing statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand this thirteenth day of April,
1813. J. H. MORTON, J. P.

State of Kentucky }
Fayette county. } ss.

Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, Charles Bradford, an inhabitant of the town of Lexington, state of Kentucky, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposes and saith, that he was in the actions at the river Raisin, on the 13th and 22d of January last, that he was wounded in the right hip and remained at Frenchtown after the capitulation; that on the 22d before the prisoners (who were able to walk) were marched for Malden, he saw captain William Elliott, with whom he had been formerly acquainted, and of whom he enquired personally, what would be done with the wounded prisoners? Whether they would be taken to Malden that evening with the other prisoners or not? he said they would not be taken to Malden that evening, but a strong guard would be left to protect them against any outrage the Indians might be disposed to commit. Elliott had a similar conversation with maj. Graves, captains Hart and Hickman, and doctors Todd and Bowers, in the presence of this deponent. He, Elliott, further stated that sleighs would be sent to convey the wounded to Malden the next morning. This deponent further says that the British marched away; no guard was left to protect the wounded, and that captain Elliott, when asked the reason, observed that some interpreters were left whose influence among the Indians was greater, and that they were better able to protect us than