The London Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.
Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1812.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Downing-Street, October 6, 1812.

CAPTAIN COOKE, Aide-de-Camp to Lieu-
tenant-General Sir George Prevost, Governor
in Chief of His Majesty’s Provinces in North
America, arrived this morning with dispatches
from the Lieutenant-General, addressed to Earl
Bathurst, one of His Majesty’s Principal Secreta-
ries of State, of which the following is an ex-
tract and a copy.

MY LORD, Montreal, August 26, 1812.

I feel the greatest satisfaction in transmitting
to your Lordship a letter which I have this day
received by express from Major-General Brock,
amongst me the surrender of Fort Detroit,
on the 16th instant, by Brigadier-General Hull,
with the army under his command, exceeding two
thousand five hundred men, together with twen-
ty-five pieces of ordnance.

In my dispatches of the 17th and 24th instant,
I had the honour of detailing to your Lordship
the operations which had taken place in Upper
Canada, in consequence of the invasion of that
Province by the army of the United States. Briga-
dier-General Hull having crossed the Detroit River
on the 12th of last month, with two thousand
three hundred men, consisting of regular cavalry
and militia, bringing with him several field-
pieces; and having driven in the militia
towards Amherstburg, first advanced to Sandwich,
and afterwards approached Amherstburg with a
port of his army to the River Canard, about five
miles from the fort, where he was foiled in three
attempts to cross that river, and suffered a consid-
erable loss. The garrison of Amherstburg con-
sisted at that time of a detachment of the
royal artillery, commanded by Lieutenant
Troughton; of a detachment of three hundred
men of the 41st regiment, under the command of
Captain Muir, and of about as many of the militia;
the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel
Saint George, inspecting field officer of militia
in the district.

General Brock, relying upon the strong assur-
ances I had given him of a reinforcement as
prompt and as effectual as the circumstances un-
der which I was placed by this new war would
permit me to send, adopted the most vigorous mea-
sures for the safety of that part of the frontier
which had been attacked. In these measures he
was most opportunely aided by the fortunate sur-
render of Fort Michilimackinac, which giving spirit
and confidence to the Indian tribes in its neighbour-
hood, most of whom had assisted in its capture,
determined them to advance upon the rear and
flanks of the American army, as soon as they heard
that it had entered the Province.

The certainty of the expected reinforcements,
and the weakness of the enemy on the Niagara
Frontier, had in the meantime induced Gen. Brock
to detach from the garrison of Fort George fifty
men of the forty-first regiment, under Captain
Chambers into the interior of the country, for the
purpose of collecting such of the Indians and Mili-
tia as might be ready to join him, and of afterwards
advancing upon the left flank of the enemy. Sixty
men of the same regiment were also detached from
that garrison to Amherstburg, and forty to Long
Point to collect the militia in that quarter. Having
made these dispositions, and having previously sent
forward Colonel Proctor of the forty-first regiment
to Amherstburg, where he arrived and assumed the
command on the twenty-sixth of last month, Gen-
eral Brock proceeded himself from York on the
5th instant, for Fort St. George and Long Point
on Lake Erie, which last place he left on the 8th
following for Amherstburg with forty rank and file
of the forty-first regiment, and two hundred and
sixty of the militia forces.

Whilst General Brock was thus hastening his pre-
parations for the relief of Amherstburg, the prospects
of the American army under General Hull, were
becoming every day more unfavourable, and their
destruction more critical. The intelligence of the fall
of Michilimackinac had reached them, which they
knew must expose them to an attack of the Indians
on one quarter, at the same time that they were
1812

threatened on another by the force approaching under Captain Sergeant, an Indian tribe of the Wyandots, whom they had in vain attempted to bribe, aided by a detachment of the 41st regiment from Amherstburg, had succeeded in cutting off their supply on the opposite side of the river, and in intercepting their dispatches, which described in very strong language their numbers and demands upon the enemy. This house has been captured in their different natures, upon the Canand River, as well as those of their particulars, together with the mode of warfare pursued by the Indians, had greatly discouraged and dissipated them, and had convinced General Hall how hopeless any attempt would be to storm Fort Amherstburg, without great loss of blood and very great errors.

It was under these circumstances at this critical period, and when the enemy were beginning to consult their security by entrenching themselves, that General Brock entered Amherstburg with a reinforcement, which he was fortunately enabled to do on the 12th instant, without the smallest molestation, in consequence of our decided naval superiority on the lakes. To this active and intelligent mind the advantages which the enemy's situation afforded him over them, even with his very inferior forces, became immediately apparent; and that he has not failed most effectually to avail himself of those favourable circumstances, your Lordship will, I trust, be satisfied from the letter which I have the honour of transmitting.

Having thus described your Lordship's views the different circumstances which have led to the necessity of placing a detachment upon the western frontier of Upper Canada, I cannot withhold from you the sentiments of applause so justly due to him for his distinguished conduct upon this occasion, or fail to recommend him, through your Lordship's influence, to the public consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for the great ability and judgment with which he has planned, and the promptitude, energy, and fidelity with which he has executed the preservation of Upper Canada.

It is to be regretted that my previous dispatches, containing details of the engagements at Moraviantown, were delayed in reaching you, and the enemy upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss. The Indian force, in the judgment of his Excellency, is capable of acting in conjunction with the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, and the enemy upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss.

The Indian force, in the judgment of his Excellency, is capable of acting in conjunction with the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, and the enemy upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss. The Indian force, in the judgment of his Excellency, is capable of acting in conjunction with the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, and the enemy upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss. The Indian force, in the judgment of his Excellency, is capable of acting in conjunction with the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, and the enemy upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss.

The Indian force, in the judgment of his Excellency, is capable of acting in conjunction with the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, and the enemy upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss. The Indian force, in the judgment of his Excellency, is capable of acting in conjunction with the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, and the enemy upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss. The Indian force, in the judgment of his Excellency, is capable of acting in conjunction with the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, and the enemy upon the river Canard, which uniformly terminated in his being repulsed with loss.

I feel it my duty to say that the enemy's army cannot be estimated at less than two thousand five hundred men. In this estimate, Colonel M'Arthur's detachment is included, as he surrendered, agreeably to the terms of capitulation, in the body of the enemy's army.

The enemy's army was composed of about two thousand five hundred men, whom he left accepting a valuable surrender at some little distance in his rear; but there were five hundred men who did not consider himself equally bound by the capitulation.

The enemy's army was composed of about two thousand five hundred men, whom he left accepting a valuable surrender at some little distance in his rear; but there were five hundred men who did not consider himself equally bound by the capitulation.

The enemy's army was composed of about two thousand five hundred men, whom he left accepting a valuable surrender at some little distance in his rear; but there were five hundred men who did not consider himself equally bound by the capitulation.

The enemy's army was composed of about two thousand five hundred men, whom he left accepting a valuable surrender at some little distance in his rear; but there were five hundred men who did not consider himself equally bound by the capitulation.

The enemy's army was composed of about two thousand five hundred men, whom he left accepting a valuable surrender at some little distance in his rear; but there were five hundred men who did not consider himself equally bound by the capitulation.

The enemy's army was composed of about two thousand five hundred men, whom he left accepting a valuable surrender at some little distance in his rear; but there were five hundred men who did not consider himself equally bound by the capitulation.
P. S. I have the honour to enclose a copy of a proclamation which I issued immediately on taking possession of this country.

I should have mentioned in the body of my dispatch the capture of the Adams; she is a fine vessel, and recently repaired, but without arms.

Camp at Detroit, August 16, 1812.

CAPITULATION for the Surrender of Fort Detroit, entered into between Major-General Brock, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces, on the one Part, and Brigadier-General Hull, Commanding the North Western Army of the United States, on the other Part.

Art. I. Fort Detroit, with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, will be immediately surrendered to the British forces under the command of Major-General Brock, and will be considered prisoners of war, with the exception of such of the militia of the Michigan territory, who have not joined the army.

II. All public stores, arms, and all public documents, including every thing else of a public nature, will be immediately given up.

III. Private persons and property of every description will be respected.

IV. His Excellency Brigadier-General Hall having expressed a desire that a detachment from the state of Ohio, on its way to join his army, as well as one sent from Fort Detroit, under the command of Colonel M'Arthur, should be included in the capitulation, it is accordingly agreed to. It is, however, to be understood, that such part of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army will be permitted to return to their homes, under condition that they will not serve during the war; their arms will be delivered up, if belonging to the public.

V. The garrison will march out at the hour of twelve o'clock this day, and the British forces will take immediate possession of the fort.


Approved.

W. Hull, Brig. Gen. commanding the N. W. army.

Isaac Brod, Major-Gen.

An Article supplementary to the Articles of Capitulation, concluded at Detroit the 16th of August 1812.

It is agreed, that the officers and soldiers of the Ohio militia and volunteers shall be permitted to proceed to their respective homes, on this condition that they do not serve during the present war, unless they are exchanged.


An Article in addition to the Supplementary Article of Capitulation concluded at Detroit, the 16th August 1812.

It is further agreed that the officers and soldiers of the Michigan Militia and Volunteers under the command of Major Wetherill, shall be placed on the same principles as the Ohio Militia and Volunteers are placed by the supplementary article of the 16th instant.


True Copies.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Maj. Gen.

Return of Ordinance taken in the Fort and Batteries at Detroit, August 16th, 1812.
Iron Ordnance—9 twenty-four pounders, 8 twelve-pounders, 5 nine-pounders, 3 six-pounders. Brass Ordnance—3 six-pounders, 2 four-pounders, 1 three-pounder, 1 eight-inch howitzer, 1 five and half inch ditto.

Total of ordnance taken—33.

Felix Troughton, Lt. Col. Royal Artillery.

N.B. No time to take an inventory of ordnance stores, &c. and no return could be procured from the American officer.

PROCLAMATION by Isaac Brock, Esq. Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the territory of Michigan was this day by capitulation ceded to the arms of His Britannic Majesty without any other condition than the protection of private property, and wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of His Majesty's government, I do hereby announce to all the inhabitants of the said territory, that the laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force until His Majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said territory will admit thereof; and I do hereby also declare and make known to the said inhabitants that they shall be protected in the full exercise and enjoyment of their religion, of which all persons both civil and military will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

All persons having in their possession, or having any knowledge of any public property, shall forthwith deliver in the same, or give notice thereof to the officer commanding, or Lieut. Col. Nicholl, who are duly authorized to receive and give proper receipts for the same.

Officers of militia will be held responsible, that all arms in possession of militia men be immediately delivered up, and all individuals whatever who have in their possession arms of any kind, will deliver them up without delay.

Given under my hand at Detroit, this sixteenth day of August, 1812, and in the fifty-second year of His Majesty's reign.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Maj. Gen.