

remains. The Indians followed them to the woods, but dared not enter into the plain.

I am unable to form a correct estimate of the enemy's force. The prisoners varied much in their accounts; those who made them least, stated the regulars at 500 and militia at 300; but the numbers of Indians were beyond comparison greater than have ever been brought into the field before; numbers arrived after the siege commenced. I have caused their camps on the south-east side of the river to be particularly examined, and the general opinion is, that there could not have been fewer on that side than 1000 or 1200; they were indeed the efficient force of the enemy.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favours of the 14th, 18th and 24th ult. and 4th inst.

I am sorry to inform you that Major Stoddard died the night before I left the Rapids, of a lock-jaw, produced by a slight wound from a fragment of a shell which struck him on the thigh. Several have died in this way from their great and unavoidable exposure to the cold; but perhaps there never were so many instances of desperate wounds being likely to do well.

The gallant captain Bradford will recover. I shall go from here to Upper Sandusky, and shall take my station at Delaware or Franklinton until the troops are assembled. General Clay, who commands at the Rapids, is a man of capacity and entirely to be relied on.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your humble servant,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

The Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Secretary at War.

Return of the killed and wounded in the siege of Camp Meigs, and the several sorties of the 5th inst.

U. S. Artillery, 1 killed.			
U. S. Infantry, 39 killed, 90 wounded, aggregate 129			
U. S. Dragoons, 3 do. 17 do. do. 20			
Kentucky Militia, 30 do. 42 do. do. 72			
Ohio Militia, 3 do. 8 do. do. 11			
12 mo. Volunteers, 2 do. 29 do. do. 31			
Detachment of Infantry of the United States, 3 do. 3 do. do. 6			

Total killed 81, wounded 189, total killed & wounded 269.

REMARKS.

Majors Stoddard and Hukill—the former died of his wounds, the latter slightly wounded.

Sixty-four of the above were killed in the sorties, and one hundred and twenty-four wounded; the balance, eighty-one, killed and wounded within the fortified camp.

J. O. FALLON,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Clay to Gen. Harrison.

Camp at Fort Meigs, May 1, 1813.

SIR—On the 5th inst. about 8 o'clock, A. M. descending the Miami of the Lake about midway the Rapids, with 1200 of the Kentucky troops in 18 flat bottomed boats, I was met by Captain Hamilton and a subaltern, who delivered me (as he said) the orders of Major-General Harrison to the following effect.

"You must detach about 800 men from your brigade, who will land at a point I will show about one or one and a half miles above the Fort, and I will conduct them to the British batteries on the left bank of the river. They must take possession of the enemies' cannon, spike them, cut down the carriages, and return to their boats."

Observing that the British force at their large batteries was considerable, but that their main force was at the old garrison about 1 1/2 miles below on the same side of the river; that the Indian forces were chiefly on the right bank of the river; "The balance of the men under your command must land on the right bank opposite the first landing, and will fight their way through the Indians to the Fort," observing that the route thus to be taken would be shown by a subaltern officer there, in company with Captain Hamilton, who would land the Perogues at the point on the right bank, at which the boats would land.

The order of descending the river in boats was the same as the order of march in line of battle in solid column, each officer taking position according to his rank. Col. Dudley, the eldest colonel, led the van, and in this order the river had been descended. As soon as Capt. Hamilton had delivered these orders, being in the thirteenth boat from the front, I directed him to proceed immediately to Col. Dudley and order him to take the men in the 12 front boats, and execute General Harrison's orders on the left bank of the river; and post his (Capt. Hamilton's) subaltern on the right bank to conduct myself with the men in the six rear boats to the Fort. I ordered the 5 boats in the rear to fill in a line and follow me. High winds and the rapidity of the current drove four of the rear boats ashore in the attempt to follow on according to order, where they remained a short time, sufficient however to detain them half or 3 quarters of a mile in the rear. To land according to order I kept close along the right bank until opposite Col. Dudley's landing. There I found no guide left to conduct me to the Fort as Captain Hamilton had promised. I then made an attempt to cross the river and join Colonel Dudley, but from the rapid current on the falls I was unable to land on the point with him. Being nearly half way across the river, and the waves running too high to risk the boat then driving down the current sidewise—veered about the boat and rowed the best way we could to save our boat. My attempt to cross the river to Colonel Dudley occasioned all the boats (I presume in the rear of me) and which were then out of hauling distance to cross over and land with Colonel Dudley. Having been defeated in a landing on the left, we then endeavored to effect one on the right, even without a guide; but before a landing could be effected we received a brick-bat from the enemy on shore, which was returned and kept up on both sides. And I was in this unavoidable situation compelled to make to Fort Meigs with no other force than about 50 men on board (the other boats being still in the rear) and to receive the enemy's fire until we arrived under the protection of the fort. Colonel Boswell's command (except the men in my boat) having landed to join Col. Dudley, were, as I have been informed, ordered by Captain Hamilton immediately to embark and land on the right hand shore about a mile above the fort, and prepare to fight his way through to the garrison.

The colonel embarked, landed as he conceived at

the proper point, pursuant to Captain Hamilton's order, and was forming his men in order of battle, when he was met by Capt. Shaw, and ordered to march into the garrison at open order, the safest route.

When my own boat landed we were met by two men who took charge of the boat as we understood to bring her under the protection of the fort batteries. Behaving our baggage to be thus made safe we fortified our servants to carry any portion of it, but loaded them with cannon ball which they bore to the fort. Our baggage was however taken by the Indians in a very short time after we left the boat. Upon receiving the orders of Captain Hamilton, I asked if he had brought spikes to spike the enemy's cannon. To which he replied he had plenty.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant, GREN CLAY, Brig. Gen.

His Excellency

Major Gen. HARRISON.

P. S. Captain Hamilton on delivering the orders of Gen. Harrison, observed that the object of landing and marching a portion of the troops on the right bank was to draw the attention of the Indians, and by thus engaging them afford an opportunity to the Garrison to make a sally and by a circuitous route surprise and carry the batteries and cannon of the enemy below the fort on the right bank.

G. C. Brig. Gen.

A true copy,

G. CROGMAN, A. D. C.

Copy of a letter from Gen. W. H. Harrison to the Secretary of War

Head-Quarters, Camp Meigs, May 9, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the enemy having been several days making preparations for raising the siege of this post, accomplished this day the removal of their artillery from the opposite bank, and about 12 o'clock left their encampment below, were soon embarked and out of sight. I have the honor to enclose you an agreement entered into between Gen. Proctor and myself for the discharge of the prisoners of the Kentucky militia in his possession, and for the exchange of the officers and men of the regular troops which were respectively possessed by us. My anxiety to get the Kentucky troops released as early as possible, induced me to agree to the dismissal of all the prisoners I had, although there was not as many of ours in General Proctor's possession. The surplusage is to be accounted for, and an equal number of ours released from their parole, whenever the government may think proper to direct it.

The two actions on this side the river on the 5th, were infinitely more important and more honorable to our arms, than I had at first conceived. In the sortie made upon the left flank, Captain Waring's company of the 19th regt. a detachment of 12 months' volunteers under major Alexander, and three companies of Kentucky militia under Colonel Boswell, defeated at least double the number of Indians and British militia.

The sortie on the right was still more glorious; the British batteries in that direction were defended by the grenadier and light infantry companies of the forty-first regt. amounting to 200 effectives and two companies of militia, flanked by a host of Indians. The detachment sent to attack those consisted of all the men on duty belonging to the companies of Croghan and Bradford of the 17th regt. Laingham Elliott's (late Graham's) and Waring's of the 19th, about eighty of major Alexander's volunteers, and a single company of Kentucky militia under Captain Seby, amounting in the whole to not more than 340. Yet the event of the action was not a moment doubtful, and had not the British troops been covered in their retreat by their allies, the whole of them would have been taken.

It is not possible for troops to behave better than ours did throughout—all the officers exerted themselves to execute my orders, and the enemy, who had a full view of our operations from the opposite shore, declared that they had never seen so much work performed in so short a time.

To all the commandants of corps I feel particular obligations. These were Colonel Miller of the 19th Infantry, Col. Mills of the Ohio militia, Major Stoddard of the artillery, Major Ball of the Dragoons, and Major Johnson of the Kentucky militia. Captain Gradot of the engineers having been for a long time much indisposed, the task of fortifying this post devolved on Capt. Wood. It could not have been placed in better hands. Permit me to recommend him to the President, and to assure you that any mark of his approbation bestowed on Capt. Wood, would be highly gratifying to the whole of the troops who witnessed his arduous exertions.

From Major Hukill, acting Inspector General, my aid de camp Major Graham, lieutenant O'Fallon, who has done the duty of assistant adjutant general in the absence of Major Adams, and my volunteer aid de camp John Johnson, Esq. I received the most useful assistance.

I have the honor to enclose you a list of the killed and wounded during the siege and in the two sorties; those of the latter were much greater than I had at first expected.

Want of sleep & exposure to the continued rains which have fallen almost every day for some time past, renders me incapable of mentioning many interesting particulars; amongst others a most extraordinary proposition of Gen. Proctor's, on the subject of the Indians within our boundary—this shall form the subject of a communication to be made to-morrow or next day, and for which I will provide a safer conveyance than that which carries this.

All the prisoners and deserters agree in saying that the information given to Major Stoddard by Ryland, of the British having launched a sloop of war this spring is incorrect, and the most of them say that the one which is now building will not be launched for many weeks.

I have the honor to be, sir with great respect, your humble servant,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, Sec'y of War.

P. S.—Capt. Price of the regt. light artillery, and the 20 regulars, prisoners with Gen. Proctor, were taken on the N. W. side of the river, with the Kentucky militia. We had no prisoners taken on this side during the siege.

Copy of a letter from William Craghton, Junr. Esq. dated Upper Sandusky, May 8, 1813.

Dear Sir—I wrote to you a few days since from this place. Troops are coming in daily—we can

now make about 500 strong—we expect by to-morrow night to be 1000 strong—the Governor is here, and all in high spirits, and anxious to march for Fort Meigs. An express, with dispatches for this post, dated on the 5th inst. On the 26th ult. Gen. Proctor's columns showed themselves opposite Fort Meigs. On the 27th a party of Indians crossed the river in rear of the Fort. On the 1st, 2, and 3d of May, the enemy opened their batteries and kept up an incessant and tremendous fire, from 5-2 and 8-5 howitzers, one 24 pounder and several lighter pieces; the shells and ball during that period, showered in the fort, but little execution was done, only 8 or 10 men killed during that period in the Fort—Silas McCulloch, a brave and gallant man, was among the slain. On the night of the third the enemy erected a gun and mortar battery on this side of the river, within 250 yards of our lines, but were soon forced to take a more respectful distance: About 12 o'clock on the night of the 4th, an officer arrived in a boat from General Clay, to inform the General of his approach, and that he would reach Fort Meigs, in about two hours. General Harrison determined on a general sally, and sent an officer to General Clay, directing him to land 800 men some short distance above, to attack and carry the enemy's batteries, spike their cannon and destroy their artillery. General Clay was unfortunately delayed longer than he expected in passing the Rapids, and the detachment destined to make the attack, did not reach the landing until near nine o'clock—this, however, did not prevent them from making the attempt, and never was any thing more completely successful; the four batteries were immediately taken possession of and their defenders driven off, and their cannon spiked. The work was done, but that confidence which always attend militia when successful, proved their ruin. Although there was time sufficient to return to the boats before a reinforcement arrived to the enemy, they remained upon the ground, in spite of the repeated calls which were made from the Fort, to bring them back to their boats, and suffered themselves to be amused and drawn into the woods by some faint skirmishing, while the British troops and an immense body of Indians were brought up—a severe action then took place. The British immediately intercepted the retreat of our men to the plain and to the river where they would have been under cover of our cannon; but about 150 only of nearly 800 effected their escape to the boats. When the balance of General Clay's force made its appearance and attempted to land above the garrison, their flank was attacked by a large body of Indians. General Harrison immediately ordered out a detachment consisting of part of the 13th U. S. regiment, about 100 twelve months volunteers and some militia, they however succeeded in driving the enemy entirely off, pursuant to the plan General Harrison had formed.

An attack was then made upon the batteries on this side of the river, conducted by Colonel Miller of the 19th regiment, with part of his regiment the aforesaid volunteers, and a few militia; this attack was also completely successful—The enemy were driven from their works—a number killed, and two British officers and 41 privates brought into camp. This attack was intended to be simultaneous with that on the other side, and it was nearly so. Notwithstanding the severe loss we have sustained in Kentucky militia, the events of the day have been honorable to the American Arms. The detachment under Colonel Miller suffered very little; & had the militia been contented with executing what they were ordered to do, every object which had been contemplated by General Harrison would have been accomplished.

General Harrison writes confidently of his ability to maintain his position. I hope in a very short time we shall be able to relieve him. Poor Kentucky! my heart bleeds for the loss of her gallant sons—she has bled freely, yes, profusely, during the present war.

NEW-YORK, MAY 18

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated the 18th of May.

"The Inspector of New-London, on Friday evening last, took charge of a flag, with the prisoners taken in the Fox, and returned on Saturday. Was treated by Commodore Hardy with every attention; waited on by him and the first lieutenant to every part of the ship, even to the berths of the officers.—The Commodore expressed to the Inspector a total disapprobation & abhorrence of their conduct at the Southward, in burning the defenceless towns and villages; and understanding by the officer who went to New-London, that some families were moving from there, he begged him to assure the Ladies, that they may rely on his honor, that not a shot should be fired at any dwelling, (at least while he had the command) unless he should receive very positive orders for that purpose, which he had not the most distant idea would be received—he hoped soon the pleasure of making New-London a visit, not as an enemy, but a friend. On the whole, Hardy must be a noble fellow."

General Harrison writes confidently of his ability to maintain his position. I hope in a very short time we shall be able to relieve him. Poor Kentucky! my heart bleeds for the loss of her gallant sons—she has bled freely, yes, profusely, during the present war.

CREEK INDIANS.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Flournoy to His Excellency Governor Mitchell, dated Fort Stoddard, April 26.

"SIR—In passing through the country of the Creek Indians, and within a few miles of the town where the Grand Council of the Nation were in session, I sent them a letter, making known my intention to pass through their country, & who, and what I was. They ordered out a guard to attend me as long as I should think fit to keep them—declaring at the same time, that they felt no apprehension for my safety, as the Indians who killed the man on the post road, and all the Indians except one, who were concerned in the murder of the families near the mouth of Ohio, had been put to death by the orders of the Council. That fifty men were in pursuit of the Indian who headed the party, (who had escaped) and it was expected that he would be taken. I have good reason to believe, and do believe, that nine Indians were killed by order of the Council, as I passed through the Nation. They declare that they will have nothing to do with the present war; they will remain at peace with the U. S. & will put to death any man who will attempt to change this determination. What more can we ask of this people? Whilst they pursue this line of conduct they should meet with the support, countenance and protection of the people of Georgia particularly; and I trust your Excellency will take such steps, as will induce our frontier settlers to act justly & peaceably towards their Indian neighbors. I think proper

to communicate these things to you, that the public may be informed of the real state of affairs with the Creek Indians; well knowing that there are many evil disposed persons who wish to mis-represent the Indians, and the conduct of Col. Hawkins, respecting Indian affairs.

"Our troops took possession of the town of Mobile on the 15th inst.; and a military post will be established on the Perdido, which gives us possession of that part of West Florida claimed as a part of Louisiana.

I have the honor to be, with respect,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
THO. FLOURNOY.

Boston, May 13

From Newport—A gentleman who arrived in town last evening in the Newport Stage, informs that the British had burnt the Privateer Hogue, which was lately run ashore on Charleston Point, that 16 of her men were drowned by overboard the boat—that after the guns were landed the vessel, assisted by the militia, fired on them from the shore and our informant says 30 or 40 men were killed in the bark, & that the English finally succeeded in setting fire to the Hogue in the evening, and destroyed her.

A gentleman arrived at Boston from New-London, informed that the British had threatened to destroy New-London, in case the Governor did not deliver or exchange a Second Lieutenant and some of the men belonging to one of the Frigates, taken from a barge that was lately captured—that the Governor had refused to exchange, unless they had men on board belonging to United States Vessels. The British had men enough on board taken from the fishing smacks, and offered three in exchange for the Englishman—but the Governor would not exchange unless he had United States' men for English men of war's men. Several families had left New-London, and it was expected every moment that the English would attack that place.

Port Bristol, Rhode-Island, May 14.

Arrived the ship Nancy, of Pool, England, Thomas Tabor, prize master, laden with 200 tons salt, and a quantity of raisins, lemons and other fruit, prize to the privateer ship Yorktown, Andrew W. Key, of New-York. She was captured on the 17th April, on her voyage from Cadiz to Newfoundland.

New-York, May 18—The frigates United States and Macedonian, got under way from the quarantine grounds this morning and passed by this city up the East River, with the intention of going into Long-Island Sound. The United States grounded on the flats a little above Brown's ship yard, where she stuck about half an hour, until the rising of the tide floated her. She then stood on with her consort, and they both passed through Hurlers about 9 o'clock.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated Boston, May 15.

"Arrived this evening, brig Charles, Oxenard 30 days from Cadiz. Sailed April 14 in co. with brig Punchal of Philadelphia. Two days out of Cape St. Vincents, was boarded from the Helles British sloop of war, with a convoy from Cork bound to Cadiz and Gibraltar, and treated politely. On Wednesday, May 12, the 40, long 66, 30, the Charles was boarded from La Hogue, 74; detained some time, plundered, and threatened to be burnt, (notwithstanding she had a license) and at last liberated, to bring home the captain and crew of the ship Acteon, Rogers, from Cadiz, for Boston, with a license. The Acteon had just been taken, plundered and set on fire. The captain of La Hogue said his government had permitted the license long enough, and if it did not put an end to them, the navy should; that he had been cruising on the dangerous coast a long time, and almost every vessel he chased and brought to, had a license! Capt. Capel, of La Hogue, treated the American captain and passengers very ill, taking their private property, and permitting the vessels to be plundered. Every preparation was made for burning the Charles—but at length she was released as before stated.

"The officers of the La Hogue said they had taken the privateer brig Montgomery, of Salem, from a cruise, and the brig Diomedes, from Manilla for Salem, with a rich cargo. Not knowing of the war she run down to La Hogue. The officers, crews and vessels had been sent to Halifax, under convoy of the Nymph frigate.

"Last night (May 14) about 5 leagues to the N. E. of Cape Cod, the Charles was boarded from the Fenados in co. with the Shannon. Treated politely and the officers appeared much surprised at the conduct of Captain Capel. Said they had been cruising about here some time, and had not molested any coasting vessels, but expected orders every day to destroy all they met. Knew of Commodore Rodgers being out. Said they supposed he had passed them in a fog off Cape Ann. Had heard the Curlew had been chased, and greatly outshined the President and Congress.

"The ship Acteon, spoke May 9, long 61. Commodore Rodgers' squadron, all well, had taken nothing."

Lates and authentic from the Mexican Provinces. Communicated for the Federal Gazette.

Natchitoches, April 5, 1813.

"Nothing has occurred since my last of the 20th ult. worth mentioning. Accounts from the westward are as usual very contradictory, one party giving the Republicans all the advantages; the other says: Salcedo has received a large reinforcement from Citivahua, and that his retreat from before Labaha, was a stratagem calculated to draw the enemy from their entrenchments. A person arrived at this place to day, who is siled Gen. Toledo. He was a Representative from Santa Domingo (Hispaniola) in the Cortes; but, being suspected by that body, of giving views favourable to the Bonapartian cause, was upon the point of being arrested when he wisely made his escape from Cordoba.

Gen. Toledo is on his way, it is said, to take command of the Republican Army in the internal Provinces of Mexico; he has with him an aid de camp and Interpreter, who compose the whole of his suite; but, it is said there are 9 officers now on their way to this place, by water, to join him.

The Lord Sidmouth, prize to the privateer Paul Jones, was recaptured on Sunday afternoon within Gulf light, near New-London, by the British frigate