

friendly Indians, of the Wyandot, Shawneese, Seneca and Delaware tribes, under their chiefs, as before named.

The prisoners being disposed of, the wounded and sick cared for, every exertion was now made to put the available vessels of both squadrons in proper condition, and make the necessary arrangements for transporting Harrison's army, then encamped at Portage River and Fort Meigs, to the Canada shore. The vessels were "Niagara," "Caledonia," "Somers," "Ohio," "Trippe," "Scorpion," "Ariel," "Tigress," and "Porcupine," of the American, and "Hunter," "Lady Provost," "Little Belt," and "Chippewa," of the late British squadron. Perry made the "Ariel" the flagship, and sailed with her on the morning of the 19th for Camp Portage, in advance of the squadron, to counsel with General Harrison. It having been arranged to transport the army to Put-in-Bay first, the embarkation commenced on the 20th and by the 24th the army of 4,500 men were all landed at Put-in-Bay, the horses to be left at Camp Portage, except the regiment of Col. R. M. Johnson, which was to go round the head of the Lake to Detroit and join the army there, provided the place could be re-captured. Harrison and staff took passage in the "Ariel."

On the passage of the "Ariel" to Put-in-Bay, a little incident occurred which goes to confirm the saying, viz: "A kind and brave heart are apt to occupy the same breast." On board were a company of young Virginians, one of their number, who was but just recovering from a fever, approached Maj. Chambers, with whom he was acquainted, and who was then conversing with Lieut. Packet, commander of the "Ariel," and asked him in a mild and courteous manner "if it could be