

## American Intelligence.

### NORTH-CAROLINA DETACHMENT.

His excellency Governor Hawkins has favored the editor with the perusal of the following letters from Col. Pearson, detailing the operations of the detachment, under his command, sent against the Creek Indians:—

#### CREEK NATION,

CAMP NEAR FORT JACKSON,  
June 13th, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor herewith to enclose to your excellency, copies of two communications to Brigadier General Graham, detailing the results of an expedition, down the Alabama river from this place, under my command in pursuance of a general order of the 18th May.

I am happy, Sir, that it has been in the power of the troops which I have the honor to command, to contribute their share, if not in killing, in diminishing the number of the enemy, and thereby facilitating the termination of this Indian war.

The 3d regt. U. S. Infantry, who are ordered to garrison this post, are on their march here, where they are expected on the 20th instant. My regiment, except two companies, will march from this place to-day for Fort Decatur. On the arrival of the 3d, those two companies will also march for Fort Decatur, at which place the details will be made out for the garrisons for the several posts which are to be occupied by North-Carolina troops, until the 1st of August unless sooner relieved. As I am required to furnish a field-officer from my regiment, to take command of the garrison, I have designated Lieut. Col. Atkinson for the purpose. He is an officer of great merit and possesses my entire confidence.

I shall take up the line of march with the rest of the troops, about the 23d of June, from Fort Decatur for North-Carolina, where we shall arrive the last of July or early in August.

I have ordered my regimental pay-master to proceed to Salisbury for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the payment of the troops.

I cannot suppress the expression to your excellency, of the anxiety I feel, that such officers and such soldiers as constitute the 7th detailed regiment of North-Carolina Militia, should be promptly paid for their services. It will be recollected that these brave fellows are now, (the middle of June) upwards of five hundred miles from their families and their homes, and that whatever may be the wants and sufferings of their wives and children, on their return, the only or chief resource will be in their wages, honestly and faithfully earned in obedience to the laws and constitutional authorities of the country.

With sentiments of the highest respect and esteem,

I have the honor to be,  
Your excellency's most obt. servt.  
J. A. PEARSON, Colonel  
7th Detailed regt. N. C. M. in  
U. S. service.

#### His excellency

Williams Hawkins, esq. governor, &c.

CAMP HO-TO-WA, 95 MILES FROM FT. JACKSON,  
East bank of the Alabama, and half a day's journey  
below the mouth of Ka-ha-ba,  
1st June, 1814.

SIR—In obedience to your order of the 18th ultimo, I passed the Coosa River about 10 o'clock on the next day, with the force under my command, consisting of three hundred infantry, detailed equally from the North and South Carolina regiments; the North Carolina company of riflemen; Lieut. Harrison, of the South Carolina light-dragoons, and four men; and seventy-two warriors—exclusive of the force (about fifty men) in the boats, which descended the river at the same time, with provisions for the troops.

As you left it with myself to take what number of Indians I thought proper, I caused it to be made known to them that I would have none but those who would enrol their names, and agree to be governed by my orders, that a part of those orders would be, not to plunder, or kill the prisoners that might be taken in battle, or those who might voluntarily surrender; and that the women and children were in no event, to be hurt or abused.—On those terms about seventy, out of the immense number at Fort Jackson, were all I could get; and they have thus far preserved their promise, except a little plundering, which I have not been able entirely to restrain.

At the head of the red warriors I soon placed the famous Bill Weatherford (a half breed) of whose integrity, and great usefulness to me during the whole of this expedition, I cannot speak in too high terms, and of whom, I am induced to believe, evil report has said more than he deserves. He does not deny that he fought, and that he fought desperately too; but he solemnly avers that he never knowingly or intentionally hurt, still less killed, a woman or child during the war.

The boats with provisions, by the aid of their pilot (an Indian) reached Au-ta-ge, a town and creek of that name, on the west bank of the Alabama, about dark. The troops arrived there a little before sun-set, where we encamped. In the course of this day's march no incident of any importance occurred. On the morning of the 20th I went on board the boats and ordered Major M. Miller to march the troops to Co-sa-bit-ka, where the boats were to meet him, and where we would encamp that night. This order the Major executed, as indeed every other during the expedition, with great cheerfulness and much to my satisfaction. During the day the Major surprised and took three prisoners, who, the succeeding day, I sent to Fort Jackson.

He says that at Fort Mims he killed, he believes, as many men as any other man there; but that he never entered the part of the fort where the women were: that at the battle at Su-c-to-bit-ka he fought after all his comrades either run or fell, and when he mounted his horse, which he held by the bridle during the battle, he thinks there were at least 500 guns fired at him, and that although alone he kept in sight of the army during the night and saw them bury his house.

In the course of this day the boatmen discovered traces of the enemy on the east side of the river. A party of men was sent in pursuit, but returned in a few hours without effecting any thing.

We left Co-sa-bit-ka in the morning of the 21st, and soon discovered that I had now to depend on my guides, as all traces of even an Indian path began to vanish. Under these circumstances I deemed it prudent to strengthen the advance guard, and formed it into four columns which were marched in single file at the distance, between each column, of its own depth. The front and rear companies were formed in the same manner, and so disposed that in the event of an attack, the column could be closed in a moment on almost any kind of ground and displayed a cross the path. The middle or other companies were marched on the different sides of the path in single or Indian file with the head of the company near the points which would constitute the right and left flanks of the front company when displayed; with orders to form the square or to wheel into line either in front or rear, as circumstances might render necessary. The rifle men were stationed in the centre of the square as a corps of reserve. This company furnished the flankers exclusively; a duty very arduous, but which this description of troops are best suited for. The flankers were so disposed, at the distance of three hundred yards from the main body, on either side of the path, extending from front to rear in such a way as to completely preclude the possibility of surprise, notwithstanding our march was thro' some of the roughest country I ever saw during the whole of this day. We encamped at night on a high bluff near the river bank, where the boats arrived in good time, at a place called Anna-za-ze-la. At this place I had the honor to receive your despatch of the 21st May, by an Indian runner who had surrendered to you, and who I found very useful to me afterwards.

I proceeded from this place in the morning of the 22nd, about 8 miles down the river, where I directed the boats to meet me for the purpose of passing the troops across the river which they did about one o'clock P. M. and joined me again that night at Pitt-to-e-lat-ka, on the east bank of the Alabama, where there are the remains of an old fort, said to have been built by the French. Here the river makes a remarkable bend, encircling a body of the richest land I ever beheld. At the neck or entrance of this bend it is not more than four or five hundred yards across, yet the boats were eight hours getting round. This movement across the river was made in consequence of information received from Weatherford, that we were more likely to meet with the enemy on the east than on the west side; which information proved to be correct. I proceeded from this place to Po-hon-se, and from thence to Sue-soe-c-wa, where the troops and boats met at night on the 24th. During this day the party in the boats discovered some Indians, who were just making to the shore near a thick cane-break, whom they pursued so sharply that part of them were overtaken, one warrior killed, seven women and children taken prisoners with two negroes. Three men made their escape, one of whom a few hours afterwards was taken by Weatherford.

From these prisoners I learned that we might expect to meet with a party of the enemy, on the river the next day, and that there was a large body of them within one day's march. This information produced my note to you of the 23th asking a reinforcement of men and provisions. I then arranged with Weatherford and the other guides, the point on the river at which the boats and the troops could conveniently meet, and where we should be in a situation most effectually to cooperate under any circumstances; and sent him to examine the situation of the enemy, with instructions to give me the earliest information. By way of greater precaution I divided the command of the boats, gave Capt. Davidson charge of the small ones, with orders to be in readiness to take advantage of circumstances, whilst Capt. Garretson in the large ones, was ordered to keep in the channel of the river, and retain, in all cases, a sufficient number of men on board to protect the provisions. These orders were strictly executed by both those officers.

In descending the river a little below the mouth of the Ca-ha-ba, a party of Indians, who had just dropped down that river into the Alabama, were discovered by our men and pursued so closely that they put to the shore, and abandoned their canoes and all their property, the most valuable of which was the legs and thighs of a colt which they had not entirely consumed.

This incident detained the boats a little longer than was expected, and the troops reached the river a short time before them, to wit the mouth of the Sue-to-ba creek. On arriving here I ordered the men to be formed in the best way which the ground would admit, where I waited the return of the spies and the arrival of the boats. We had not remained here long before five canoes, loaded with Indians, were discovered descending the river. That part of the line which were on the bank of the river, but concealed by the cane, were directed to observe the most profound silence. In this position we remained until the whole were within gun-shot, when I ordered my interpreter to speak to them in the Alabama language, and inform them they were within my power, and at the same moment exhibited to them the whole of my force on the bank of the river. This movement had the desired effect. The whole of them put into the mouth of the creek and surrendered at discretion.

The boats arrived soon after, by the aid of which the troops passed the creek and that night encamped at this place, which is one of the most commanding heights I ever saw, and where I have erected a breast-work.

On the morning of the 26th, the guard were ordered to bring the prisoners to my quarters, where I took down the names of their kings,

chiefs and warriors, and counted their women and children; after which I explained to them the terms of their surrender, in which they all acquiesced.

In this party were the Cu-sa-da king, 23 warriors and 53 women and children; the Te-wa-see chief Ti-bit-see, 20 warriors and 46 women and children; the Co-ho-ba village (Hamo-hoe-e their head,) 21 warriors, and 39 women and children—making a total of 204.

I then made it known to their chiefs that I should remain at this post for several days, and that in three days I should send out my men on both sides of the river with orders to fire upon and kill all the Indians they could find, if in that time they did not surrender and bring in the negroes they had taken at Fort Mims. This information was immediately communicated, and within the time limited the number of prisoners amounted to 339, nineteen of whom are negroes, whose names are herewith enclosed and the names of their owners, as informed by them. They consist of women and children, and were all taken at Fort Mims. The negro fellows taken at the same time were all put to death by the Indians shortly after that affair.

From these prisoners I learned that there was a large body of Indians about 30 or 40 miles down the river from this place, and 4 or 5 miles up a large creek which makes into the Alabama on the west side. With this party were a number of negroes taken also at Fort Mims. Upon receiving this intelligence I dispatched a runner to you with the information, and requested, if possible, a supply of provisions to enable me to go in pursuit of this party.

I had previously sent out a party in pursuit of Paddy, one of the Alabama prophets who, I was informed, was about 30 miles west of the river, with the remnant of his followers, 9 or 10 only in number. And in order to stretch my stock of provisions so as to enable me to effect this object, which I deemed of no inconsiderable importance, I caused the corn laid in for the officers horses to be issued to the Indians.

Col. Benton of the 39th arrived here about this time, from whom I learned you had sent off provisions in waggons to me, by the way of the federal road; and from whom I obtained two days provisions, and a few bushels of salt.

The intelligence communicated to me in your dispatch of the 21st ultimo, received from Col. Milton "that arms and ammunition were publicly issued to the Indians at Pensacola; and that it was probable the war would be renewed in a few days," I had deemed unnecessary to communicate generally to my troops. But on the arrival of the 39th Regt. this news spread through my camp, with a few of those embellishments, which is not unusual in the progress of reports.

From Col. Benton I received a particular statement as far as the information then went. I was not aware that the reports of the soldiers had produced any effect among my troops; nor am I now certain that they did. But in the afternoon of the 30th ult. I was informed by one of my officers that considerable apprehension existed as to the safety of the camp, and that most of the officers had assembled for the purpose of recommending to the commanding officer to break up the encampment, and to take up the return march without delay.

The instant I received this intelligence I issued an order for the officers to assemble at my quarters. After informing them what I had heard, I proposed to them that as many as were unwilling to remain, should obtain my permission to depart; and that as many of their men as wished to go, should have the like permission, for they could render me no service, if they had lost their confidence in me. That as for myself I was determined not to leave the spot, until intelligence could be had of the party sent with the waggons, and which had been ordered to join me at this place. That if a force of upwards of 300 effectives, in a breast work well constructed for defence, were in danger, how much more eminently dangerous was the situation of the party with the waggons, with only one hundred men, and at least a days march nearer the enemy; and that until I was assured of their safety, no ordinary considerations should induce me to abandon my present position.

This confidence terminated as honorably to the officers, and satisfactory to myself, as it had commenced inauspiciously. They unanimously declared their determination never to leave me, but if necessary to perish by my side.

I had this day detailed a strong guard, with orders to take charge of the prisoners, and to commence their march up the river. I also ordered the best canoes to be fitted up for the sick, and made as comfortable as possible, with directions to proceed up the river to Wa-ba-koos-ka. As my stock of provisions was now getting short, and no intelligence of the waggons nor the runner whom I had sent in search of them, I issued an order to the Quarter-Master that the ration of provisions should be reduced one fourth from that day.

About dark one of the Indians whom I had sent to the federal road arrived at camp with the vague information that the waggons had turned back: but the next morning another of them arrived with a note from Capt. Gingsu confirming the fact, and informing me that the want of provisions, and the roughness of the country, together with a want of confidence in his guide, had determined him to return to the Fort.

This information, whilst it relieved me from all solicitude as to their safety, at the same time leaves me no alternative but to break up my encampment here, which I shall do in the course of this day or to-morrow.

Before I leave this place, I shall despatch a party of the most intelligent Indians I can select to aid those whom I sent a few days ago after the prophet Paddy. I have also intelligence of one other Alabama prophet, whose name is Naw-tul-gee, and whom also I have made arrangements to have brought in. Should I succeed in this project which cannot fail, if I am not greatly deceived by those Indians in

whom I have confided, you may calculate on my bringing to Fort Jackson, besides the 339 prisoners now in my possession, two Alabama prophets, and near or quite 200 hundred prisoners, making a total of more than 500 during this expedition; which, I think, will pretty well settle the hostile party on the Alabama. In this number are about 200 warriors, stout, likely young men, with fierce, intelligent countenances and a manly deportment. This expedition will fritter down the hostile party still out to an inconsiderable number, that no great mischief need be apprehended from them, in my opinion.

While at this post Spoke-i-go, a fellow who has been uniformly friendly, and has rendered some service to Gen. Jackson, and who accompanied me on this expedition (but of whose services I cannot say much) made a formal application to me to give up three warriors, who were inimical to him, to be massacred in their barbarous way. This application I refused in the most peremptory terms, informing him that I had promised those people their lives, which promise should not be violated—that he might as well ask me for one of my own men, and that if he injured a single man of them, I would punish him. He is still here, and evidently in an ill humour, but my determination is fixed, and I hope what I have done on this occasion will meet your approbation.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honor to be, your most obt. servant,  
J. A. PEARSON, Col.  
N. C. State Troop  
U. S. service.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH GRAHAM  
Commanding the Army of the Centre, Fort Jackson.  
CAMP NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE  
COOSA AND TALLAPOOSA,  
13th June, 1814.

SIR—In the communication which I had the honor to make to you of the 1st instant, I informed you that previous to leaving Ha-to-wa, I had made arrangements to have some other tribes of the Alabama hostiles brought in, and two of their prophets, in the success of which I was not a little sanguine. I have now, Sir, the satisfaction to inform you that I have not been entirely disappointed.

At camp near the Te-wa-sa Town, where I had previously sent Capt. Crawford with a strong guard, we received the surrender of 14 warriors, of the Cu-sa-da town, and 53 women and children. Among the number of men is Nau-tul-gee, a prophet, of (I presume) inconsiderable note, as he abjures his former doctrines, and says he was led astray by the bad talks of other men. His surrender is unconditional. I have not thought it necessary to confine him otherwise than by keeping a guard over him in common with the other prisoners, where he will remain subject to your order.

On the same day 47 warriors, and 117 women and children, of the Te-wa-sa town, surrendered; and 14 warriors and 47 women and children of the Oak-cho-i-a town making a total in this surrender of 283, and in the whole number of prisoners, (as the result of this expedition) of 622.

The prophet Paddy is not yet in; but I have intelligence on which, I think, I can safely rely, that he is on the way. He has sent me talk that he will come without being forced, and that "he has been a fool." He has no followers, which, I presume, is the case with most of them. I have not trusted to his word, but have sent a few Indians upon whom I can rely, to accompany him in. I shall look for them in a few days.

I cannot close this communication without tendering you my acknowledgements for the solicitude manifested by you, and the exertions which you caused to be made to forward me an additional supply of provisions, as soon as it was discovered that the objects of the expedition had so greatly enlarged as to render a supply indispensable.

With sentiments of very high respect, I have the honor to be,

Your obt. servt.,  
J. A. PEARSON, Colonel.  
N. C. State troops in U. S. service.  
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH GRAHAM,  
Commanding the Army of the Centre,  
Fort Jackson.

### UTICA, N. Y. JULY 10. CAPTURE OF FORT ERIE, BATTLE AT CHIPPEWA.

From an authentic source, we are happy to be able to state, that our army under the command of Maj. Gen. Brown, crossed from Buffalo to the Canada shore on the 3d of July inst. and that Fort Erie surrendered to our arms at 6 o'clock in the morning. The prisoners, being upwards of 170, including 7 officers, are on their way to Greenbush; and the major and some of the officers have already arrived in this village.

The army, on the evening of the 4th of July, proceeded to the plains one and a half miles west of Chippewa, which arrangements were made to move against Chippewa on the morning of the 6th, but in the afternoon of the 5th the enemy having concentrated his forces in the peninsula, came from his works east of the Creek and offered battle. Our gallant army did not hesitate to meet him; and in the course of one hour, the enemy was broken and driven from the field, leaving more than 400 killed and wounded. He was saved by his works, from total ruin.

Our loss was considerable, but not accurately ascertained. Several of our officers were wounded, and one or two killed. The enemy left 10 officers killed, on the field, and no doubt carried off others. Arrangements were making to carry the wounded of both armies to Buffalo, and then to move on to Lake Ontario.

The army passed the Niagara river on Sunday morning last. The brigade of Gen. Scott, and the artillery corps of Major Hadman, landed nearly a mile below Fort Erie, between 2 and 3 o'clock, when Gen. Ripley, with his brigade made the shore about the same distance