

ORDERLY BOOK

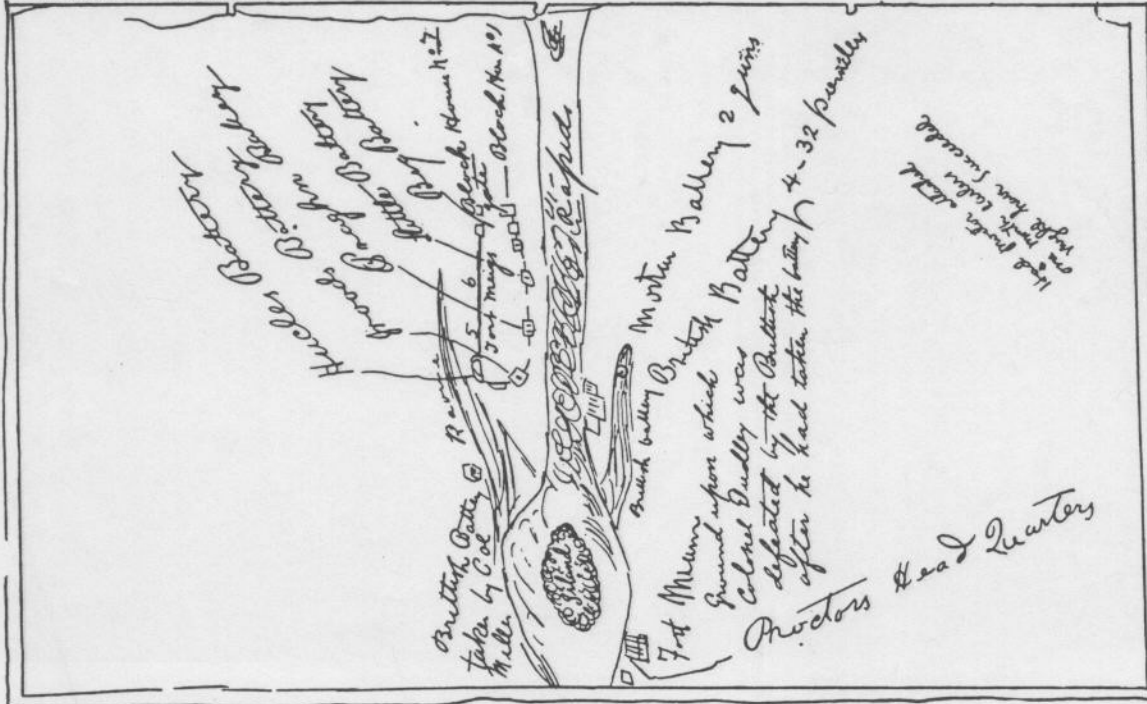
of

Captain Daniel Cushings

Company of Heavy Artillery U.S. Ar.

FORT MEIGS April 18 1865

Facsimile of original cover of Orderly Book.



Cushing's hand drawn map of Fort Meigs. (Contrary to usual map directions, the top of this map points south, the bottom points north, west is to the right and east is to the left.)

ORDERLY BOOK

of

Captain Daniel Cushings
Company of Heavy Artillery U. S Army

FORT MEIGS April 11th, 1813

Garrison Orders

Fort Meigs 2nd April 1813

Major Stoddard as Senior officer assumes the command of the troops in this Garrison— All orders & requisitions now in force will continue to govern until altered or modified by the commanding Officer

Lieut O'Fallan will receive the reports & make the details, and he is to be respected accordingly— The Guards will be turned off from the grand parade by the several adjutants in rotation

There will be four guards. The Boat guard will be composed of a noncommissioned officer and six privates and be fixed at the boat landing— The Magazine guard will be composed of one Noncommissioned officer & nine privates, which will keep two centinels at the Magazine and over the Hospital Stores— Guard No. 1 will consist of one Commissioned officer two Noncommissioned officers and thirty two privates— Guard No. 2 will consist of One commissioned officer 2 noncommissioned officers and 32 privates— The Sentinels will be placed under the direction of the officer of the day & the usual orders distributed by him

The Sentinels are prohibited the use of fire while on their posts They will constantly walk on their posts & are on no account to sit down

No noncommissioned officer or soldier will leave the Garrison after retreat beating except to repair to the sinks or in pursuit of wood & water— They are prohibited from passing the chain of Sentinels with theirs [sic] arms either by day or night or of crossing the river without the permission of the Com-

manding officer they are prohibited from firing their arms in or about the camp without the like permission
The field officers in Camp will attentively perform the duties of officer of the day

(Copy)

Garrison Orders

Fort Meigs April 9th 1813

For the future in cases of alarm the troops are to repair immediately to their respective alarm posts— They will not be permitted to pass without the pickets on such occasions, except by order of the commanding officer, the gates will be shut—by the Guards, & kept shut by them till directed to open them—

No Fatigue party is to be sent from the Garrison without a guard with it—

One Subaltern one noncommissioned officer and twenty privates of the Dragoons will be kept in as much readiness as practicable to make a sudden pursuit of the enemy on proper occasions— One Subaltern One noncommissioned Officer & twenty privates will be selected from the other corps and kept in readiness for the like purpose

No men are to straggle along the River more than three hundred yards either above or below the pickets without the written permission of the officer commanding the corps to which they belong & where men are discovered committing a breach of this order the officers of the guard the nearest to them shall send a party and apprehend them and confine them under a charge of disobedience of orders

To preserve the health of the camp it has become necessary to establish a rigorous police— The Commanding Officers of battalions & Companies will see that the men remove from the vicinity of their tents and parade ground every species of filth— & cause it to be buried without the Garrison & for the future to keep the tents & parade ground as clean as practicable— It will be the particular duty of the regimental and Detachment Quarter-

Masters to superintend the above mentioned police and the officers of the day will daily visit the several lines & report all omissions of police duty

For the future the gates of the Garrison will be shut at retreat beating under the direction of the officer of the day, after which no man will be permitted to pass out, except by the commanding Officer on special occasions— of course the men will supply themselves with wood & water before that period

As the men are thus prohibited from passing out in the night, the commanding officer of each company under the direction of his field officer if any he have, will cause a sink to be made in a suitable place near his company covered by a common tent, to which the men will repair in the night & the sick at all seasons— The depth of these sinks must not be less than ten feet, if it can be avoided & a small quantity of fresh earth must be scattered over their contents daily

(Copy)

Garrison Orders

Fort Meigs 11. April 1813

On the next issuing days the commissary will issue on the usual returns two days Rations of Salted Pork to all the troops in this Garrison Copy

John O'Fallon

Adj't to the Detachment

Garrison Orders

Fort Meigs April 11th 1813

The remaining punishment awarded by a Court Martial against John Arnold of Capt Cushing's Company is hereby re-mitted and he will be liberated from the Ball and Chain and returned to his duty

Copy John O'Fallon Adj't to the Det

Head quarters N.. W.. Army

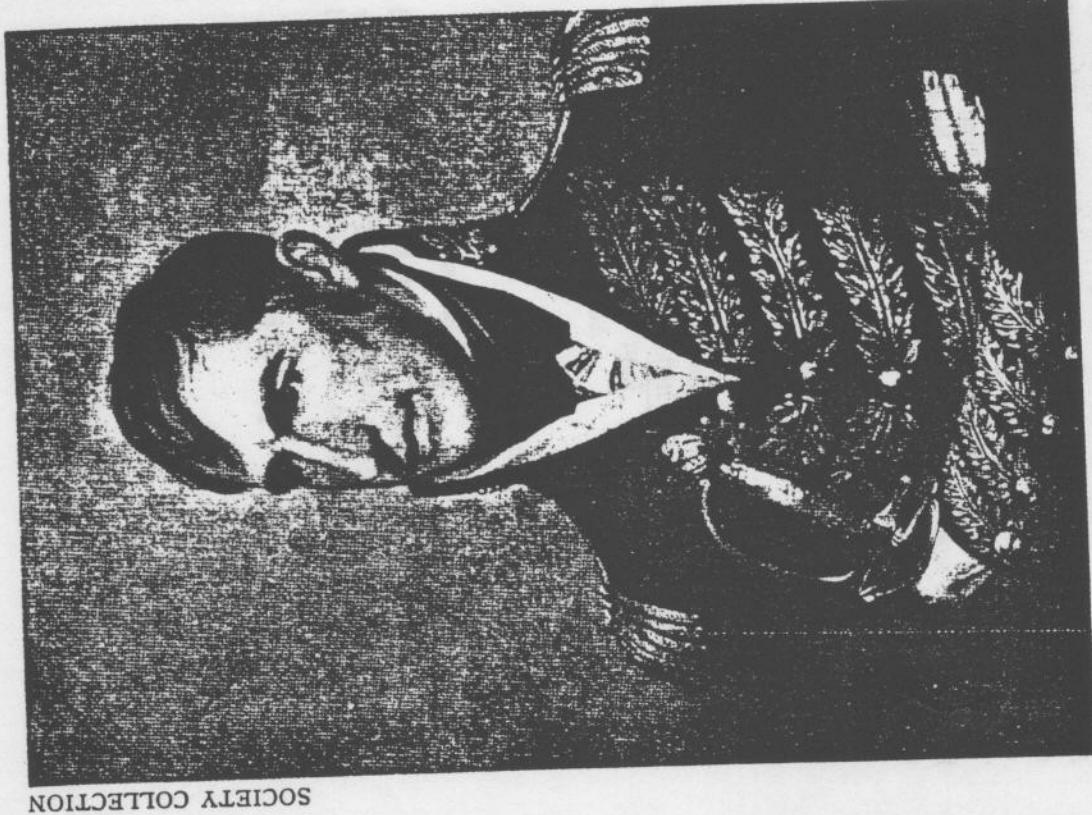
Camp Meigs 12. April 1813

The commanding General has received from Major Stoddard a report of the good conduct of the troops in this Camp since they have been placed under his command which gives him great satisfaction—He requests the Major the Officers, noncommissioned officers & privates of his late command to accept his thanks for their past conduct as well as for the disposition* which they at present manifest for the performance of their duty—our situation indeed requires the greatest exertion upon the part of every Individual attached to the army—Threatened with a siege by the enemy with our works in an unfinished State every man must devote all his thoughts & all his strength towards their completion— Their own safety their honor & the interest of their country demands this from them— The General confidently expects it as the result of their own reflections and of those principally which glow in the breast of every true American

But he must not be disappointed & he is determined to extract from all the most punctual performance of every duty Inattention & neglect will be immediately noticed and punished— Situated as we are even inactivity is a crime— The General will have no Officer of this description with him & should he discover an incorrigible disposition of this kind to exist in one whose duty requires him to set an example to others he will make use of the authority with which he is invested to exchange him for some of those Gallant & Ardent spirits who are now employed in the peaceful duties of the interior longing to be called to posts of danger of difficulty and honor

The General promises that each Officer noncommissioned & Soldier who distinguishes himself not only in battle but in the discharge of those scarcely less important duties of preparing the means of defence shall be reported to the president and if (Military) to the executives of their respective States

* Instances where portion of last word, or last word, is repeated at end of page in original.



SOCIETY COLLECTION

General William Henry Harrison, commander of the Northwest Army, ordered the construction of Fort Meigs as a winter camp and supply base for his march against upper Canada.

The ordinary Guards & fatigues will remain as heretofore. But besides this every man must be employed. The Engineers will direct what part of the defences each Corps is to complete and the manner of doing it—The police of the Camp must be strictly attended to & the orders which have been issued upon this subject punctually obeyed

(Copy) John O'Fallon

Adj Dy Adjut Genl

Head Quarters Camp Meigs April 16. 1813

General Orders

The orders issued by Major Stoddard on the 9th Inst are to be considered and observed as the standing regulations of this Camp untill otherwise directed—Excepting so far as to allow the officer of the day the Senior officer of Artillery and the commanding Officers on four sides of the Encampment to order a gate to be opened in cases which they may deem it proper to do so—Col. Miller is to command that part of the lines occupied by the regular Troops—Major Ball the River or front line as far as it is occupied by the Dragoons—Major Nelson (or the Kentucky officer who relieves him) the rear line from the termination of the line of the regular Troops to the commencement of that of the Ohio Militia—The left flank of the Camp will be commanded by the Senior officer of the Ohio Militia & all the Batteries by Major Stoddard—

The four faces of the encampment will be designated in future as above and the officers respectively commanding them will be held responsible for the men being properly placed at their alarm posts at Reville every morning & on every occasion of alarm

The firing of two guns will constitute an alarm & Should the Sentinels not fire them, the officer of the guard will cause it to be done if in his opinion there is sufficient cause, when all the drums will beat to Arms—Major Alexanders Battalion & Capt Nearings company will form a disposable force & will assemble upon their own parades and wait for orders—No part of the

Troops stationed on the lines will on any account leave the posts to go to any other part of the camp, whatever may be the Alarm there, unless particularly ordered by the Gen. or the commanding officer of one of the lines of the encampment—The reserves or disposable force will not move from their positions untill ordered by the Gen. Or (upon the most urgent necessity) by the Commanding officer of one of the lines or Senior Officer of Artillery—

Galleries for all the Centinels will be immediately fixed and as soon as it is done the Centinels must be made to call out "alls well"* every fifteen minutes to be commenced by the Centinels placed near to the main Guard and proceeding along the front of the line will be repeated in succession untill it passes round the whole encampment—In the event of an Alarm the men must be made to take their posts without noise & with the greatest order

Ten rounds of Buckshot Cartridges will be distributed this evening to each man—The Officers Commanding Corps will each day cause [*all the arms*]** all the arms to be examined & kept in the best firing order—Each Corps will this day draw twelve Extra Cartridges per man to be kept by the Quarter master respectively ready for distribution—A select party of men must be placed in the upper Story of each Block house and these men must be furnished with an extra Musket & Cartridge Box filled

At a General Court martial held at the Judge Advocates Quarters on the 13th Inst of which Colo. Miller of the 19th US Infantry was president, William Clark a private of Capt Neering's Company 19th US, Infantry was arraigned upon the following Charges prepared against him by Capt Neering—

Charge— Desertion

1st Specification— Deserting on or about the fifteenth of Jany 1813 from Lebanon, Ohio— 2nd Spen Deserting from Lebanon on or about the 15th Octr 1812— 3rd Specification— Deserting on or about the 1st March 1813 from Chillicothe Ohio 5th Specification— Deserting on or about the 15th October 1812 from Lebanon Ohio 4th Specification deserting on or about

** Words and phrases stricken out by the author are indicated in square brackets and in italics.

the 6th Apl 1813— on a march to this place— 6th Deserting from Cincinnati to Ohio on or about the 15th Jan 1813 To which charges & Specifications the Prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

Sentence

The Court after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced find the prisoner William Clark, a private of Capt Neerings Company 19th US, Infantry guilty of the third, fourth, & Sixth Specifications and not Guilty of the rest of the Specifications of the said Charge and sentence him to be shot to death—

The Commanding General approve the sentence of the Court and orders it to be executed at 6 O'Clock this evening under the direction of Colo Miller

(Copy) John O'Fallon
Actg Dy Adjnt Genl

Head Quarters Camp Meigs 17th Apl 1813

General Orders

The Detachment of Pennsylvania militia under the command of Major Nelson which Volunteered their services from 15 days after the 2nd Instant having performed their engagement are hereby honorably discharged—

The General on the behalf of the Government gives his thanks to Majors Nelson, Ringland, & Orr & every other officer and soldier of this detachment for their services and magnanimous conduct upon this occasion—

The General is too well convinced of the sacrifices which many of them have made by a procrastination of their return home at this critical season of the year not to believe that their conduct on this occasion, was the result of the purest patriotism— The General wishes them all a speedy meeting with their families & a long continuance of that peace & happiness to which they have so just a claim after the fatigues & hardships they have undergone—

The Police of the Camp must in future be attended to— The Officers commanding separate Corps will be held responsible for the removal of all the filth near to their respective positions—

The Dy Qr Master will cause all the dead animals adjacent to the Camp to be immediately removed & buried or thrown in the river below the encampment— In case of an Alarm all the men on extra Duty (those excepted which are attached to Artillery) will join their respective Companies

(Copy) John O'Fallon
Actg DY Adjnt Genl

Head Quarters Camp Meigs 22nd Apl 1813

General Orders

The firing of a single Cannon will in future be the signal for all the Scouts and parties of any description to repair to Camp

Colo Miller, Colo Mills, Major Stoddard, Major Ball and Major [Stod] Alexander will form a board for fixing the price of Articles sold in Camp by the Sutler— Their report will be made to the General and the result published in General Orders,

John O, Fallon
Actg Dy Adjnt Genl

General Orders Head Quarters Camp Meigs April 21st 1813

The following prices will in future govern the sale of the Articles herein contained as Settled by a Board of Officers agreeably to a General Order

Coffee - - - - -	\$ - 62½
Refined loaf Sugar - - - - -	" 62½
Imported Brown Sugar - - - - -	" - 50
Maple Country Sugar - - - - -	" - 37½
Tea— good Quality - - - - -	3 - 00
Tobacco - - - - -	" - 50
Chocolate common - - - - -	" - 50
Do first quality - - - - -	" - 62½
Maple & dissolved sugar Molasses - - - - -	1 - 50
Molasses imported pr Galln - - - - -	3 - 00
Whiskey when sold by permission - - - - -	1 - 25
Brandy, Spirits and Rum - - - - -	4 - 50

Head Quarters Camp Meigs April 24th 1813

Genl Orders

The whole of the Troops at this place Major Johnsons command excepted will be mustered & inspected and inspected on the last day of the present month all the Non-commissioned Officers & Privates on Extra duty will on that day Join their respective Companies— The Commandants of Corps will apply to Major Hukile for blank Muster Rolls— It is expected by the General that the Arms, Accoutrements, Clothing of the men will be in the most complete Order— The General has again to complain of the inattention to the Police of the Camp— The regulations for the preservation of Cleanliness must be better observed— It shall be the duty of the Officer of the day to point out to the commanding Officers of Corps any defect as to the police of the part of the Camp under their Control— And if any such defect or nuisance is not immediately removed the Officer of the day will report the Officer neglecting it to the General—

Upon the day of inspection & Muster the senior Surgeon (Dr Stanard) will attend Major Hukill— And on the day of the 29th Instant one of the muster Rolls of each Company will be delivered to the Major, who will point out the hour for each corps to parade— The Troops at lower Sandusky are also required to be mustered at the above named period & one of the Muster Rolls of each Company to be forwarded to the Inspector General—

No Noncommissioned Officer or Private is to be suffered to go to fish without taking his Arms nor are any to be allowed to go further down the river than the lower part of the first Bottom below the Camp nor above more than half a mile from the landing nor is any one to cross the river without permission from the General— No fishing will be allowed untill after Seven O'Clock in the morning,—

Head Quarters Camp Meigs April 26th 1813

Genl Orders

The Redoubts & Blockhouses will be known & numbered as follows Viz— The large Battery on the river front the highest

Pepper p	-	-	-	-	-	1 - 00
Soap hard	-	-	-	-	-	" - 50
" Soft	-	-	-	-	-	" - 25
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	" - 37½
Bacon	-	-	-	-	-	" - 25
Moulded Cotton wick Candles	-	-	-	-	-	" - 40
Common dipped Candles	-	-	-	-	-	" - 25
Vinegar good pr Gallon	-	-	-	-	-	3 - 00
(By Order)						John O'Fallon
						Actg Dy Adjnt Genl

Head Quarters Camp Meigs April 22nd 1813

Genl Orders

The Guards will in future when relieved be conducted to the outside of the Camp and under the direction of the Officer of the day will discharge the loads in their Guns at a Mark— The best shot will receive a quart of whiskey the second best a pint upon the Order of the Officer of the day— A Watch word will in future be given with the Parole and Counter Sign to the Officer of the day— at retreat beating it will be given by the acting adjutant to the commanding Officer of Corps and at Tattoo the latter will distribute it to the platoon Officers

John O'Fallon
Actg Dy Adjnt Genl

(Copy)

Head Quarters Camp Meigs 22nd April 1813

General Orders

Major Hukill Dy Qr Master Genl to the 5th Military District will perform the duties of Inspector Genl to this Army untill the further pleasure of the President is known

The drilling of the Troops will commence on tomorrow, Major Hukill will direct the hours when the several Corps will be Turned out for that purpose— The General shall exact from every Officer the most punctual attention to this all important duty

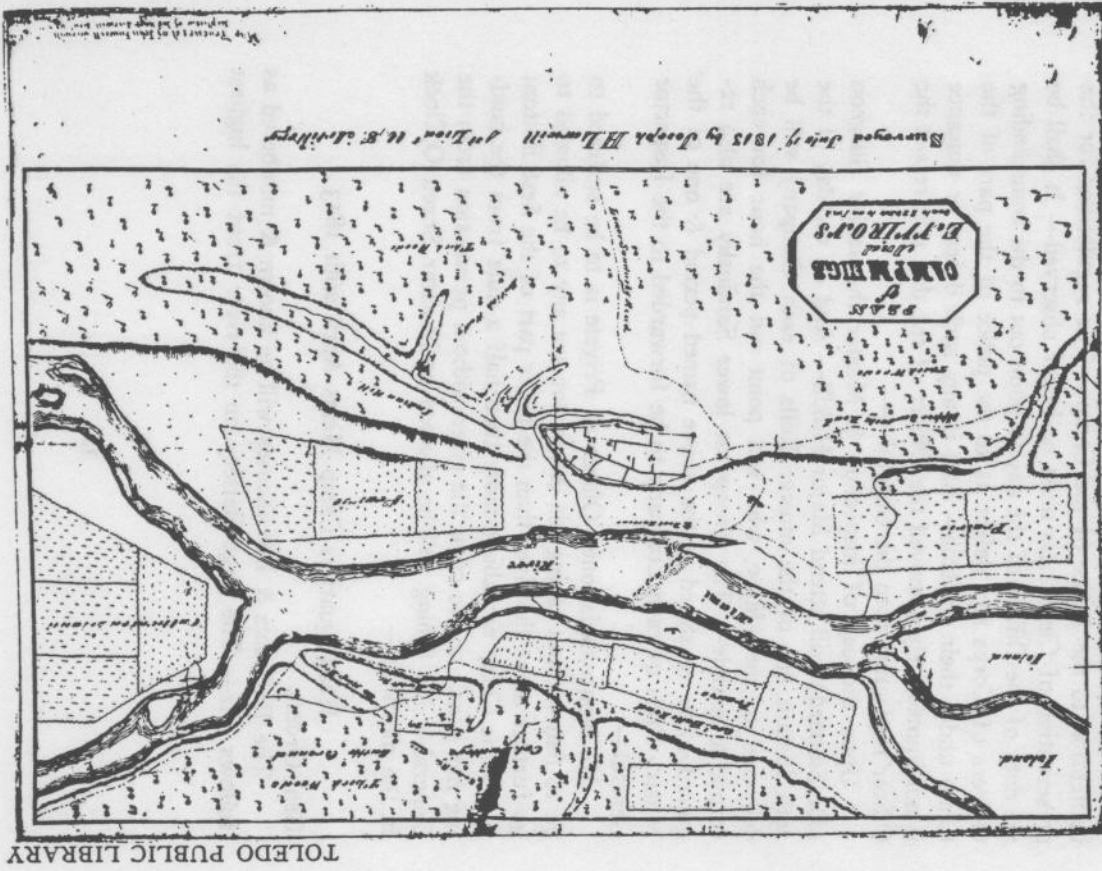
A Copy
John O'Fallon
Act Dy Adjnt Genl

up the River is to be called the Big Battery— The one just below it the little Battery, The Earthen Battery [*that at the point where*] built by Capt Croghan— The Croghan Battery— That at the point where stood the Blockhouse built by General Tupper Wood's Battery & that on the rear Hukills Battery— The Blockhouse at the West end of the West angle of the encampment to be called Blockhouse No 1 The next below it on the river No 2 and so on in numerical order round the encampment in that direction to the Blockhouse at the South West angle— which will be called No 7 to each of those Blockhouses a party of at least a Noncommissioned officer and ten men will be place & furnished by the Infantry or riflemen— Capt Hatfields Company of Riflemen will occupy the Blockhouse No 1 & 7 Major Ball will supply the party for No 2 Guard No 1 will occupy upon an alarm with ten men each the Blockhouses No 3 & 4 Major Johnsons command will furnish the party to be placed in Blockhouse No 5 And the Detachment of Volunteer Riflemen under Lieut Drum the Blockhouse No 6—

The detail for Camp Guards tomorrow will be as follows— Guard No 1 to Consist of 1 Capt 1 Sergt 2 Corporals and 42 privates of the regular Troops & Volunteers to mount near the Big Battery— Guard No 2 to be furnished from the Militia and to consist of 1 Capt 1 Sergt 2 Corporals & 42 Privates to mount at the present station of Guard No 1 Guard No 3 to consist of 1 Subaltern 1 Sergt 1 Corpl & 21 privates to be furnished by the Militia and to mount upon the rear line at a place to be fixed by the Officer of the day— Guard No 1 will in the day furnish 1 Corpl & 6 privates for the Boat Guard which at night will join the Guard from which it is taken— The Genl Guard will be furnished as heretofore by the regular Troops and Volunteers & the small interior Guards indiscriminately as heretofore—

Genl Orders
Head Quarters Camp Meigs April 29th 1813

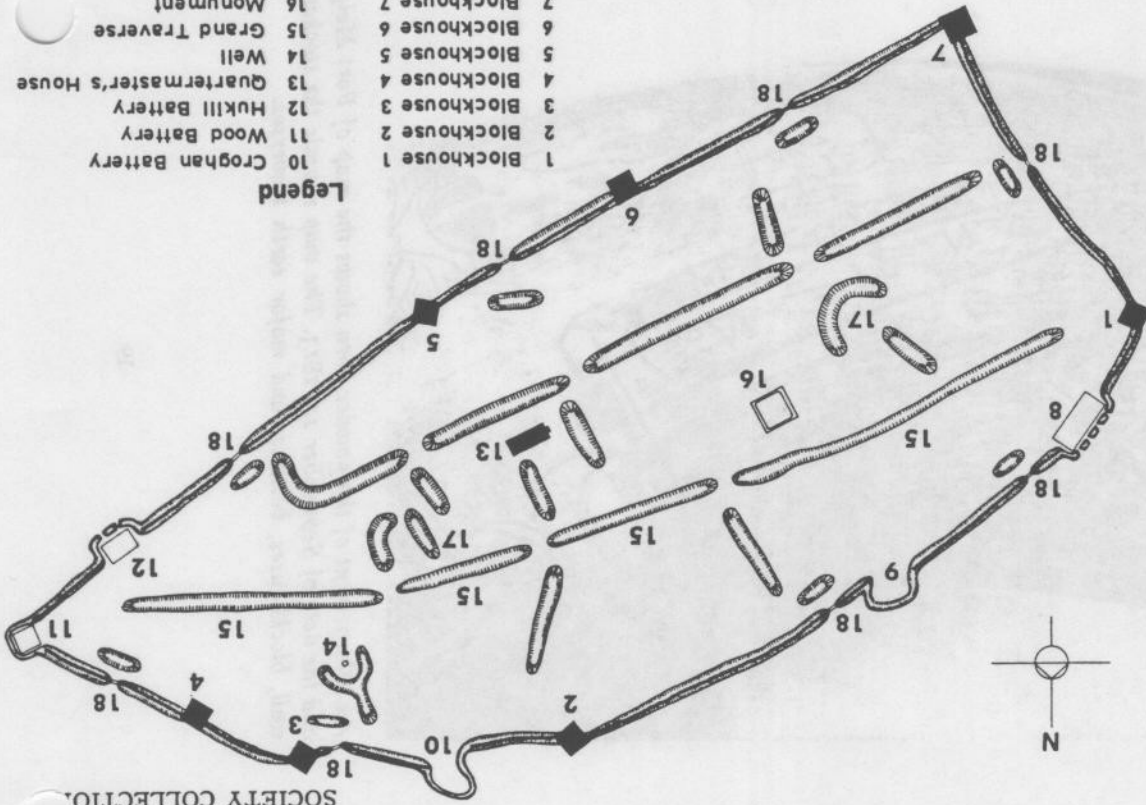
It is at length reduced to certainty that the enemy are about to carry into effect their threatened attack upon this post— The temerity of the attempt can only be accounted for by their



Map of Fort Meigs, drawn in 1813 by Joseph H. Larwill, First Lieutenant in Daniel Cushing's company of U. S. Artillery.

- 1 Blockhouse 1
- 2 Blockhouse 2
- 3 Blockhouse 3
- 4 Blockhouse 4
- 5 Blockhouse 5
- 6 Blockhouse 6
- 7 Blockhouse 7
- 8 Grand Battery
- 9 Little Battery
- 10 Croghan Battery
- 11 Wood Battery
- 12 Hukill Battery
- 13 Quartermaster's House
- 14 Well
- 15 Grand Traverse
- 16 Monument
- 17 Magazines
- 18 Gates

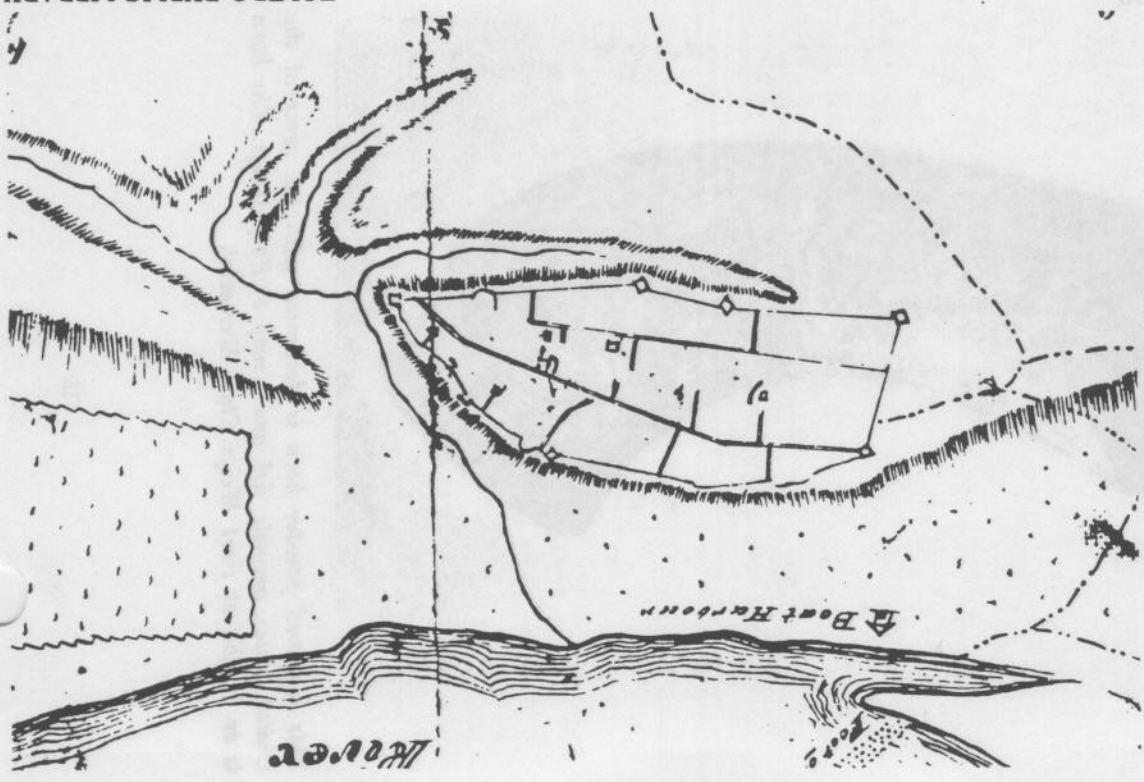
Legend



SOCIETY COLLECTION

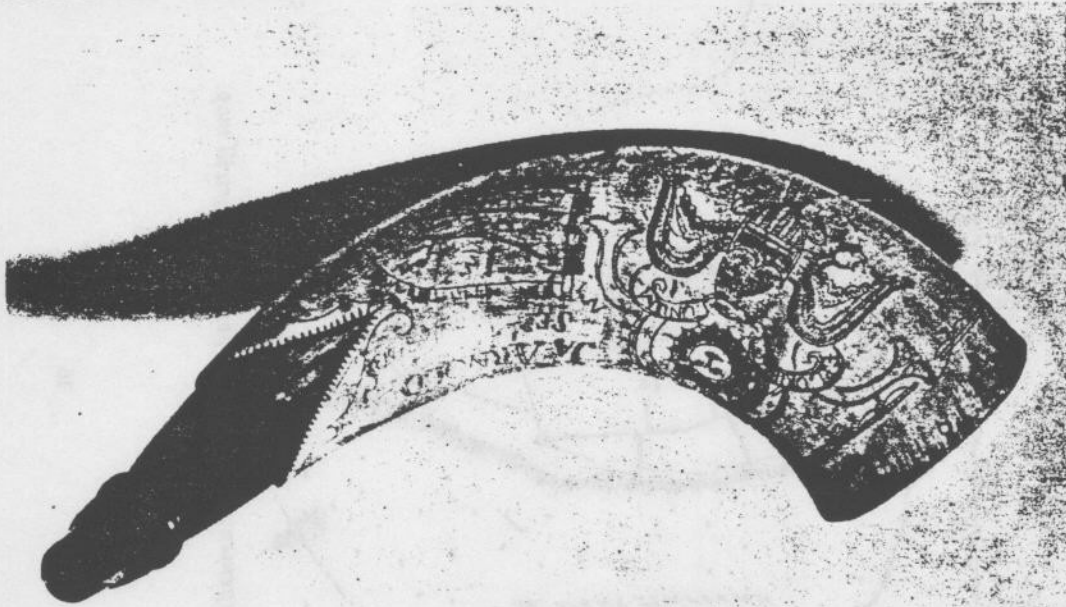
Map of the reconstruction of Fort Meigs (prepared by Bruce Baby).

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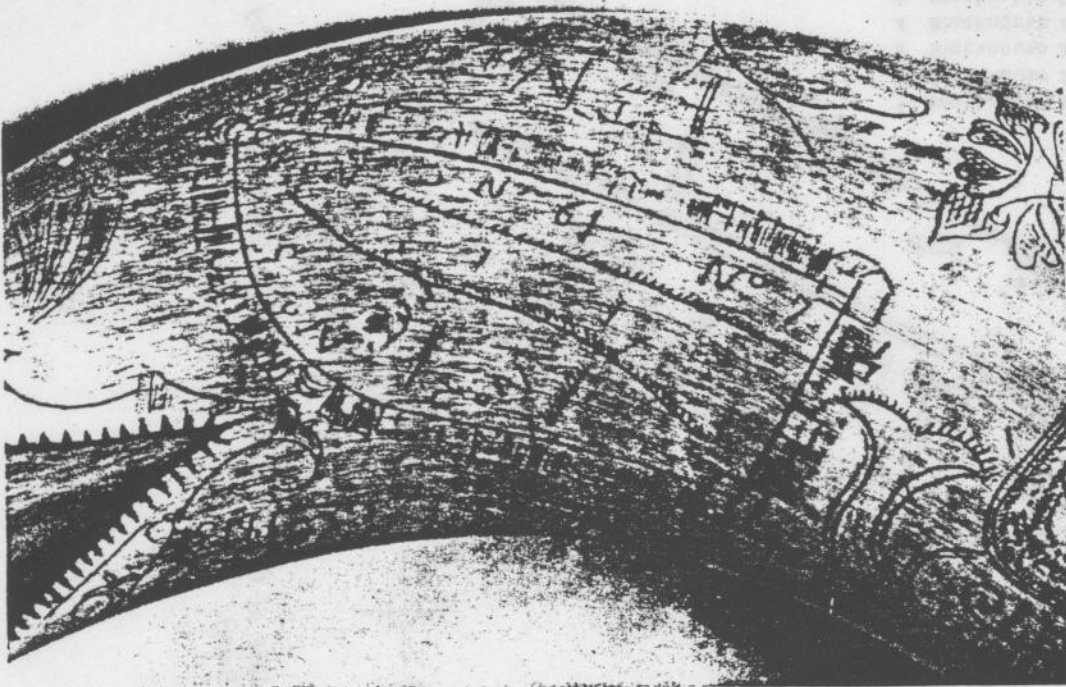
Enlargement of Fort Meigs portion of Larutill map.

SOCIETY COLLECTION



This engraved powder horn is decorated with the arms of the United States, animals, fish and a map of Fort Meigs. The horn is on exhibit at Fort Meigs State Memorial.

SOCIETY COLLECTION



An enlargement of the powder horn shows the map of Fort Meigs and the date of September 12, 1813. The map reveals the stockade wall, blockhouses, batteries and major earth traverses.

ignorance of strength or their reliance upon our want of resolution to defend Ourselves—The General is confident that in both they will be Wofully disappointed— Can the Citizens of a free Country who have taken up arms to defend its Rights think of submitting to a band composed of the mercenaries of reluctant Canadians goaded to the field by the Bayonet & of Wretched Naked Savages— Can the breast of an American Soldier when he casts his eyes to the opposite shore, the scene of his Countries triumphs over the same foes be influenced by any other feeling than the hopes of Victory & Glory—is not this Army composed of the same materials with that which fought and conquered under the immortal Wayne— Yes Fellow Soldiers your General sees your countenances beam with the same fire that he witnessed upon that glorious occasion— And altho' it would be the height of presumption to compare himself to a Hero he boasts of being that Hero's pupil— To your posts then fellow Soldiers & remember that the eyes of your Country are upon you

Any orders given in the Generals name by the Dy Qr Master Capt Eubank will be obeyed as if coming from himself

Upon the representation of the field Officers the General directs that the whole Army be furnished with a ration and a half per day untill further Orders—

Head Quarters Camp Meigs April 30th 1813

Genl Orders

The General directs that the Utmost attention be paid to economising the fuel— The commandants of Corps must see that no more is consumed than what is absolutely necessary for cooking—on no pretence whatever is a fire to be made for any other purpose and as soon as the cooking is finished the fires must be carefully extinguished— The Commandants respectfully will direct the Company Officers how many messes are to cook at one fire & will be held responsible that this order is punctually obeyed The Sinks must be better attended to and the filth of description upon the surface collected every morning & buried

Head Quarters Camp Meigs May 6th 1813

Genl Orders

The General cannot pass by the opportunity which the events of Yeasterday afforded of expressing to the Troops his high sense of the distinguished valor which they manifested in each of the three severe conflicts in which they were engaged— The attack made by the Indians on the left flank was repelled by Capt Neering's Company— Major Alexander's Volunteers & the Kentucky Militia in the most Gallant manner Col. Miller & Major Tod with the detachment of the 19th Regt & Croghan's & Bradford's Company of the 17th and Major Alexander with the Volunteers attacked the enemies Batteries on the right Flank, carried them drove off a superior force of the enemy & killed or took prisoners the greater part of the two best Companies in the Brittish service— Before the attack was made on this side the General had ordered one on the enemies Batteries on the opposite shore by the Kentucky Militia this was executed under the Orders of Col. Dudley at the head of about 800 Men with great Gallantry— The four Batteries were stormed all the Guns but One Spiked & every object that the General had intended effected—

It is truly painful to reflect that this operation so eminently successful in the commencement should have been brought to an unfortunate Issue—by temerity & disobedience of our Troops— The possessing the Batteries & destroying the Cannon was the sole object of this enterprize and having done so the troops should have returned to their boats which they could all have reached in safety— This however was not done— They remained upon the ground scattered and disordered, suffered a feint Skirmishing to draw them into the Woods beyond the cover of Our Batteries where they were surrounded by the enemy & the greater part made prisoners— Such are the terrible effects of disobedience and inattention and that fatal confidence which is so apt to prevail with Militia upon a Success—upon the whole however the events of yeasterday were highly honorable to the American Arms & promises a most successful termination to the siege— We have within the lines more Troops than are sufficient to man them— A larger number

would be in the way— We are provided with every necessary— The Genl has ascertained that the number of Regular Troops with the enemy are really contemptible Nine tenths of his force are Indian & Canadian Militia who are the Worst in the World— From an almost unparalleled fire from the enemies Batteries of five days Continuance it is ascertained that he can do us little injury, his supplies of provision must be soon exhausted nothing is necessary then but a little patience and fortitude on our part, until the arrival of those large reinforcements which are coming on— The 24th U,S, Regt highly disciplined & One thousand strong from Fort Massac has been long on its march and must by this time be on this side of Cincinnati where it will be Joined by the remaining Moiety of the Kentucky Drafts Colo Johnsons Regt of mounted volunteers (one thousand strong have been recruited within the 8th Military District— Upon the whole the Troops may expect to see in a short time an Army of their friends to the amount of at least 5000 men

The Genl will take another opportunity of expressing his sense of the Conduct of those Individuals who distinguished themselves in the late actions as soon as he is better informed of their respective merits

John O,Fallon

Actg Assistant Adjnt Genl

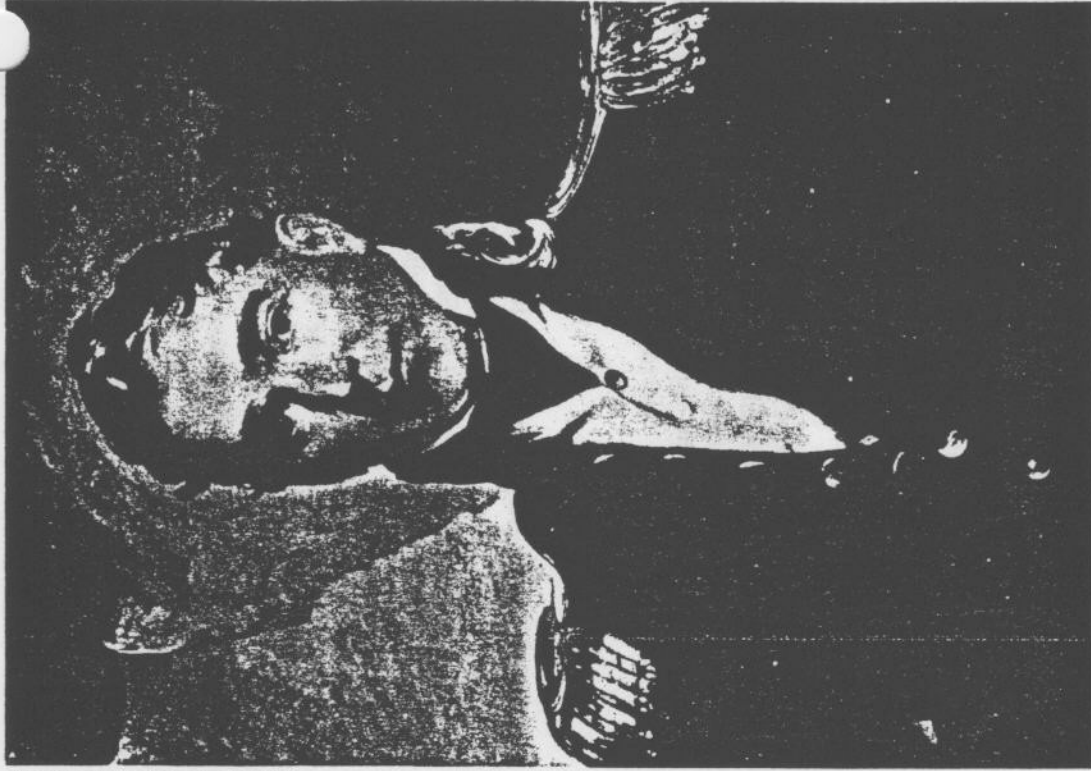
Head Quarters Camp Meigs May 9th 1813

Genl Orders

The information received by the General and the movements of the enemy indicates their having abandoned the siege of this Post— The General congratulates his Troops upon having completely foiled these foes & put a stop to their career of victory which has hitherto attended their Arms— He cannot find words to express his sense of the good conduct of the Troops of every description & of every Corps as well in sustaining & returning the heavy fire of the enemy as for their assiduity and patience in the performance of those laborious Duties which the occasion called for— When merit was so General indeed almost Universal

it is difficult to discriminate the General cannot omit to mention the names of those whose situation gives them an opportunity of being more usefull from the long Illness of Capt Gratiote of the Corps of Engineers Arduous and important duties of fortifying the Camp devolved on Capt Wood of that Corps in assigning to him the first palm of merit as far as relates to the transaction within the works— The General is convinced that his decision will be accorded [*wit/h*] to by every Individual in the Army—who witnessed his indefatigable exertions—his consummate skill in providing for the safety of every point & in foiling every attempt of the enemy And his undaunted bravery in the performance of his duty—in the more exposed situation— An unfortunate Wound in the commencement of the Siege deprived the General after that time of the able services of Major Stoddard of the Artillery Capt Gratiott in the revision of a severe illness took Charge of a Battery and managed it with ability and effect— Capt Cushing of the Artillery & Capt Holt of the 17th Infantry but doing duty with the former Corps Were extremely active and attentive to their Post — Coln Miller [*of*] and Major Tod of the 19 U,S, Infantry Major Ball of the Dragoons and Alexander of the Volunteers, Colo Mills, Major Lodwick and Major Pitget of the Ohio Militia and Major Johnson of the Kentucky Militia rendered the most important services to each of the above Gentlemen as well as to each Capt Subaltern Noncommissioned Officer & Private of their respective Command the General gives his thanks & expresses his warm approbation also of Adjnt Browne Mr Timberlin Mr Peters Conductor of Ordnance Mr Lyon principle Artificer And to Sergt Henderson & Toms & Meldrum who severally had charge of Batteries or Block houses The Battery managed by Sergt Henderson was as the enemy confessed—managed with peculiar efficacy & effect with respect to the sorties which were made on the 5th Inst the subsequent information which has been received from the prisoners has given the Gallant Troops which were employed upon that occasion additional claim upon the gratitude of the General it is Ascertained that in both Instances the enemy far outnumbered our Troops The General gives his thanks to Brigadier Genl Clay for the promptitude with which the detachment of this Brigade

were landed— and the assistance given him in forming them for the attack on the left— To Colo Boswell & Major Fletcher for their Gallantry & Good conduct in leading them in the Charge made upon the enemy & to Capt Dudley, Simmons & Medcalf their Subalterns Noncommissioned Officers & Privates for the distinguished valor with which they defeated the enemy The General has in the Order of the 6th Inst expressed his sense of the Conduct of the regular Troops & Volunteers which were engaged in the sorties upon the left flank but he omitted to mention Capt. [?] Company of Kentucky Militia whose Gallantry was not surpassed by any of those of the companies which fought by their sides— The Pittsburg Blues led by Lieut McGee sustained the reputation which they had acquired at Massisniway & their Gallant associates the Petersburg Volunteers & Lieut Drums detachment discovered equal intrepidity To the Detachment from the companies from the 17th & 19th Regts under their respective commanders Capt Crawhan, Bradford, Langham Elliott & Nearing the Honorable task was assigned of Storming the British Battery Defended by 200 British Grenadiers flanked by a host of Indians & two Companies of Canadian Militia this service was completely performed two Officers & 40 Regulars taken the rest killed or dispersed Col Miller speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Subalterns Campbell, Gwynn Lee Hert, cheval and Rees and of Ensigns Ship Hawkins, Anderson Mitchell and Stockdon the Genl requests Col Miller, Major Tod & each of the above named Officers together with all the Officers NonCommissioned officers & privates who were engaged on the 5th Inst to accept of his thanks — The General is under the highest obligation to his Staff as well for their conduct in the action of the 5th as for assistance which he received from them throughout the siege Major Hukill the acting Inspector General distinguished himself by his assiduity in forwarding the part of our works which were most necessary & most exposed to the fire of the enemy From Major Graham his Aide-camp, his Volunteer Aidecamp John T Johnson Esqr Lieut O Fallon Actg Asst Adjt Genl as well as from Depy Qr Master Mr Eubanks he received the greatest assistance It rarely occurs that a General has to complain of the excessive ardor of his men yet



WEST-POINT MUSEUM

Charles Gratiot was a Captain and Chief Engineer for the Northwest Army. A West Point graduate, Gratiot was one of the designers of Fort Meigs.

such appears always to be the case whenever the Kentucky Militia are engaged It is indeed the source of all their misfortunes—they appear to think that valor can alone accomplish every thing—The General is led to make this remark from the conduct of Capt Dudley's Company of the [?] Regiment as he understood that that Gallant Officer was obliged to use his esponentoon against his Company to oblige them to desist from a further pursuit of the enemy in compliance with an order from the General, such temerity altho' not so disgraceful is scarcely less fatal than Cowardice And in the instance above had it been persisted in would have given a different result to the action as the whole of the enemies force which were placed near the Batteries would have been precipitated on the rear of our Detachment

The pursuit being stopped allowed time for a new disposition under cover of our Cannon and the enemies Batteries were attacked & carried without difficulty Three rounds will be fired from the principal Batteries this day at 12 O'Clock in honor of our Brethren who have fallen during the siege

Head Quarters Camp Meigs May 10th 1813

Genl Orders

The Guard for the Camp will be Detailed as practiced before the commencement of the siege, They will consist of the same number and be posted in the same Manner The police of the Camp must also be governed by the regulations established previously to the siege Sinks must be made without the pickets to be used in the day & others within to be used at night and for the sick always The filth about the camp must be immediately cleaned up each Corps must attend to that part which it occupies & such others as may be assigned to it by the principle Quarter Master—Any person after 3 O'Clock this evening who shall be found easing himself in any other way than in a Sink either in or outside of the Pickets shall be made to do the duty of a Camp Colom Man & employed in removing the filth for one week

The charge of the Quarter Master Depy at this post will devolve on Major Trimble Brigade Quartermaster to the Ken-

tucky Troops Mr Eubanks will immediately deliver over to him the public property in his possession

Head Quarters Camp Meigs May 11th 1813

Genl Orders

— Brigadier Genl Clay of the Kentucky Militia is appointed to the command of the troops in this Camp & to the posts of McArthur Findley, Portage & Upper & Lower Sandusky—the commandants of those posts are to report to him

Capt George Croghan of the 17th Regt of Infantry is appointed Aid-de-Camp to the commanding Genl of the North Western Army— The resignation of Lieut Gwynn of the 19th Regt of Infantry as paymaster of that Corps is accepted of and also that of John D Reeves as 2nd Lieut of the 19th Regt of Infantry— Capt Wood of the Engineers will attend to the ordinance Department & see that the making of Cartridges of every description is carried on with utmost dispatch & every necessary for the Artillery provided—

Brigadier Genl Green Clay is invested with the powers of ordering Genl Courts Martial and is to decide upon their sentences in all cases when they do not accede to the infliction of Capital punishment or to the dismissal of an officer, in both these cases the decision is to be referred to the Commanding Genl—

John O, Fallon

Actg Asst Adjnt Genl

Camp Meigs May 16th 1813

General Orders

The Command of the Garrison having devolved on me when from indisposition I have been wholly unable to discharge the most ordinary duty— The Command of the Garrison & its dependent Posts during my indisposition is hereby yielded to Col. Miller— The Commissary will use every possible exertion to secure & preserve in the best manner the whole of the provisions at this Fort— The acting Quarter Master will take immediate steps to secure & preserve the Boats & crafts of every descrip-

tion— The Bottom left above & below will be collected together as also the bottoms of the flat Boats now remaining & kept constantly guarded by day— The Quarter Master will also cause the General parade ground to be put in complete order as soon as possible that the drill of the Troops may commence He will also pay great attention to cleansing the Garrison and especially that portion of it not designated to be cleansed by any particular Corps to [o] much attention cannot be paid by the Quarter Master in collecting property, Distributing and preserving public property— The General hopes that each particular corpse will vie with each other in the Cleanliness of the ground the[y] respectively occupy— This kind of pride is easily excited but it must be done by the vigilance and energy of the Officers— The Officer of the day will make it his indispensable duty to see that the sick & wounded are properly attended to and have every comfort— No one will leave the Garrison except for necessary purposes and those on duty unless by special permission from the commander-in-chief— The first person found without the limits prescribed by General orders for the sporting ground of the Troops without being on duty or having special permission shall be made an example—

Col. Miller will be good enough to take the command during my indisposition & cause these and such other orders as he may deem proper to be most rigidly enforced

I cannot too strongly impress upon the Troops that this Garrison its dependant Posts & in fact the future successful operations of this Army depend very much on the vigilance of the present movement— The recent success of the American Arms under Genl Dearborn promises speedy and honorable services to the N,W, Army

Green Clay B, Genl

Camp Meigs May 17 1813

Garrison Orders

A general inspection will be made of all Regimental, Hospital & Company Books by Major Hukill inspector Genl N, W, Army on the 20th Inst

All cooking and wood cutting must hereafter be done in the

ditches— The Quarter Master will furnish each Company with Camp Tubs in the ratio of one to four Messes to contain the bones, scraps, &c usually left about the tents— The Company Officers will be considered accountable for their being used & emptied every morning immediately after revlee in Sinks which they will cause to be dug for that purpose at least one hundred yards from Camp—two Sinks in the rear of each Battalion at least six feet long three feet wide & Six feet deep must be dug immediately—

Sinks must also be dug on the outside about one hundred yards from the Pickets Ten feet long, four feet wide & Six feet deep for the use of the troops in the day The Commandant hopes as the health of the Garrison is all important to every Officer in Camp as well as himself that he will receive great assistance from their vigilance and exertion in executing the above orders so essential to that object— A half ration of salt will be issued to the troops every day for ten days— In addition to the Picket, guard the Officer of the day will cause one Sentinel to be posted immediately on the bank three hundred yards up— & another two hundred yards down the river to be taken from guard Number 2 the Sentinel will be instructed to le[t] no one pass without a written permission from the commander—

Thirty men will be detailed for three days to assist the Commissary in preserving & taking care of the meat who shall be exempt from all other duty while so employed—

John Miller Col—
19th Regt Infy
Comdg

Camp Meigs May 23rd 1813

Garrison Orders

An inspection of all the troops in the Garrison will be made by Major Hukill A, I, Genl on the last day of this Inst—of whom Blank Muster Rolls may be had by the Commandants of Companies on application being made—

One of the Muster Rolls of each Company must be completed at the time [time] the Muster takes place the other two must be handed in to the Inspector Genl for his Signature by

the third June all Noncommissioned Officers & privates on extra or daily duty will Join their respective companies on this occasion and return to their several employes as soon as the inspection number is over— Major Hukill will designate the hour at which each corps will parade on the day of Inspection the Hospital Surgeon will attend him on this occasion

It is expected that the troops will appear on parade the day of Inspection with their clothes clean and neatly put on their arms in the best possible order,— Officers will be held accountable for the order in which the troops appear on parade— The company drill of the Troops in the Garrison will commence on Wednesday the 26th Inst under the direction of Major Hukill the troops will parade: for drill at 10 O'Clock A, M, and at half past 4 P, M, each day and will be dismissed at 12, M, D, and at half past 6 P, M, Officers will see that their companies turn out promptly at drill hours—

John Miller
Col, 19th Regt Infnt
Comdt

Report of the Strength of the forces Composing the forces at Fort Miegs Taken from the Regimental reports of May 30th, 1813 —
Total Strength officers and Soldiers 2004 —

General Orders

Camp Meigs June 15, 1813

A general Court Martial to Consist of Seven members will Convene at Block house No 2 (Camp Miegs) on this day at 10 o'clock for the trial of Lieutenant S Lee Quarter Master to the 19th Regiment U States Infantry and such prisoners as may be brought before it

Capt Charles Gratiot of the Engineeres president
Capt E, Wood of Engineeres
Capt Wm Bradford of the Infantry
Capt Elliott —
Capt Chan —
Lieutenant Fleming

Members —

John E, Wills Esq — Division Judge
Advocate, by Command of the Genl—

Jos, Hawkins Actg Adjnt

June 16th 1813 General Orders—

the Commandants of Companies will be hereafter permitted on each day to Send one and not more than 4 men from their Companies Respectively to gather Salad beyond the picket Guard—the men from each Company must appear on parade ground at 7 O'clock each morning with their arms & leave them— Garrison under Command of a Commissioned officer — on this day the men may parade at 9 o'clock — Volunteer officers to Command will be preferred

J Hawkins Actg Adjnt

Camp Miegs June 15th 1813

General Orders

Various duties of the officer Commanding the post, and which can only be discharged by a General officer — has induced Genl Clay to Resume the Command, when he feels that the Severity of his recent indisposition has rendered him unable to perform all the arduous duties devolving on the Commandant—the indefatigable exertions and promptitude of Conl Miller—and the ability with which he has discharged Every duty during his Command, Claims of the Genl his most Sincere thanks and they are with pleasure tendered the Colo—nor would Genl Clay do Justice to his feelings on this occasion were he to omit tendering his gratitude to Coll Miller and the other officers of the Garrison for their politeness and attention during his late illness, and assures then it Shall be his Constant Care to merit their esteem and Confidence he indulges the pleasing expectation that he will Receive the aid of every officer in the Discharge of his various duties and promoting harmony and good understanding among the officers and men of every Corps under his Command, the Commandant of each Company will cause to be read to his men on the 18th Inst or as soon thereafter as possible the articles of war—the Commandants of the Ohio and Kentucky Regiments of Militia will cause their respective Commands to be Exercised each day at least four hours by Companies in the manual exercise march in time facing Wheeling & C— From opening of the gates until Seven o'clock of the morning Bathing & Swimming in the river will be

allowed, after h hour it will [not] not be allowed, Swimming to the opposite Shore is positively forbid, At Seven oclock every morning four men from each Company will be permitted to pass the Centinels accompanied by a Commissioned officer to gather fruit & Sallad the men to goe out armed and return by 12 oclock — one gill of whiskey will be Issued daily to each man returned fit for Duty those returned on the Sick list will be furnished at Such times and in such proportions as the Surjion may deem proper, for which Whiskey will be deposited with the hospital Stores— It is earnestly recommended to the officers of every Corps to pay the Strictious attention to the clenliness of thare men and thare Cloths, on Every Saturday the men will be permitted to wash thare Cloths by order of the Genl

Jos H Hawkins Actg Adgt

Camp Miegs June 17th 1813

Genl Orders

From the Situation of the Garison—it is deemed necessary that Courts Martial Should Continue thare Sessions in the afternoon, from 3 oclock until Such hour as the Courts Respectively may deem proper

By order of the Genl

J, H Hawkins Adj Genl

Camp Meigs June 18th 1813

In consequence of a quantity of flour deposited in this Garrison as the private poperty of Capt Ball, having soured, & become a nuisance to the troops.—

Major Pitzer of the Ohio Militia & Majr Johnson of the Kentucky Militia, are hereby appointed to inspect said flour, and cause that [*that*] portion of it deemed a nuisance to the Garrison to be removed and the ballance of the flour, the Q. Master will Cause to be Sheltered and if possible preserved. In case of disagreement the Senr Majr named is authorized & required, to appoint their umpier and make report as to the quantity of flour by them deemed a nuisance.

By order of the Genl

Jos. H. Hawkins A. De Camp

Genl June 19th 1813

Camp Meigs

A General Court Martial to consist of seven Members will convene at Block house No 2 Camp Meigs on tomorrow morning at 9 Oclock for the trial of Capt John Philips of the 10th Regt of Kentucky Militia now in service of the United States, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. —

Major Johnson President

Capt Dudley

" Duvall

Baker

Arthur

Morrison

Leamonds

Members

Jno S Wills Esqe Division Judge advocate

By command of the General

Jos. H Hawkins A. D. C.

Camp Meigs June 20th 1813

General Orders —

The troops have permission to fish and have the sein on this day and tomorrow—

By order &c

Jos. H. Hawkins A. D. Camp

After Orders June 20th 1813

The information recently arrived as to the movements of the Enemy render it necessary that the forces under the Command of Col R. R. Johnson should with all possible speed march to Fort Meigs. — The Col will with out loss of time immediately upon receipt of this commence his march — The Commandants at upper and lower Sandusky Fort Finley McArthur and at Block house (Carrying river) will without one moments loss of time cause their respective Commands to be placed in the best possible situation to repel any attack which may be made on them by the enemy — The commandants at Fort Winchester and Wayne will without one moments loss of time cause the Garrisons under their respective Commands to be placed in the best possible situation to

pel any attack which may be made by the enemy. — The issuing Commissary Mr Oliver & Ensign Gale are hereby authorised Press (should it be indispensably necessary) any number of orses to affect their places of destination. — The Commandants at different posts on their routs will render them every aid and comply with any requisition made by either of them. — Capt D Wood of the Engineers is appointed aid to Genl Clay and will be by the troops Obeyed as such —

By order the General
Jos. H. Hawkins A. D. Camp

Genl Orders June 21st 1813 —
he guard will hereafter be regulated as follows —
uard No 1 to consist of one Capt and sergeant 2 Corporals & 60
privates. No 2 to consist of one Subaltern one Sergeant 2 Cor-
porals & 60 privates No 3 to consist of one Subaltern one Sergeant
ie Corporal and 30 privates. —
he guards to occupy the posts they respectively did before the
olution of Guard No 3 with such alterations as may be made by
e officer of the day. Hereafter when the fatigue drum beats
e troops with at least two of their Company Officers will parade
mediately on the General parade Ground. —

By Order &c
Jos. H. Hawkins A. D. C

Genl Orders Camp Meigs June 22nd 1813
General Court Martial to consist of five members will com-
ence at Block house No 2 Camp Meigs on this day at 9 O'clock
r the trial of Charles Embers of the 10th Regt of Kentucky
ilitia and such other persons as may be brought before it — The
ourt to Continue its Session in the afternoon at such hours as
ie Court may deem proper —

Capt Archibald Morrison President

Lieut Battzell }
" Smith } Members
" Andry }
" Baker }

John S Wills Esqr Judge Advocate

At a general Court Martial commencing on the 15th Inst. and con-
tinued from day to day to the present Instant were tried the fol-
lowing persons to wit. — Solomon Cook a private of Capt Nearings
Company of the 19th Regt U, States Infantry Charged with de-
sertion on or about the 15th Day of May last From Fort Meigs —
To which charge the Prisoner plead guilty and the Court Sen-
tenced him to carry a six pound ball fastened to his ancle with a
chain for 39 Days his Whiskey rations to be Stopped for the same
time — and that he be put to hard labour for the same time. — that
he ride a wooden horse for six evenings during the evening pa-
rades that half of his pay be stopped for 39 Days to be applied to
the hospital and that he be drumed from the grand parade to the
upper gate and back with half his head shaved at the expiration
of the above punishment. The General Commanding approves of
the sentence of the Court and orders it to be Carried into execu-
tion tomorrow morning Nine O'clock. —

Nathan Osburn a private in Capt Chunn's company 19th Regt
U, S, Infantry Charged with desertion on or about the night of
the 2nd of June from lower Sandusky. — To which charge the
prisoner plead not guilty. The Court of mature deliberation pro-
nounced the following Sentence — "They find the prisoner Guilty
& Sentence him to Carry a six pound Ball fastened to one of his
ancles with a chain thirty nine Days. — his whiskey rations stopped
for that time — that he be kept at hard labour for that time — that
he ride the wooden horse for sixteen evenings during evening
parade — that half of his monthly pay be stopped for three months
and the ballance after defraying the expences of Apprehending
him be applied to the Hospital — that he be drummed from the
parade to the upper gate and back with half his head shaved at
the expiration of the above punishment — The commanding Genl
approves the sentence of the Court Martial and orders it to be
executed tomorrow morning at 9 O'clock A. M. —

Robert Burkley a private late under command of Capt Craughan
of the 19th Regt U, S, Infantry Charged with Sleeping on his post
being centinal posted near block house No 1 Camp Guard on the
3rd June 1813 Camp Meigs —

To which Charge the prisoner plead not Guilty—The Court after deliberation pronounced the following Sentence— They find the prisoner Guilty of the Charge exhibited and sentenced that he be put to hard Labour for ten days and his rations of Whiskey stopped for that time — The Commanding Genl approves the Sentence of the Court and orders it to be Carried into execution to morrow morning at nine Oclock. —

Valentine Slugh, a follower of the Army Charged with purchasing United States Cloathing from Soldiers of the 19th Regt United States Infantry on or about the 5th June 1813 at lower Sa. dusky and altering the brand of one of the United States pack horses, Viz, U, S, O, B, To which the prisoner plead not guilty— The Court upon deliberation pronounced the following Sentence— They find the prisoner Valentine Slugh not guilty and Sentence him to be Discharged from his confinement— The Commanding Genl approves the Sentence of the Court and Orders its Execution immediately

Head Quarters Camp Meigs

29th June 1813—

General Orders

James McLaskey is hereby appointed A. D. Q. Master General to take effect from this date and Major Trimble will hand over all the Stores in charge attached to that department without delay —

At a General Court Martial held at Camp Meigs 1st June 1813 and continued by adjournment and suspension until 26th June 1813, of which Capt Charles Gratiot of Engineers is President, was tried Lieut S. Lee Qr Master to the 19th Regiment U. S. Infantry on the following charges & specifications preferred against him by Colo John Miller of the 19th Regt U, S, Infy — Charge 1st "Disobedience of Orders" —

Specification 1st In not securing the medicine & Hospital stores of the 19th Regiment that lay exposed to the weather, notwithstanding he was ordered so to do by me —

Specification 2nd In not having a tent pitched, on or about the 10th May to deposit and secure the medicine and hospital

stores in, when Ordered so to do by me, and in positively refusing to cause a tent pitched for that purpose, on the 12th of May and saying when the order from me was delivered to him that by God he would not have a tent pitched or put up that night for any man, or words to that effect —

Charge 2nd "Neglect of duty"
Specification 1st — In suffering the medicine and hospital stores of the Regiment to remain exposed to the weather from the 7th until the 12th May to the injury of the same, notwithstanding it was his duty as Qr Master to have secured them without delay in the best possible manner, and notwithstanding he had been directed so to do by me—

Charge 3rd Unofficerlike Conduct —
Specification— In refusing to have a tent pitched on the evening of the 12th May to secure the medicine and hospital stores in the regiment, when ordered so to do by me, and saying that by God he would not attend to the pitching of a tent that evening for any man — or words to that effect—

Specification 2nd In refusing after his arrest to deliver his sword to Adjut Gwynne when requested so to do, and saying it was in his trunk, he might goe and get it, that he would not deliver it Or words to that effect —

— Additional charges and Specifications —

Charge 1st "Ungentlemanlike Conduct" —
Specification—In calling Ensign Mitchel a liar and otherwise abusing on or about the 20th May when acting in the line of his duty —

Charge 2nd "Breach of trust" —
Specification In taking command of a party of men on or about the 22nd May, who had been detached for and employed in the Police of the Camp, and employing them in his own private use — [Specification In taking command of a party of men] Specification 2nd In refusing to give up the Police men to Ensign Mitchel the acting Qr Master on or about the 22nd Inst when required so to do and notwithstanding he was informed by Ensign Mitchel that the Police men had been detached, and placed under his direc-

tions for Police duty, and in saying to Ensign Mitchel he did not care who the devil Commanded them, that they should not go, or that he would not give them up until he was ready, or until they completed his work, or words to that effect —

Signed — John Miller Colo 19th Regt

To which charges and specifications the Prisoner pleaded 'Not Guilty' — The Court after hearing all the testimony and the Prisoner in his defence— find the Prisoner not guilty of the specifications of the 1, 2, & 3 Charges, and guilty of the specifications of the additional Charges—exhibited against him and sentence him to be deprived of his appointment of Qr Master of the 19th Regt and to be privately reprimanded by the Commanding General —

The commanding General disapproves the sentence of the Court Martial so far as relates to depriving Lt Lee of his appointment as Qr Master— It is believed that a sentence of a Court Martial extending to the dismissal of an Officer from a Staff appointment without affecting his Commission in the line is without a precedent — It is on this account only the sentence [*of a Court Martial expanding to the dismissal of an Officer*] is disapproved, and not because it is the opinion of the General that it was not sufficiently severe, but on the contrary there is every reason to believe that the error committed by Lt Lee proceeded from a momentary impulse of passion, rather than a fixed determination to resist the orders of his Commander or wound the feelings or Character of a brother Officer, reflection will convince the Lieut that it is necessary to curb somewhat of that inimitable temper, which he seems to possess, and to guard against the use of those irritating expressions, which are at once so subversive of subordination, and so repugnant to Military delicacy — Lieut Lee will resume his sword and the execution of his functions — The Commg Genl is mortified to find that the Police of most of the Corps is still so deficient— will the Officers never learn that attention to the health and comfort of their men is perhaps the most important and most honourable of their duties — and that the neglect of this is certain to bring along with it contagion and disease, infinitely more destructive than the sword of the enemy — The Genl assures the Officers that future neglect of this kind will not be passed over—

The lives of the soldiers are too precious to be sported with— The Commds of Corps are directed to make an extra, special, weekly report to the Genl personally of the state of their Commands, as it regards police, particularly noting those Officers who are attentive to, and who neglect this sacred duty— The former shall be applauded whilst the latter shall be taken from their Commands, and made to exchange situations, with such of the recruiting Officers as are now longing for an Opportunity to distinguish themselves

Robt Butler A. D. Adjnt Genl

Adjutant and Inspector Genls Office

Washington 30th May 1813 —

Relative to rank of Field Officers of the Military establishmt of 1812, Principles governing the decision of rank —
1st Rank in Actual service, when appointed under this establishment

2nd Former Rank and service, in the army or marine Corps of the U, S,

3rd Lottery — among such as have not before been in the military service of the United States

Colonels

Alexr McComb promoted from Lt Colo Engineers

Commg - - - - - 6th July 1812

Peter P. Scuyler promoted from Captn 1st Infy - - Do

Simon Larned " Major in the army of the

Revolution - - - - - Do

James Burn Captn Dragoons disbanded - - - Do

Hugh Brady Captn Infantry Do - - - Do

William P. Anderson Captn Infy resigned - - - Do

Cromwell Peirce 1st Lieut Infy disbanded - - - Do

Patrick Jack Lt of Cavalry 1793 4 & 5 - - - Do

Samuel Wells

John Miller

William Drayton

James Welborn

Danl Brown

Thomas M. Randolph

Arranged by lot - - - Do

Lieut Colonels

Edmund P. Gaines Promoted from Capt of the
2nd Infy & Comd - - - - 6th July 1812
Winfield Scott promoted from Capt of Light Artillery Do
David Brearly Capt of 1st Dragoons resigned Commd do
John Christie — Capt in the 6th Infy do - - - Do
Isaac A. Coles Capt 1st Dragoons - do - - - do
Archibald F. Macneil }
- - - W. Ripley }
Charles G. Borstler }
James P. Preston }
William McMillan }
John B. Campbell }
Beragah White } Arranged by lot Comg 6th July 1812—
James Cutling }
John L. Fuller }
George McFeely }
Richd Dennis }
Moody Brael }
Andrew Pickins }
George E. Mitchel promoted from Major - 3rd March 1813
James R. Mullany — do do - - - do
James House do from Capt 1st Artillery - - do
Francis R. Huger - - - - - do

Majors

Ephraim L. Whitlock Capt in the army of the
revolution Comd - - - - 6th July 1812
Samuel L. Conner }
Timothy Upham }
Thomas Aspinwall }
Joseph L. Smith }
David Campbell }
John F. Woodford }
Timothy Dix }
Robt Carr } Arranged by lot Comd - - - do
William Linsey }
Samuel Nye }
Thomas Taylor }
Lawrance Manning }
William Strother }
Danl M. Forney }
John W. R. Hayck }
George Todd }
Washington Lee promoted from 1st Lieut in the
5th Infy to Capt 6th July 1812 and to Major 3rd March 1813
William King promoted from 1st Leut 5th Infy
to Capt 6th July 1812 and to Major - 3rd March 1813
Samuel Lane 1st Lieut Infy Commissd Capt
6th July 1812 and to Major - - - - "
John Stannard 2nd Lieut in the 2nd Infy Commd
Capt 6th July 1812 promoted Majr - - "
John Ballinger — promoted from Captain - - "
Richard M. Malcom do do - - "
Lewis L. Taylor - do do - - "
Robert C. Nichols do do - - "
Robert Lucas Capt 19th Infy resigned Commissd
William S. Hamilton 1st Lieut 3 Infy do - - "
Ralph Martin - - - - - "
Orsemus C. Mervill - - - - - "
By order C. R. Gardiner Asst Adjut Genl
Adjut & Inspector Genls Office Washington 3rd June 1813

The resignation of Lieut Colo Robt Lucas of Infantry is accepted to take effect from the 31st May ultimo
By order

C. R. Gardiner
Asst Adjt Genl

Head Quarters Camp Meigs
June 30th 1813

General Order

The foregoing arrangement of Rank and the above acceptance is published for the information and government of all Concerned ——— The Commg Genl has been pleased to accept the resignations of Lieuts Dan C. Dixon and Isaac Walton also Doctr Anthony Foster, Surgeons Mate all of the 24th Regt Infy to take effect from and after the 1st July 1813 —

Lieut Jackson of the 19th Regt Infantry is hereby appointed Paymaster of the same to take effect from the date hereof —

Robert Butler
A. A. Adjt Genl

General Orders

Camp Meigs July 3rd 1813 ———
Ordered that the troops of this Camp (except those on duty) attend at their respective tents this day at 3 O'clock P. M. and there to remain until dismissed after an Inspection

The Officers Commanding Corps and those of Companies will attend to the execution of this order —

By Order Br Genl Green Clay
Robt Butler A. A. Adjt Genl

Camp Meigs 4th July 1813 ———

Genl Orders

The General announces to the troops under his command the return of this day, which gave Liberty and Independence to the United States of America & Orders that a National Salute be fired under the superintendance and direction of Captains Gratiot & Cushing, all the troops reported fit for duty shall re-

ceive an extra Gill of Whiskey, and those in confinement, and those under sentence (attached to this Camp be forthwith released and ordered to join their respective Corps — the Genl is induced to use this lenity alone, from the Consideration of this ever memorable day, and flatters himself that in future the soldiers under his command will better appreciate their liberty, by a steady adherence to duty and prompt compliance to the Orders of their Officers by which alone they are worthy to enjoy the blessings of that Liberty and Independence the only real legacy left us by our Fathers —

All Courts Martial now constituted in this Camp is hereby dissolved —

There will be no fatigues this day —

Robert Butler
A. A. Adjt Genl —

After Orders

Lieut Stephen Lee having tendered his resignation as Quarter Master of the 19th Regiment the Commg General thinks proper to accept the same, he will therefore return to the duties of his appointment in the lines after the date hereof —

By order Genl Clay
Robt Butler
A. A. Adjt Genl —

Camp Meigs July 11th 1813

Genl Orders —
Capt W. Martin Commdt of Spies is ordered to select such men as he may judge best calculated to serve as spies or rangers from the troops of this Garrison not exceeding forty men and not more than two men from any One Company to serve for one month, unless sooner dischd by the Commg Genl When so selected and enrolled they shall be considered as detailed for that special purpose and shall be entitled to the pay and rations allowed by law to spies and rangers not exceeding One Dollar per day, at the expiration of the aforesaid term of one month they shall return to their respective Companies from whence they were detailed —

Ensign () yesterday of the late Capt Craigs Comy of Colo R. M. Johnstons mounted volunteers is appointed 2nd Lieut in said Compy Vice Lieut Bell joined the spies

George Wiant a private in said Company in consequence of his brave and gallant conduct in the late action of the enemy, is appointed Ensign (to fill the vacancy of Easterday promoted) and that he be presented in the name and in behalf of the President of the U. S. with one of the public swords from the Ordinance department —

By order Gen Clay
Robt Butler
A. A. Adj't General

July 12th 1813

After Orders

The order of the 11th Inst relative to the Spy Company is rescinded — Upon examination it is believed the law allows no additional pay to the spies taken from the line— If however any is allowed the men hereafter detailed on this duty shall receive it —

The Company of Spies to consist of forty privates will be raised in the following ratio —

Viz. Colo Miller will furnish - - - nine
Colo Anderson will furnish - - - ten
Colo Boswell will furnish - - - eleven
Colo Mills will furnish - - - four
Major Pitzer will furnish - - - three
Major Alexander will furnish - - - three

The Commandants of Corps will cause a detail to be made agreeably to the above ratios taking care to select the men in their opinion best qualified to act as spies, and report the men so detailed to Capt Martin Commanding the Spy Company —

The men so detailed will be compelled to do the duty of spies only and will serve one month from the date of the report unless sooner discharged

By order of the Commandg Genl
J. H. Hawkins A. D. Camp

Camp Meigs July 13th 1813

General Orders —

The General desires a Council with the field Officers of the Garrison which was immediately held —
Present Colo Anderson of the 24th U.S. Infantry
Colo Miller of the 19th U.S. Infantry

Lieut Colo Gains of the 24th U.S. Infantry
Major Fletcher of the 10th Regt Kentucky Militia
Colo Boswell of the 10th Regt Ky Militia
Majr Johnston " 10th Regt Ky Militia

The object of the Council was to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the quantity of Bacon issued to the ration from 10 to 12 ounces— had been directed by a verbal order of Genl Harrison— Upon consideration the opinion of the Officers was as follows —

Major Johnston & Major Fletcher were of opinion that the issue remain as at present —
Lieut Colo Boswell & Gains & Colo Miller and Anderson were of opinion that the issue be increased from 10 to 12 oz — to the ration —

Capt Butler of the independent Battalion of 12 months Volunteers having been invited to attend the Council appeared and took his seat — The Genl then desired the opinion of the Officers as to the propriety of raising the Spy Company — as pointed out & directed by the Genl Order of the 12th inst. —

Upon Consultation Capt Butler objected to the manner of raising the Spy company as directed by the general Order, and desired his Veto against it might be recorded — All the other Officers present approved the General Order —

In consequence of the above decision relative to increasing the ration of bacon — The Commanding General Orders that the Commissary will hereafter issue 12 ounces of Bacon to the ration.

By order &c
J. H. Hawkins, A D Camp

Lieut Jackson will consider himself under arrest & cause his sword to be delivered to adjutant Hawkins he will confine him-

self to Garrison and the Common within the exterior Pickett guard —

By order of the Commg Genl
J. H. Hawkins A D C

Camp Meigs July 14th 1813 —

Genl Orders —

The Genl Orders of the 11th and 13th inst. relative to spies are rescinded — At a Court of Field Officers yesterday was proposed for consideration — the selecting of Forty men to act as Scouts, or rangers, and, was unanimously adopted, The Genl therefore Ordered that the Commandants of Corps cause to be selected the number of ment [men] hereafter required from each respective Corps having regard to those best qualified to perform that duty Viz.

Colo Anderson	- - - - -	ten men
" Miller	- - - - -	Nine
Lieut Colo Boswell	- - - - -	Eleven
Colo Mills	- - - - -	Four
Majr Alexander	- - - - -	Three
" Pitzer	- - - - -	three

} Forty

These men when so selected shall be reported to Wiley Martin who are hereby appointed to Command as Captain said Scouts or Rangers, and they shall be exempt from all other duty until they shall have served One Month (the time for which they are raised) or be dismissed by the Commanding General — On examination it is believed the law allows no additional pay to men on this duty if however it shall be found otherwise the[y] shall receive it

The General directs that in future no application be made for liberty to pass the lines unless having a written permission for twenty armed men signed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the applicant belongs subject to the exception of going to the Island when half the number of men will be sufficient — The Quarter Master is ordered to cause no plank used other than for boxes to secure Arms and fixed ammunition until

future Orders, and he is further instructed to designate a spot of ground adjacent to the Camp as a burial ground which shall alone be used in future — By Order of Genl Clay —

After Orders — Camp Meigs July 20 1813

At a General Court Martial convened at Camp Meigs on the 15th inst. and continued from day to day by adjournment until the 17th Lieut Jackson of the 19th Regimt U.S. infantry was tried on the following Charges —

Charge 1st Unofficer like conduct —

Specification — For calling me (the prosecutor Jacob Smith) a damned rascal and pulling out of his pocket a Pistol and Cocking the same, and swearing he would punish me on the spot on the 13th of July 1813, at Camp Meigs

Charge 2nd Ungentlemanly conduct at Camp Meigs on the 13th of July 1813 —

Specification for having struck me (the Prosecutor Jacob Smith) with a stick or Club the blow of which caused me to fall, and then kicking & beating me when on the ground — To which charges and specifications the prisoner plead — Not Guilty — upon examinations of testimony and receiving the defence of the Prisoner the Court pronounced the following sentence — The Court upon mature deliberation of the testimony aduced find the Prisoner Lieut Jackson of the 19th Regt U. S. Infantry not guilty of the Charges Preferred against him, but guilty of the specification to the first charge and guilty of the specification to the second Charge, so far as having struck the said Jacob Smith with a stick and having kicked him, and Sentence the said Prisoner Lieut Jackson to be acquitted honourably —

The Commanding General believing that the acquittal and condemnation of a Prisoner in the same sentence is a novelty in the proceedings of Courts Martial, and that the testimony aduced does not authorise the sentence pronounced in the Case of Lieut Jackson feels constrained to disapprove it. And Orders a dissolution of the Court Martial so far as respects its powers in this Case, the restoration of Lieut Jacksons sword and his release from arrest —

In the proceedings in the trial of Lieut Jackson is to be found

recorded an address to the Court purporting to be the Lieutenants defence —

It is matter of regret to the Genl that instead of relying upon the merits of his case and the testimony before the Court, the Lieut had thought proper to make his address little else than a tissue of ill founded abuse and unwarrantable insinuations of the Genls vindictive partialty in causing his arrest — Had the Lieut have made himself acquainted with facts as they really exist his address would certainly have bore a very different character If he calculated by this address to reach the feelings of the Genl the Lieut has deceived himself—he is equally deceived when he deems the Genl capable of entertaining feelings of personal hostility towards himself or any other Officer of the Army — The responsibility of his station the interest of his Country regard for his own Character, all forbid it — Nor should the Genl in this way noticed this singular production of Lieut Jackson, had it not been calculated to make injurious expressions upon the minds of Others not acquainted with facts and circumstances as they really are —

The General could with the utmost confidence appeal to the Officers generally whom he has had the honour to command for his every exertion to discharge his duty, and that without partialty to the Officers or Soldiers of any particular Corps — But he feels it due to himself and to the preservation of that harmony and good understanding which has hitherto pervaded throughout the Garrison —

To assure the Officers that facts and Circumstances exist which will convince every unbiased mind that the insinuation of partialty and other expressions of this address of Lieut Jackson, are wholly without foundation

By order of the Commg Genl Jos H. Hawkins A.D.C

General Orders July 21st 1813 —

The enemy having again presented themselves, it will be necessary to repel them with every exertion in our power

The indisposition and lameness of the Genl precludes his general attention throughout the Garrison — and has compelled

him to impose additional duties on the Field Officers — Miller Major Johnston and Captn Butler Commanding the independent Battalion of Volunteers will take immediate command of so much of the encampment as has been already designated and laid out to them — Colo Miller will take immediate command of the regular troops from their junction with Major Johnstons Battalion round to Block House No 2 —

Colo Boswell will take command of the troops from block house No 2 to block house No 1.

The disposition of the troops will be as during the former seige as to guard — One third will be constantly mounted on duty, and where it is practicable one one Compy Officer at least will remain on duty with his men —

At all hours and in discharge of every duty the troops will have with them their arms amunition &C and will in no instance fail to lie upon their arms at night — Except the details already made from the 24th Regt it will remain as a disposable force —

The General feels that he will receive every aid and support from the Officers which his ill health may require

He also feels that the enemy will be again deceived in their expectations of conquest —

We shall shortly receive reinforcements, but have ample force for defence at present —

He does not deem it necessary to appeal to the feelings of the troops composing this Garrison to excite them to the most noble deeds of valour in the approaching contest — The preservation of the lives of helpless thousands—the honor of the American Character & arms—depend on the maintenance of this post— No other excitements than those are wanting to animate the bosoms of all who now have an opportunity to share the glory of defeating the enemy — Verbal Orders from my aid Major Hawkins, Major Butler, Major Larwill and Captain McCloskey will be received and obeyed —

The men must at all times be found upon the ground they respectively occupy unless absent on duty And Company Officers will most rigidly enforce the observance of this order

Reinforcements will be held in constant readiness for any point that may be most violently assaulted by the enemy.

By order of Green Clay Comg Genl
Jos H. Hawkins ADC

Camp Meigs July 26th 1813

General Orders

The intelligence just received from the Commandr in Chief is of the most favourable Character —

Large bodies of troops are rapidly collecting and whenever it is necessary we shall receive reinforcements —

The Commander in Chief puts great confidence in the troops here & feels that they are fully able to repulse any force which the enemy may bring against us —

Sufficient proofs have already been given that this Confidence is not misplaced — But we should not suffer ourselves to sink into indifference by too much confidence in our own power & security —

The enemy are still around us and in large bodies let every one Continue to be firm & vigilant on his post for a few days more and this rashness of the enemy may effect their own destruction, and afford another opportunity to the troops here to distinguish themselves by facing the enemy in the field of battle, The essential services rendered and the danger encountered by Capt McLean of the Ohio troops in obtaining this pleasing intelligence entitles him to the gratitude of his Country, and the Commandng Genl tenders him his most cordial thanks —

By order of G. Clay Brigr Genl
Jos H. Hawkins A.D.Camp

Camp Meigs July 28, 1813 —

General Orders

Major Thomas Fletcher will take immediate command of Capt. Dudley & Capt Simmonds Compy of the 10th Regt Kenty Militia to discharge the duties at present assigned them, but in case of imergency to be used as a disposable force —

Capt Gratiot of the Engineers will have the general superin-

Commandants of Corps will see that their Company Officers will remain with their Commands except when absent on duty — Strolling about the Garrison when not on business is most positively forbid —

The principal portion of the 24th Regimt being reserved as a disposable force, will enable Colo Anderson and Lieut Colo Gains to render the Genl great & essential services in every emergency — He solicits this aid with Confidence of its being yielded with promptness —

Fires and lights must be extinguished from sunset until Sun rise —

By order of the Commg Genl
Jos. H. Hawkins A D.C.

Camp Meigs July 24th 1813

General Orders

The movements of the enemy indicate an attack of some description— We have with little loss once repulsed the enemy with a force far inferior to our present,

No one can doubt but we are more than competent to do it again — In case of an attack to make the destruction of the enemy more compleat, the most perfect silence will be enforced by the Officers —

No one will speak or attempt to give an Order but those vested with Commands—

To fight, is to conquer to abandon our posts is to suffer disgrace, and the most shocking masacre— The General Cannot believe their is an individual in the Garrison whose breast would not burn with indignation at the idea of the American Character being tarnished in our hands —

Should however there be any one so lost to every sense of honor, as shamefully to abandon his post, or order a retreat without proper authority he shall suffer death —

On the contrary the gratitude of our beloved Country and just applause of the brave and good await those who shall bravely fight & conquer —

tendency of different batteries and Block house., and cause Such alterations and improvements to be made as he may deem proper —

Nor will any alterations or additions be made at the different batteries traverses or fortifications of the Camp except under his superintendence, The Battery recently erected near block house No 7, will be called the Tennessee battery that near the Wood battery will be called the Henderson battery every Officer & Soldier of the Garrison should know the names, numbers and situation of the different batteries and block houses —

By Order of the Commg Genl

Jos H. Hawkins A.D.Camp

The enemy seem to have abandoned the idea of a second attack on this post for the present —

— This recent movement is indeed mysterious that they should assemble a force equal from every appearance to five thousand in numbers, and closely invest this post for eight days without any other military Movement than a sham fight amongst themselves cannot well be accounted for. —

Their present departure may be for Some other post less formidable than this, or but a feint to favour their designs by a sudden reappearance and assault here

In any point of view we should not see this movement of the enemy with so large a body of troops with indifference — A few hours fair wind Can bring them from Malden to the picketing of Camp Meigs — The[y] can do us no material injury except by surprise — guard against that and we have nothing to fear —

The enemy from experience of the past must feel they will find Fort Meigs "No easy Conquest, And had they had the temerity to assault us the Genl feels confident that the troops here would have shared their full portion of honor in the Conquest of Upper Canada —

Too much cannot be said in praise of the persevering vigilance of both Officers and Soldiers of every Corps during the recent investment by the enemy. —

To designate the merit of particular individuals is at all

times a delicate and difficult task — On the present occasion. — is unnecessary, for the General witnessed an animated zeal in all to discharge their duty,

If any testimony were wanting in favour of the Soldier-like feeling which pervaded the Garrison when the enemy presented themselves — it is to be found in even the wounded and Sick both Officers and men throwing aside their chutches [sic] and abandoning their Cots for posts of danger —

The General cannot but express his grateful feelings and thanks to those Officers, who in addition to discharging their ordinary duties, have personally, at all hours and in every difficulty aided the General, and from whom he has derived the most essential Services —

A continuance of that promptness and vigilance which has already been manifested by both Officers and Soldiers is all that is wanting to repel any force the enemy can bring against us, — It is not in the field alone that the Soldier gathers honors, nor will a grateful Country fail to reward real merit whether it is displayed in battle or found on the nightly watch tower —

By order of G. Clay Commg Genl

Jos H. Hawkins

Aid de Camp

Camp Meigs August 1, 1813

General Orders

The situation of the army precludes for the present enforcing the drill of the militia & special morning reports from the Officer of the day as heretofore ordered, the Orders enjoining the same are therefore rescinded —

The Officer Commanding of separate Corps will cause a sufficient number of sinks to be dug for the use of their troops out of the Garrison and at least one hundred and fifty yards from the picketting —

The filth collected in the Garrison must be emptied by each Corps in their own sinks, and their filth tubs washed clean at least once a day —

None but the sick will use the sinks in the Garrison during

the day, No one will ease himself within less than two hundred yards of the picketing out of the Garrison, except in a sink, Any one found easing himself or emptying his filth in violation of these orders shall be made to do the duty of a Camp colour man and employed in removing the filth for one week — The Commandants of separate Corps will attend to the cleanliness of the ground occupied by their respective commands, and such other as shall be assigned them and make reports as enjoined by General Order from the Commr in Chief. They will also cause the stagnant water to in the ditches to be immediately drained, and the surplus guns delivered their respective corps to be well cleaned and returned to the ordnance department subject to inspection by the Commissary. —

No one will be permitted to pass the exterior picket guard cross the river—or go to the Islands without written permission from the General —

The prisoners taken from the Guard house on the appearance of the enemy will be confined as when released — Tools and every other species of public property must be immediately returned to the Qr Master —

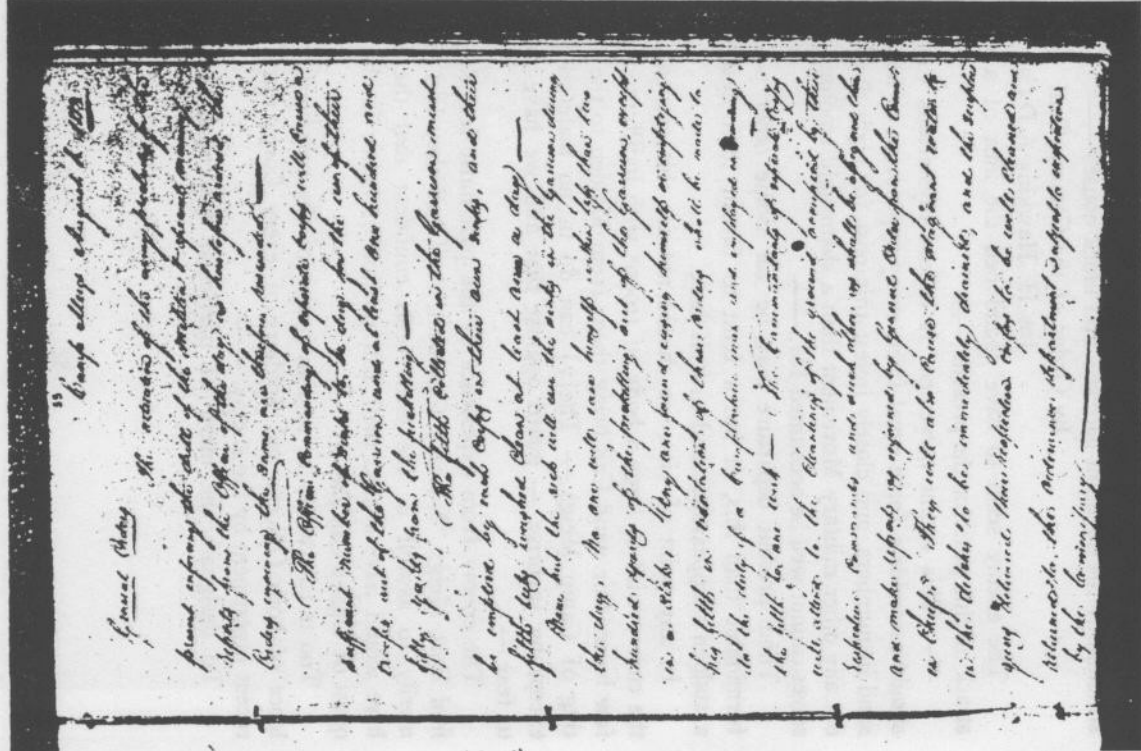
The Officers and men (except the Artificers necessarily wanted) now Stationed at the different batteries & blockhouses will remain on their present duty, The men taken from the different Corps by this order will be reported by their Commanding Officers as an extra duty by Genl Order —

The Officers commanding at the different batteries and Block houses will make morning reports to Capt Cushing who will make morning reports to the A A Adjut General

At the beat of the [taps] first taps in the morning every Officer & Soldier in the Garrison will be at his post, where he will remain until sun rise or until a signal of four taps from the drum shall be given to retire.

Any married woman who has or shall abandon her husband and be found strolling about camp or lodging in the tents of other men shall be drum'd out of Camp —

By order of the Genl
 Jos H. Hawkins
 A. D. Camp



Typical page from Orderly Book, August 1, 1813.

Camp Meigs Aug 2nd 1813

General Orders

Capt Hatfield and Simonton of the Ohio line will immediately march their respective companies to Portage Block house— Should that post be entirely destroyed by the enemy Capt Hatfield will return to this Garrison— and Capt Simonton proceed to Fort Finley and take command of that post —

Should portage block house not be destroyed Capt Hatfield will maintain that post until further Orders, Capt Simonton will in that event also proceed to Findley and take command until further orders —

Should Capt Hatfield remain at Portage, Captn Simonton will immediately on his arrival at Findley cause a supply of provisions, to be brought to Portage and from time to time continue to send on such supplies under proper escort as Capt Hatfield may require—

Any pack horses at either Portage or Findley will be sent on to this post, except such as may be necessary for the transportation of provisions, and the Commandants at Portage & Findley will cause if practicable weekly returns to be made to the Commanding Officer here of the state of their Commands —

In this seperation from troops which the Genl has for some time had the honor to Command it is due to Capts Hatfield & Simonton & their Subaltern Officers* & men to assure them that their services while at this post entitles them to the thanks & confidence of the Genl and that of their Country —

By order of G. Clay Comg Genl
J. H. Hawkins A.D.C.

Camp Meigs August 2nd 1813

General Orders

A General Court Martial to consist of seven members and two supernumeraries will convene at Camp Meigs on this day at 2 O,Clock P. M. at the tent of the A,D,Q Master Genl for the trial of Capt. James R Butler of 12 Months volunteers Lieut G W Jackson of the 19th Regt U.S, Infantry and

Lieut John Henderson of the 2nd Regt U, S Artillery and prisoners as may be brought before it

Col. Anderson President

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Col. Miller | } Members | } Lt Col. Gaines | |
| Capt Gratiott Engr | | | } Capt Rogers |
| " Bradford | } Supernumeraries | } " Gray | |
| " Chunn | | | } " Adair |
| I, L, Wills Esquire | | | } Judge Advocate |

The court will only continue their Sessions agreeably to the time pointed out by the rules and Articles of war an Orderly will be detailed from the 24th Regt Infantry to attend the Court

By Order of Brig. Genl Clay Commdg
Robert Butler —
A,A,Adjit Genl

Camp Meigs Aug. 3rd 1813

Genl Orders

At a General Court Martial of which Capt Lang ham (Succeeded by seniority) as president was tried Capt James R. Butler Commdt of the Pittsburg Blues and Independent Battalion of Volunteers on the following Charge and specification

Charge" disobedience of Orders

Specification, for refusing on the 16th July 1813 at Camp Meigs to comply with a Genl Order which issued on the 14 July 1813 at Camp Meigs forming a Company of scouts or rangers and requiring the commandant of the Independent Battalion of Volunteers to furnish 3 Men as scouts or rangers it being the fair proportion of said Corps according to Gen. Detail

Signed Jos H Hawkins prosecutor

To which charge and specification the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty

After the examination of testimony & hearing the prisoner in his defence the proceedings of the Court were read over by the Judge Advocate and the following sentence was pronounced

The Court after mature deliberation on the testimony ad-

duced find the prisoner Capt James, R, Butler of the Independent [Company] Battalion of Volunteers Guilty

The Genl disapproves the sentence of the Court and it is here by dissolved so far as relates to Capt J, R, Butler's trial & orders that the Capt be released from arrest and his sword returned to him

By Order of B Genl Clay Commg

Robert Butler

A,A,Adjit Genl

After Genl Orders

At a Genl Court Martial of which Col Anderson is president was tried Lieut John Henderson of the 2nd Regt U,S, Artillery on the following charges & Specifications

Charge 1st Unexemplary & disorderly conduct on on the evening of the 21st July Ultimo recognized & punishable by the 45th Article of the Rules & Articles of war

Specification for being in an evident state of inebriety, assuming the command or direction of Posts or Post commanded by a superior Officer and at an extreme part of the Camp from his own station.

Charge 2nd For similar conduct on the evening of the 28th Ultimo to that contained in charge 1st

Specification For being in an evident state of inebriety and assuming a command separate from his own post at an extreme part of the Camp—

Charge 3rd For issuing and enforcing orders at the Grand Battery counter to the express orders of the Officer having the same in charge on the evening of the 28th July as above

Specification For ordering the Match rope & slow match set on fire & kept so; declaring his intention to visit that Battery every hour in the night and making many threats in case his orders were not complied with

Charge 4th For Unwarrantable and illegal conduct on the same evening of the 28th July towards a NonCommissioned Officer to wit Joseph Tinsley Corporal

Specification by making use of violence in beating said Tinsley with his sword unprovokedly and at a time when said Tinsley was on Guard

Charge 5th For Unwarranted unprecedented conduct on the evening of the 28th Ultimo towards Samuel Heaton [(who was then standing Centinel) at the Grand Battery] as a private Soldier in Capt. Cushing's Company —

Specification. By obliging said Heaton who was then standing as a Centinel at the Grand Battery awake and in discharge of his duty to leave the same charging him with being a NonCommissioned Officer and on being answered in the Negative beat the said Heaton with his sword calling him a D-d liar & raskal and obliging him to assume the duties generally attached to a NonCommissioned Officer

Charge 6th For illegal conduct on the evening of the 28th Ultimo a[t] Blockhouse No 1

Specification For assuming the command when in the charge of another Officer by ordering the matches set on fire when no alarm existed & in Beating Thos Jones a private Soldier in Capt Cushing's Company unprovokedly— with his fist

John Tinsley Corpl

Signed

Samuel Heaton

Thomas Jones

Camp Meigs 1st Aug 1813

Privates

To which charges & specifications the prisoner pleaded not Guilty

The Court then proceeded to the examination of testimony— By leave of the Court the Judge Advocate considered these charges wanting form & Substance enters Noli Prosequi thereof

The Court then adjourned

The Commanding General approves the proceedings of the Court and orders that Lieut Henderson be released from arrest & resume his sword

Robert Butler

A,A,Adjit Genl

Extract from Genl Orders issued at Head Quarters

Camp Lower Seneca August 7th 1813

“The following Genl Orders has been received from the war department”

Adjit & Inpect Genl Office

Washington July 28th 1813

"Genl Orders"

"The Genl Court Martial of which Capt Philips
"of the 2nd Regt of Artillery was President held at Fort Massac
"from the 18th of March to the 14th of April 1813 having found
"Capt James W Anderson of the 24th Regt of Infantry guilty of
"the following charges (towit) 1st Disobedience of three several
"orders from his Lieut Col—requiring him to repair to Knoxville
"from Jones Borough (Tennessee) and 2ndly Conduct unbecom-
"ing an officer and a Gentleman
"They do sentence him to be dismissed the service of the
"United States"

"The President is pleased to approve the decision of the Court
"and to order the sentence to be carried into effect"

"Signed C H Gardiner"
as Adjut Genl

The above is a true Copy from the Original on file in my
Office

Camp Meigs Aug 10th 1813
Robert Butler
A.A.,Adjut Genl

Head Quarters Seneca Town August 8th 1813

Genl Orders

The Commanding Genl gives his thanks to Brigadier
General Clay the Officers and Non Commissioned Officers and
Soldiers comprising the Garrison of Fort Meigs for their ex-
emplary good Conduct whilst menaced with an attack by the com-
bined Brittish and Indian armies

Nothing but the firm and undaunted courage exhibited by the
Garrison prevented an attempt to storm the post which from the
Information recd appears to have been the determination of the
enemy upon their arrival—The result that would have attended a
conflict of that kind can be easily ascertained from that of a sim-
ilar attempt upon a smaller weaker and worse managed Garrison
at Lower Sandusky this affair reflects the highest honor on Majr
Croghan the Commandant his Officers Non Commissioned Officers

& Soldiers The Genl gives his thanks to the Major Capt Hu-
Lieuts Baylor, Johnson, Anthony Meek & Ensigns Ship & Dun-
can of the 17th Mr Armstrong acting Quarter Master, James
Bailey of the Militia & Edward Brown, George McFall & Edmund
Munford of the Volunteer Corps for their skill and coolness mani-
fested by them in the management of a piece of Artillery which
contributed so largely to the Defeat of the enemy —

The Genl directs that the most unremitting attention to the
drill be given by every officer in the interval of repose which the
army at present enjoy — The fame of Gentlemen who hold com-
missions is so deeply connected with the perfection with their
Corps in dicpline, and the success of our operation [are] so
much depends upon it that there can be no motive wanting to pro-
duce the utmost exertions to accomplish the Genl wish in this par-
ticular — but should he discover that there are any — among [you]
his Officers any who are lost to a sense of their own honor and
their Countries benefit as to omit and neglect this important (and
under the circumstances in which we are—placed) sacred duty—
they may depend in the first instance upon meeting with his pointed
& severe reprehension and upon reiterated negligence have their
names communicated to the president by the Inspector Genl—
The forbearance and patience which the unexperience of many of
the officers requires will be cheerfully exercised unintentional
error or omission will be readily overlooked but and inattention
will not be forgiven— Young Officers are too apt to imagine that
bravery is the only qualification which it is necessary for them to
possess— This opinion would not be correct even if the victory
over the enemy were to depend altogether on their personal efforts
they would soon discover that intrepidity without skill in the man-
agement of their weapons would little avail them —

If this is True with regard to personal encounters how cer-
tain it is that in a contest between two armies of equal size and
equally well conducted that must prevail which can manoeuver
best— Every other advantage is certainly in our favor—our force
will be greatly superior to that of the enemy our supplies better
and for the hopes and interest which animate our Bosoms who

General Order

Major Genl Harrison having ordered the Baking of Biscuit to be carried on to the greatest amount and with the greatest expedition— It is therefore ordered that the acting Commissary select any number of men not exceeding seventy to assist in said business and not more than two men from any one Company unless by consent of the commandant—and so selected he shall furnish the commanding officer of the Regt or Corps with a list of their names of such men and a written Requisition for the delivery of them, and the same Commandants of Regts or Corps are hereby ordered to have the men so requested delivered to the Acting commissary agreeably to this Order the Debuty Qr Master is ordered to procure as many Waggoners as the Public service may require during the building of the new Fort at Camp Meigs who are to be selected not more than one from a company to be procured demanded & delivered over by the commandants of Regts or Corps in the same manner and like rules as Bakers & ordered to be procured—The men selected to assist in Baking are to serve two weeks if necessary by order of the Commanding General

J, H, Hawkins A,D,Camp

After Orders

The men not attached to Capt Cushings company of Artillery detailed by a former Genl order to man the cannon at the different Batteries & Block houses are ordered to return to their respective corps till [fill] further Orders (a Copy) Robt Butler A,A,A,Genl

Camp Meigs Sepr 3rd 1813

Genl orders

The following regulations ar ordered for the government of the Troops at this fort and will Be imedealey Obayed Viz at the first appears of Day the [traps] Taps will be beat at the adjacent Genel offis and will be Immeadetley Repeated in each

have a Countries interest and inestimable privileges to fight for— Can they be compared to those of the mercenary—whose only hopes is that of pay whose only fear is that of punishment— The victory the [high] accomplishment of the high expectations of our Country depends upon a little exertion will this exertion be withheld It must not— It shall not— those who cannot persuade themselves (if such there are) to make it had better by a voluntary retirement avoid the disgrace which must inevitably overwhelm them — As to the determination of the Genl to point out those Corpse who are remarkable for their attention to their duty he takes Great pleasure in having in his power at this early period of their service to mention Capt Puttauss Company of the 26th Regiment as having made Greater progress in dicipline & paid stricter attention to police than any other of the new Corps— It does not require the spirit of Prophecy to determine that whenever this company is brought into action it will distinguish itself

The following promotions have been notified to the Commanding Genl from the War Department (Viz) Lieut Colo. Edmund P Gaines of the 24th to be Colo of the 25th Regt of Infantry to rank as such from the 12th of March 1813 Majr Joseph S Smith of the 5th to be Lieut Colo of the 24th Infantry vice [?] Gains promoted to rank as such from the 12th March 1813

Frances Armstrong Capt in the 24th to be Majr In the same and to rank as such from the 12th March 1813

A,H,Holmes
as agt Genl

The foregoing is a true Copy from the original on file in my Office
Camp Meigs August 10th 1813

Robert Butler
A, A, Adjit Genl

Corps Commencing with the oldest in Rank after which the whole of the Musick will Repair to the usual place when the Second Taps will be Given—which will govern the firing of The Morning Gun—and beating the Revillee The first Taps will be the Signal for the Troops to Rise & adjust their Cloathe arms & accouterment at the Commensment of the Reville will paraid & form in the Rear of their alarm posts & Remain under arms until Dismissed by their Compency offeser wch time will Be Ragulated by Commandents of Corps &c —

The offesers are pirtickleley enjoined to attend the parad & see that all their men fit for Duty are present & Compleatley Equipt.

The Commanding Genl Requests the Necessety of an additional order to Compel Silence in this Camp after tattoo a practise Not confined to the Soldears alone But even extending to the field as well as the Compency offissers the Troops under this Command may Rest assurd that all Such Conduct in futer will Be Taken Notice of

By Order of Brig Gnl McArthur

Robert Butler

A A A ajt Genl

James C. Pickett
Joseph S. Larwill

Head Quarters Bass Island

It is the intention of the Genl to land the army upon the enemys Shore. The following will be the order of debarkation ; of march and of battle. The right wing of the army will be composed of the Kentucky Volunteers under the command of his excellency Governor Shelby, acting as Major General. To the left wing of the light corps of LtCol.Ball and the brigad of Gens McArthur and Cass. This arrangement is made with a view to the locality of the Ground upon which the troops are to act and the composition of the enemy's force, and it is calculated in marching up the lake on streight to place our regular troops in the open ground, when they probably will be opposed by the British reg-

ulars; and the Ky. Volunteers in the woods which it is presumed will be occupied by the enemy Militia and Indians. When the signal is given to put to shore The Corps of Lt Col Ball will precede the left wing. The Battalion of volunteer riflemen the right wing— These corps will land with the utmost alacrity consistently with the preservation of order. As soon as landed seize the most favorable position for annoying the enemy and cover the debarkation of the troops of the line. Genl Cass' Brigade will follow Col. Balls corps. Genl Calimenes volunteers Riflemen The Regiment will land and form in succession upon those which precede them. The right wing with its left in front. [The left wing] displayed to the right The left wing with its right in front displayed to the left. The Brigades of Gens King Allen and Caldwell will form successively to the right of Genl Calines. Genl McArthurs and Gen Whites' Brigades will form the reserve under the immediate command of Genl McArthur The Genl will command in person the brigades of Genl Cass and Calmes assisted by Maj Genl Henry His excellency Gov. Shelby will have the immediate command of the Brigades on the right assisted by Maj Genl Desha. As soon as the troops are disembarked the boats are to be immediately sent back to the fleet for the rest of the men It will be observed that the order of landing here prescribed is Somewhat that of Direct displayed into lines upon the advanced corps of the right and left wings. It is the intention of the Genl however that all the troops that are provided with boats Should land in as quick succession as possible and that Genl officers come towards the extremities of the line are authorized to deviate from the arrangement to counteract any movement of the enemy by landing any parts of their command previously to the formation of the corps which is here understood to precede them. The corps of Lt Col Ball and the volunteer rifle Battalion will retain the position they occupy until the troops of the line are formed to support them They will then return thro' the intervals of the line or to the flanks and form in the rear of the line. A Detachment of Artillery with a sixpounder a three Pounder and howitzers will land with the advanced light corps. The rest of the Artily will be held in reserve and landed at such points as Majr Wood may

direct The point of landing for the reserve of B. Genl McArthur can not now be designated. It will be intended to support any part of the line which may require aid or may be formed on the flanks as circumstances may require

Brigade Majors Office
21 Oct, 1813

General Orders

At two O'clock this day the private property captured from the enemy will be sold under the direction of Col Wells Owings and Paul The Officers of the army will then be permitted to purchase any articles of clothing at the prices established. The residue will tomorrow at eleven O'clock be exposed to public sale and sold to the highest bidder

The conduct of the men in easing themselves in the streets and public places of the town so outrages common decency that it shall no longer be suffered. Each commanding officer of corps will take care that sinks be dug and that [*proper*] the men make use of them.

It is made a part of the duty of the patrol Guard to patrol the town to put a stop to all indecent and improper conduct particularly to attend to the execution of this order and generally to the police of the place. All officers will likewise use their exertions to check these evils (Here follow some arrangements not of affecting this corps and of course need not be inserted

By Command
A. L. Langham
Brigade Major

Brigade Majors office
Detroit Oct 21, 1813

After General Orders

The following has been received from the office of the Adjut Genl

"Extract from an after Genl order dated Head Quarters on board the US. Schooner Aerial" 18th October 1813

It is the intention of the Genl that B. Genl Cass should pos-

sess as it regards that part of Upper Canada that is in our possession all the powers that appertained to the executive authority established by the British Govt in said province

Signed by Command

E. P. Gaines
as. Genl

Brigade Majors Office
Detroit Oct 23, 1813

The Brigader General has been astonished to learn from the report of a vigilant officer —

That officers are in the habit of leaving their guards and of justifying such conduct by saying "It has been the practice here" If such has been the practice officers cannot too soon know that it must be discontinued They may rest assured that the severity of military punishment will be exercised against any officer thus offending. Stationed at a frontier post and surrounded by doubtful friends and secret enemies too much vigilance can not be used in the whole routine of duty. How a practice fraught with such dangerous consequences could have been introduced the B. G. knows not; but he does know and the officers upon guard must know that the sooner it is discontinued the sooner will public safety and individual reputation be secured. The troops of duty will attend divine service tomorrow at Eleven o'clock

By Command
A. L. Langham
Brig. Major

Brigade Majors office
Octr. 27, 1813

.General Orders

Major General Harrison having directed that those persons who have been driven from their homes by the enemy in consequence of their attachment to our government and whose families are in distress for provisions should be assisted from the public stores when their situation will allow of it; a board to consist of Lt Col Butler Major Jesup and Major Rowland will

meet tomorrow at 12 O'clock for the purpose of investigating claims under this order

These claims depend so much on the particular circumstances of each case that no specific rule can be given to regulate the decisions of the Board.

To their own discretion guided by individual necessity and by former sufferings or service. The subject must be wholly submitted to the board who will meet occasionally as their other duties will permit and after having determined will report the result to the Brig Genl Commanding — &c &c

A. L. Langham
B.M.

Detroit Novr. 9. 1813

General Orders

The little attention merits and shall meet exemplary punishment— The inattention of the officers particularly subalterns to their Duty to the law to Regulations and to all orders is such that a remedy must be discovered for the evil. That remedy is in the hands of the Commanding Genl. and the officers may rely upon the execution of it. An order is issued and not one officer in ten knows of its existence or attends to its details. The time of many is too often idly spent and the important interest of the service; the imperious calls of duty are neglected or executed in such a way as to add little to the good of the service and less to the honor of the officer. The General will hereafter hold all officers responsible for the execution of every order. It is not enough for Gentlemen merely to execute the letter of their Duty and then to sit idly down ignorant of the present and carelessness of the future Their attention should be unremitting; their time should be devoted to their men. It should be their pride to know their situation — to relieve their wants to restrain their excesses. to reward and punish, as rewards and punishments may be necessary, and to render their soldiers worthy of the high cause intrusted to their discipline and valor Instead of this state of things expected by our Country there is a melancholy reverse. The General receives almost hourly complaints of the Depredation and

improper conduct of the men. An order is issued to prevent the evil complained of. The order is disregarded and the evil increases. To check such a state of things to restore subordination—to refrain depredations and to render the men what soldiers should be—it has become necessary that such permanent Regulations should be introduced.

These Regulations will be found in this order and every officer shall be held responsible for the observance of them within his own Sphere of Duty. Every platoon officer fit for duty and not on duty shall attend the regular roll calls of his Company and If any man is discovered in a state of intoxication besides the proper punishment for his offence, the Commanding officer shall endeavor to discover the person who enabled him to become intoxicated and report his name to the Commanding officer of the Regiment who shall take proper Measures* for his punishment.

3. Every Commanding officer of a Company shall be responsible that his men are clean and properly dressed. There being now clothing enough to issue to the men, no excuse will be received for the neglect of this Duty

4. Every Comdg officer of a Company will see that his mens Quarters are clean their provisions are properly cooked and their meals are Regular.

5. Every Commanding officer of a Company assisted by his subaltern will at least once a week examine the clothing of his company Ascertain whether the men have every article issued to them If they have not he will take steps to have them furnished and charge them with every article that is missing to be deducted out of their pay, and he will endeavor to discover to whom the Clothing has been sold, and report the case to the Comdg officer of the Regt that proper steps may be taken for the punishment of the person who thus purchases the Clothing of the men It will be no excuse for the men to say that the clothing has been stolen this excuse is so easy to be made and so difficult to be disproved that it must be very seldom received

6. The platoon officers shall themselves see that all the men are at their Quarters at the beating of Tattoo

7th If any officer discovers any Citizen with Soldiers Clothing he will take the proper measure to procure it and likewise to have the punishment inflicted on him which the law provides
8th. The Genl in particular requires an observance of the Gen order of the 21. ult. A regard to decency as well as health renders it absolutely necessary The comdg officers of Regts were required to provide sinks for their men. To which they might resort. After this he will hold the Commandants of Regts responsible for the strictness of this order

9. The officers of the army will recollect that we are sent here to protect the Country. We find its resources exhausted and its people impoverished. If any soldier can be discovered in committing any depredations upon the property of the inhabitants he shall be punished with the severity of military punishment the General calls upon every officer to aid in the prevention [*in preventing*] In detecting these acts. the inhabitants of the Country may rest assured that every means shall be used to afford to them and their property security and protection

11. Every officer will procure a copy of this order, and will hereafter become acquainted with the daily Gen. orders as they issue. The Brig. Genl Commanding feels confident that with a little care and attention every temporary difficulty will be removed. An army well organized and disciplined is qualified to be equally honorable for itself and useful for its bravery. Without these requisites it is no better than armed mob the Derision of its enemy and formidable only to its friends. Any acting Adjutant of a Corps who shall hereafter neglect to copy the Genl Orders of the day, shall be immediately arrested by the Brigade Major and reported to the Commanding Genl. Any orderly sergeant neglecting the same duty shall be confined by the adj. and reported to the commanding officer of his Regiment Every Commanding officer of a company shall see that the Gen. orders of the day are read at Retreat Beating

13. Every officer will procure a copy of this order and attend to the execution of its details.

B M.s Office

15th Nov. Detroit

General orders

The distillation of grain in the present state of the Country cannot be permitted The Genl had hoped that the love of gain would have yielded to commiseration for the situation of its inhabitants and that no man would have so far forgotten the common dictates of humanity as still further to exhaust the resources of this plundered and distressed country. Being disappointed in this just expectation and being requested by a number of respectable inhabitants to put a stop to this serious evil he hereby and hereafter prohibits the distillation of any grain within this territory until the restoration of the Civil authority shall enable them to take such measures as a regard to the situation of the Country may require Any person offending against this orderd [*sic*] may expect to be punished accordingly

By Command

A. L. Langham
B. Major

Brigade Majors office

Nov. 19. 1813

General Orders

The flour now here belonging to the Contractor will be this day inspected. Lieut Col Butler is appointed on the part of the United States the Contractors Agent will appoint a person to be joined to Lieut Col Butler in the inspection by 12 OClock to day; at which time the inspection will commence. In case no person is appointed by the Contractor Capt Gratiot of the Engineers will join Lieut Col Butler in the execution of this duty. All flour unfit for use will be destroyed. (Here follows an "After" Gen orders directing that rations will be drawn for persons by the Chief of the Department to which they may respectively belong)

Signed by Command

A. L. Langham
B.M.

BRIGADE Majors Office
Nov. 20 1813

Genl Orders

The Commanding officers of Regiments and Detachments will be permitted to order one additional Blanket for each Soldier desiring it; Who will be charged therefore the sum directed by the Commissary Genl of purchases. The Commanding officer thus drawing will be held Responsible that the Soldiers receiving the Blankets will be charged with the Same

An Account will be entered on each company Book and another will be kept by the paymaster of the Regiment
Blankets Shoes and Socks will be issued to the Militia on the same principles

The Return will be made by the Commanding officer of the Regiment who will be held responsible that the amount is finally accounted for

The paymasters of the Regiments will attend the issuing and receiving of this Clothing and will keep an account thereof

By Command

AL Langham
B. M.

Detroit Nov 24, 1813

Genl Orders

Major Robert Butler of the 24 Regt US Infy is hereby appointed to perform the duties of Inspector Genl to the troops under my command until further orders
Signed

Lewis Cass
B Genl Commanding

Inspector Genls office
Detroit 26 Nov. 1813

In pursuance of the general Order on file in my office; and of which the above is a true Copy, the troops at this post will be mustered for payment on the 3d Instant

72

The Detachment of the 17, 19, and 24th Regiments will be mustered separately and by Detachment. An Inspection will be dispensed with until the Situation of the troops can be Rendered More comfortable. It is directed that the Muster Rolls be made out in a fair hand the names Alphabetical—at least three copies will be required

Robert Butler
Adj Ins. Genl

Brigade Majors Office
Nov 27 1813

I am ordered by the General to require of the adjutants of Corps a Report showing the Strength of the Companies individually

A L Langham
B.M
Capt Sholes of Artillery

Brigade Majors office
Nov. 3d 1813

Genl Orders

The enormous prices charged for goods at this post is the result neither of necessity nor of Dealing It has become necessary to remedy the evil. LtCol Butler Major Butler and Capt Gratiot will examine the prices of goods at the different stores now here or which may come here—Ascertain who is willing to sell to the officers and Soldiers on fair and liberal terms—and report the Result to the Genl Commanding. He is determined upon their Report to prevent any person belonging to the army from purchasing at any store excepted those Recommended by them. They will also report to the Genl Commanding whether any and if any what terms ought to be imposed upon those merchants who may be appointed Regular Sutlers to the army

By Command
A L Langham
B Major

73

Detroit Decr 4. 1813

General orders

No Soldier shall hereafter be buried except at twelve O'clock M Dan [meridian] Nor at any other place except the burying ground near the fort at that hour it shall be the duty of the officer of the day to attend and see that the Grave is dug at least 4½ feet deep. The Chaplain will also perform funeral service

Detroit Decr 7. 1813

General Orders

Major Butler of the 24 is appointed to perform the duties of Ass Ins. Genl He will twice a week on Wednesdays and Sundays inspect the Men and ascertain their Situation. He will examine the Situation of the Men and their Quarters. The B Genl refers to his discretion the adoption of such Measures as he may deem the best calculated to ascertain the Real Situation in which the troops are as respects cleanliness He has reason to believe that a great part of the sickness is owing to the little attention paid by the officers to the men. The Evil Must be remedied

Brigade Majors Office

Detroit Decr 20 1813

The Senior Hospital Surgeons Mate will Superintend the Medical department He will take care that each Corps is properly attended. That the Regt Hospitals are well selected and kept in good order All the Regts Surgeons and Mates will Receive and obey his orders He will be held responsible to the Commanding Genl for the proper regulation of the whole department, and he will make weekly Reports showing the State of each hospital

Lt Booker of the 19th Regt will attend the drawing of provisions for the British prisoners Lt Nixon will furnish him a list of them

By Command

Gratiot

Capt Engrs

74

Detroit Decr 29, 1813

Brigade Orders

The relaxation of Military discipline and irregularity exhibited by the troops at this post must be ascribed to the unrestrained use of Spirituous liquors obtained by the soldiers in their free intercourse with the Town and the detached situation of the platoon officers prevents their vigilant attention to an immediate superintendance of their companies as duty requires they should

To remedy evils so replete with consequences so destructive to subordination and the National Interest and so disgraceful to the Military character shall be the object of the Commandant of this post

The Commandants of Regiments and Detachments will cause quarters to be provided immediately and all officers of Companies will be quartered with their companies. All persons are prohibited selling spirituous liquors of any kind to the troops except under the written permission of the officers commanding the Corps to which they belong. Nor shall any person permit soldiers to assemble and drink in their Houses. The infraction of this order by whomsoever committed shall be punished by confinement in the Guard House; and it is the special duty of the officer of the day and the duty of every other officer to prevent and punish; any violation of this order which may come to their knowledge

The troops will be ordered to quarters at retreat Beating and every soldier discovered in the streets after night will be confined in the provost guard

The troops off Duty are to be drilled from 8 O'clock to 10 O'clock and from 2 O'clock to 4 O'clock daily. The peculiar situation in which we are placed demands all the vigilance all the Industry and all the attention of every officer for the discharge of their Respective duties.

The Commanding officer confidently expects a display of that attention Industry and Vigilance; and he pledges himself that the Neglect of this or any other order of a Genl character now in force shall be followed by the Sentence of a Court Martial

H Butler

LtCol Comdg

75

Extract from Genl. Order Decr 31. 1813 A detail of one full Company shall be ordered from the 27th Regt Infantry and placed under the Command of Capt Van Horne with 1st Lt Blair 2 Lt Shields and Ensign Patterson as his Subalterns which company shall be trained to perform the duties of Artillery until further orders

It is expressly ordered that the troops of this Post be kept at their Quarters and within their lines during the whole day of tomorrow with their arms in the best possible state for immediate service. No soldier will be permitted to leave his lines under any pretence whatever except they are employed in the necessary details, for company fatigue; and the Comdg officer at this post who will inspect the situation of the troops, will hold the Commandants of Regiments corps and Detachments responsible for the strict performance of this order

The discharge of firearms in the streets after night is prohibited and it is made the duty of the patrol guard to secure and confine in the provost guard every person guilty of a violation of this order

A Butler

Commandant

Detroit Jan'y 2d 1814

Brigade Orders

Major Smilie of the 28th Cpts Gill and Saunterson of the 27th Infantry will hold themselves in readiness for assistant command. The Adj't Geals will cause to be detailed 8 Subalterns 8 Sergeants 10 Corporals and 200 privates for the same purpose to be held subject to the orders of Major Smilie and ready to march at a moments warning furnished with 6 days provision well cookt. The Major will call on the Commanding officer this evening for instructions

The Muster Rolls and Inspection Returns must be handed into the Inspector Genl on or before the 4th Instant except those of the officers ordered on command which are required on or before 6 oclock tomorrow morning

Adj't Genls Office

Thos Butler

Ast Adj't General

Brigade Orders Adj't Genls Office

Detroit Jan'y 9 1814

The Officers of this post are called on for the last time to correct abuses of the most disgraceful kind to the American Arms
The Soldiers are permitted to roam abroad committing depredations of almost every kind on the peaceful and helpless citizens—Robberies are committed on private as well as public Property—Idleness toleration drunkenness, contempt and mutiny are rearing their ghastly forms in the very heart of our Camp— The Commandant asks why such a state of things; and is constrained to answer that the cause of all this irregularity is found in the want of attention on the part of the Officers to their duty—

Gentlemen ought to reflect that this country is entitled to their unremitting attention to their duties in return for the national bounty expended and their honour binds them to form trusted & train the soldiers to render them fit for service and Useful to their Country— 'Tis to the officer that the private looks for precept and example— Then let them not be withheld

The Commandant pledges himself to the exercise of his utmost power to remedy the evils complained of and calls upon his officers in the Most Solemn Manner to render him their assistance; and he avails himself of this opportunity to express his determination to arrest and bring to trial offences of every description; for the least dereliction of his order or his duty. Parades morning and evening of-all the troops will be held at the hours prescribed by existing regulations; and the officers are requested to give their personal attention. The soldiers should not be permitted to leave their Quarters after Retreat Beating. The orderly sergeants of companies should report to their commanding officers at the Beating of Taptoo the state of their companies & detachments It shall be the duty of the adjts or the persons doing their duty to read on parade every evening the orders of the day if any. It shall be the duty of the officer of the day to visit the guard at least three times in the course of the night; and note in their guard reports the hours so visited, as well as the state of the guard Each time the officers of the Contractors and Q.Ms. Guard shall visit the cen-

tinels every relief during the night To prevent any neglect of duty on the part of the centinels and trace to the persons on whom punishment should alight in case of a repetition of robbery, wantonly committed should again take place. The Comdr has heard with regret that officers on duty have been in the habit of leaving their Guards during the night. Gentlemen must hold light their commissions and what is more precious their honor and Reputation; when they are brought to pursue a course of conduct so replete with danger as they must rest assured it leads to the destruction of both. Centinels on posts must be charged to attend strictly to their duty; and among other things to salute the officer of the day, and other officers passing. The Commandant flatters himself that this order has not been issued in vain That it will meet with prompt and careful obedience; and that he will not be compelled to resort to those coercive measures which he pledges himself to do on the least dereliction from duty

By Command

Thomas Butler
Ast Agent

NB

On the Investment of Capt Sholes with the command of the fort an order was issued by him detailing in extenso the duties of the officers and men if nothing appeared in it of a special nature the insertion was omitted. The date is of Nov 1813. It embraces a supplement of Decr 11. 1813

Stationary Return for Capt Cushings Company of the 2d Regt Artillery for the months of January and February 1814

No Mos 2. No Quires paper 2. No of Quills 8

The ADQMG at Detroit will issue two quires of paper and eight quills agreeable to the above Return

Recd of the ADQMG at Detroit two quires of paper and Eight Quills for the use of Capt Cushings Company of Artillery. Having signed Duplicates this tenth day of February 1814

Jas C. Pickett

Lt 2d Regt Artillery
Comdg the Company

78

Stationary Return for Capt Cushings Company of the 2d Regt Artillery for the months of January and February 1814
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Having signed Duplicates this tenth day of February 1814

Jas C. Pickett

Lt 2d Regt Artillery
Comdg the Company

The Bearer hereof Joseph Simmonds a private in Cap.Cushings Company of the Second Regt US. Artillery was inlisted the 15th day of August 1812 for the term of one year five Months and six days He has served for and during one year five Months and six days and is now entitled to a discharge having produced a certificate from the Hospital Surgeon at this post declaring his inability to perform military duty during the Remainder of his time On account of a wound received at the River Thames U.C. December the 15th 1813. His conduct while in service entitles him to an honorable discharge. He has been paid up to the first day of January 1814 has returned his arms and accoutrements in good order and has received the Quantity of Clothing allowed by law. He is intitled to pay from the first day of January 1814 to the date of his discharge, and to pay and Rations from this place Fort Shelby M.T. to Lebanon Ohio, his place of Residence at the rate of twenty miles a day

To Prevent impositions here follows a description of the said Joseph Simmonds He is aged twenty years is six feet high has dark hair blue eyes; fair complexion and is by occupation a farmer

Jas C. Pickett

Lt 2d Regt Artillery
Comdg the Company

79

MUSTER ROLL OF A DETACHMENT OF TROOPS UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN DANIEL CUSHING OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, JULY 2, 1812-MAY 31, 1813

No.	Names	Rank	Dates of Appointment or Enlistment
1.	Daniel Cushing	Capt	2nd July 1812
2.	Joseph H. Larwill	1st Lieut	
3.	Alexander A. Meek	2nd Lieut	
4.	Thomas Morgan	1 Sergt	Aug. 22nd 1812
5.	Jeve Mead	2nd do	July 2nd 1812
6.	Jacob Kelley	3rd "	June 13th 1812
7.	John Melchum	4th "	
8.	Joshua Warman	1st Corpl	25th Aug. 1812
9.	William D Powers	2nd Corpl	10th Aug. 1812
10.	Patrick Devling	3rd Corpl	11th Aug 1812
11.	Michael Spiceman	4th Corpl	
12.	Enoch Bowman	5th Corpl	29th October 1812
13.	Joseph Tinsley	6th Corpl	24th Sept 1812
14.	Archibald Armstrong	do	
15.	William Cisna	Musician	
16.	Moses Blanchard	do	
17.	Richard Cheney	do	
18.	John Norton	Private	19th Sept 1812
19.	Bine Pelham	do	18th Sept 1812
20.	John Leddle	do	24th Aug. 1812
21.	John Campbell	do	8th Sept 1812
22.	David Hart	do	31st Aug. 1812
23.	Andrew Nicholson	do	3rd Sept 1812
24.	Samuel Heaton	do	8th Sept 1812
25.	Thomas Goulding	do	23rd Sept 1812
26.	John Briney	do	29th Aug 1812
27.	Fielding Lewis	do	29th Aug 1812
28.	George McGuffin	Artificer	25th Aug 1812
29.	John Kelley	Private	26th Aug 1812
30.	Felix Rude	do	27th Aug 1812
31.	Isaac Simson	do	29th Aug. 1812
32.	Alexander Campbell	Artificer	27th Aug 1812
33.	William Murray	Private	14th Sept 1812
		do	15th Sept 1812

No.	Names	Rank	Dates of Appointment or Enlistment
34.	Joseph Lewis	do	17th Sept 1812
35.	Joseph Simmonds	do	15th Aug. 1812
36.	John Buchanan	do	13th June 1812
37.	Jacob Mason	do	10th Aug. 1812
38.	Richard Gwin	do	10th Aug 1812
39.	Samuel Grossman	do	10th Aug 1812
40.	Samuel Shiller	do	5th July 1812
41.	Robert Hannah	do	12th July 1812
42.	Frederick Swaney	do	19th July 1812
43.	Robert Pearson	do	22nd Aug 1812
44.	Coonrad Dedgear	do	22nd Aug 1812
45.	Joseph Arwin	do	23rd Sept 1812
46.	Francis Wastimber	do	30th Aug 1812
47.	Andrew Lawrence	do	26th Aug 1812
48.	Aaron Haning	do	26th Aug 1812
49.	Saml McConky	do	24th Sept 1812
50.	Joseph Patterson	do	24th Aug 1812
51.	Nicholas Teal	Artificer	19th Aug 1812
52.	Ephraim Turk	Private	20th Jany 1813
53.	William Shields	do	21st Jany 1813
54.	James McCordy	do	17th June 1812
55.	Benjamin Marker	do	16th July 1812
56.	James Faulker	do	1st Sept 1812
57.	John McCulloch	do	11th Sept 1812
58.	Caleb Leonard	do	14th July 1812
59.	Anthony Toline	do	30th June 1812
60.	Alexander McConky	do	8th July 1812
61.	Samuel Donahy	do	18th July 1812
62.	James Welch	do	26th July 1812
63.	Jonathan Slaughter	do	31st do 1812
64.	James Ferguson	do	11th Aug 1812
65.	George Oldham	do	28th do 1812
66.	John Craegen	do	4th Sept 1812
67.	Jesse Munsey	do	8th do 1812
68.	William Boner	Artificer	25th April 1812
69.	Henry Feddeman	Private	
70.	James Pove	do	
71.	James Thompson	do	
72.	James Faircloth	do	
73.	Robert Parsons	do	
74.	John Arnold	do	

No.	Name	Rank	Dates of Appointment or Enlistment
75.	Thos Jones	do	
76.	Louis Louis	do	
77.	Ephraim Waggoner	do	
78.	Richard Hackley	do	
79.	Jesse Bucey	do	
80.	John Reed	do	
81.	James Fig	do	
82.	Jeremiah Smoot	do	
83.	Jonas Dutton	do	

Diary of Daniel Cushing

October-November, 1812

DIARY OF DANIEL CUSHING

October 10, 1812.—I, Daniel Cushing, Capt. of Artillery, 2nd Regt. marched from Lebanon—camped that night nine miles from that place—marched the 11th to Dayton—camped there until the 13th—marched from there to lower Piqua—camped there until the 25th.

We then marched to Urbana—arrived there the 27th camped there until the 29th—marched from that place to Franklinton, arrived there 31st, camped near the church, stayed there three days, moved up the river a short distance, camped there until the flood drove us off. On the 8th of November, moved near the town on high land and camped there. Nothing new from day to day until the 24th.

At Franklinton

The 25th one man died; buried him with the honors of war. On that day Col. Campbell left here with a detachment of 750 men, 600 cavalry, 150 light infantry, for an expedition on the Wabash, to pass through Dayton. On the 26th the command devolved on me at this place, some artillery, some dragoons, some infantry. This day commenced with snow, but concluded with rain.

27th.—By the general orders moved the sick from the hospital tent into the court house. This day is windy but clear. Frederick Swaney went to the hospital this day from my company sick. Three men put into the river for getting drunk and fighting in their tents, took a bathing and returned to duty.

28th.—Lieut. Meek returned from visit to Cincinnati—fetched letters from Mrs. Cushing and Capt. Ross, also from Major Van Horn.

Monday, 30th.—This day made arrangements with Mr. Sullivan for timber to build artificer yard, called out five men for

chopping wood and arranged teams to haul timber for the yard tomorrow. Put two men in the river for getting drunk.

December 8th.—From the first to this day we have been engaged in fixing the building for the artificers and putting down mill dams, and sending a boat up the Scioto, and repairing a flat to cross the river with public stores. General Harrison left this camp for the upper Sandusky on the 9th with all his suite, and gave me full command of all the troops at this place. All things went on well until the 25th, Christmas day, when the devil got into the soldiers. From the 8th to the 25th we were steadily employed in building artificer shops and chopping wood and making coke.

27th.—This day we are making out pay rolls; shall receive our pay the 28th.

29th.—General Harrison arrived here from Upper Sandusky. 30th he went on to Chillicothe.

On to Upper Sandusky

January 1, 1813.—I left Franklinton with my company for Upper Sandusky by the way of Worthington and Delaware—marched with 34 non-commissioned officers and privates, myself and three lieutenants. It commenced raining early in the morning—continued all day. We moved off the old camp ground at 12 o'clock, marched four miles, our two wagons, one ammunition, the other baggage; both got stuck in the mud and could not move any farther that night. Rained very hard, became very dark, no tent pitched, no fire, nothing to make fire with, hemmed in with a very steep hill on one side and a very wet and muddy bottom on the other. I sent all the officers and men to two houses in the neighborhood, except two wagoners, my black boy Ferguson, and four soldiers that stayed with me. It continued raining until about two o'clock that night, then began to snow very fast. We made us a floor with rails from a fence, also burned rails for fire wood. In the morning the snow was about four inches deep and very cold; still snowing; got something to eat, called all hands, pried up the wagons, doubled the teams and with much difficulty got one-fourth of a mile that day.

2nd.—Stayed all night at Mr. Bears; the men all staid in the house and barn; Lieut. Larwill and myself slept in the markee. Unloaded a part of our loading, started for Worthington and arrived there about dark.

3d.—Obtained the academy for the men. Myself and the rest of the officers put up at Col. Kilburn's. Continued snowing until some time in the night of the 3rd. Cleared off very pleasant this morning.

The 4th I made a contract with Mr. Griswold to furnish the soldiers with provisions while waiting here. Left at Franklinton Corporal Finley sick, Nicholas Teal, Frederick Swaney, David Hart lame. I left with the goods five miles from Worthington, Sergeant Morgan and five men. Sent back to Franklinton for a wagon and team to help us on to Worthington, which was furnished by Mr. Craig, Wagon Master General. The sergeant with the wagon and the goods arrived here on the 4th late in the evening but all safe. The soldiers were indulged this day, having been very much fatigued the last three days. They took great liberties, visited the towns, got drunk, quarreled and fought. Two or three got whipped and complaint came to me at my quarters.

I immediately visited them, quashed the quarrel and left them for the night. The next morning, the 5th, issued an order that no soldier should leave the barracks without leave of the officer of the day, and if any soldier became drunk on duty he should be punished without reserve; and if any non-commissioned officer was found drunk he should be reduced to the ranks. Myself and lieutenant moved this day from Col. Kilburn's to the Academy. All things are well this evening, the snow about fifteen inches deep.

6th.—The Virginia troops commanded by Capt. McCrea came into town this evening and put up at the taverns. David Hart came to camp this evening from Franklinton; he was left lame there when we marched.

7th.—The weather very cold and windy. My men hauling wood. Lieut. Meek not well. We had the pleasure of Mr. Robe's company last evening, a man of very small stature, weight only

seventy pounds and 30 years of age, and one of the teachers of this academy.

8th.—The Virginia troops left this place. I went to Franklinton in order to get sleds to take our ammunition and baggage, but find that the sleds will not answer. Returned back to this place tonight; find all things well. General Harrison came with me and all his suite, bound for Upper Sandusky.

11th.—Marched for Upper Sandusky; marched one and a half miles past Delaware, camped without pitching tents, drew rations and forage to last to Upper Sandusky.

12th.—Marched to Norton and camped there.

14th.—Arrived at Upper Sandusky about sunset; the men took shelter with the Pennsylvania troops for the night. On the 15th we took our stations in the center and camped.

17th.—General Harrison left here for the Rapids.

18th.—Received notice that we must march on the 20th for the Rapids.

19th.—Making preparations, and received notice that six companies were to march with us besides the Petersburg volunteers.

20th.—Waiting all day for the ordnance to get ready. At 3 o'clock received information that we could not march that day, but would march next morning at 8 o'clock without fail.

Thursday, 21st.—At 10 o'clock the whole detachment paraded near the magazine, my company taking the right. The word march was sounded from right to left and all stepped off. We marched that day nine miles and halted for the night on a small branch of a creek. Major Robert Orr commanded the detachment from the Pennsylvania lines. All very well situated on a little stream of very good water.

Scene of Crawford's Torture

22nd.—This morning fine weather, clear and pleasant. Left the Sandusky plains last evening, crossed small prairie and left that in our rear. One thing I have omitted in our march yesterday—that is, crossing the ground where Col. Crawford had the battle with the Indians and was defeated, lost a large part of his men, fled before the Indians, was pursued, overtaken, himself

taken prisoner, brought back and massacred. The place of his execution we passed by this morning on a small rise of ground, just before we entered a very large prairie, leaving an old Indian town on our right hand. The place, said to be the place of Crawford's execution, had four posts set up about ten feet high, two sticks of timber crossing at angles from one post to the other on the top. In the center where those sticks crossed there was another post that extended from the ground up through them with places to confine the hands and feet. We took a view of this and march-on through the prairie, where we saw several Indian horses and passed on through a large flat piece of land rather low. Soon came to creek, passed that on the ice, approached another prairie, traveled on through that and approached a fine country of good land with very fine timber for three or four miles, then began the barrens. Marched this day eight miles with a great deal of difficulty—sleds broke, hames broke, chains broke. Crossed the upper end of a large prairie, myself in front, the Major and Quarter Master in the rear. Night coming on I called a halt, laid out the ground to camp on and fixed our tents. The Petersburg volunteers were late coming up as they fetched up the rear.

News from River Raisin

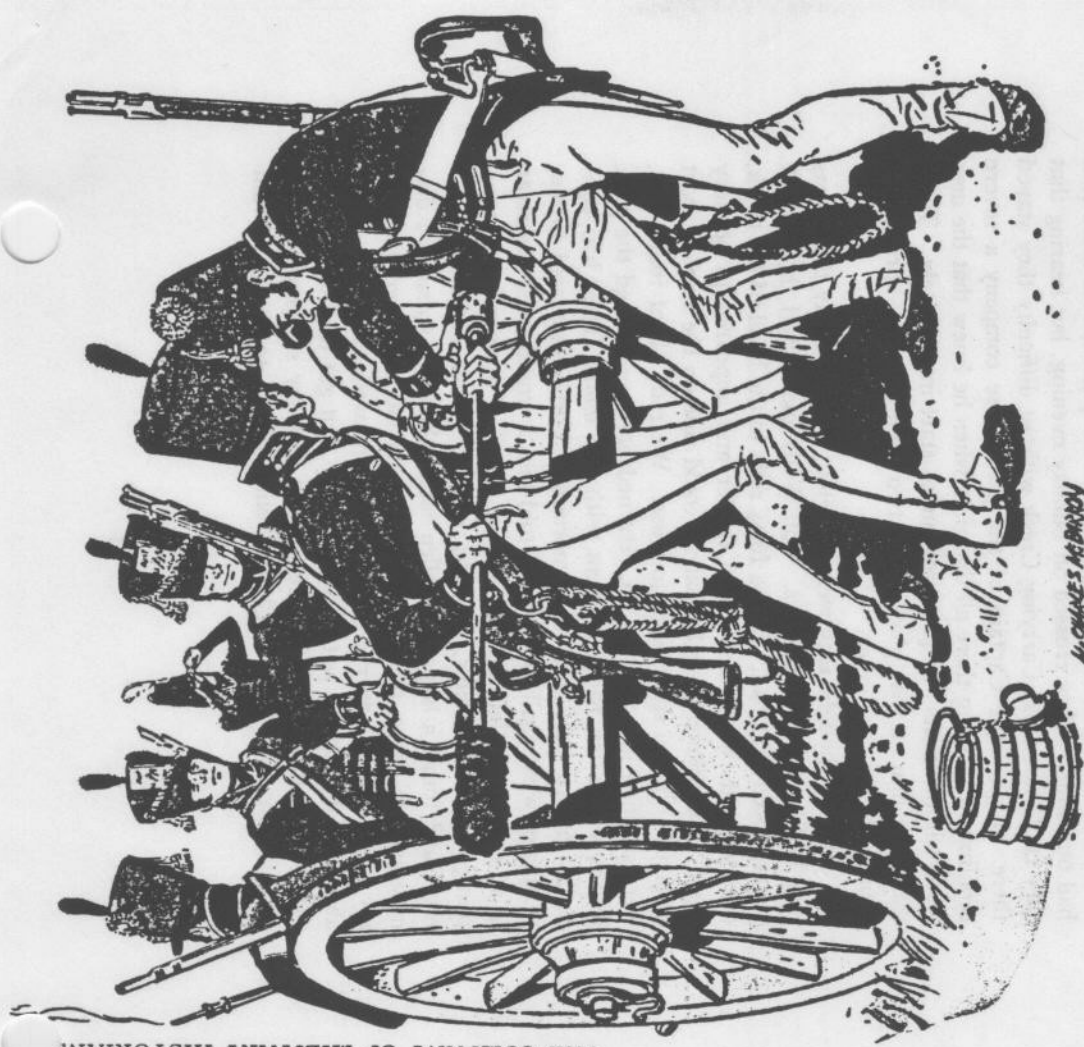
Saturday, 23rd.—This morning the Major was desirous that I should give the right to Capt. McCrea's company. I refused; took the line of march, marched on about one mile and met a white man and one Indian who had a letter from General Harrison to the Major, informing him of the first battle that General Winchester had with the Indians and British, and ordering him to send on two twelve pounders and three sixes with all possible speed to the Rapids. This letter was dated the 22nd. Major Orr opened the letter and read it. His orders were to have me proceed with my company with the cannon.

We held a council, and concluded it was useless to alter our line of march, as we had no cartridges with us for the guns. Marched on three or four miles; met another express with another letter of the same date, commanding the Major to march

on with all possible speed to the Rapids with all the troops that he had with him, except one company to be left with the baggage and the artillery, the express stating at the same time that General Winchester had another battle, was defeated, was killed himself, lost almost all his men, killed and taken, and that General Harrison expected to be attacked in his camp at the Rapids every hour. This battle was fought at the River Raisin. We camped early this evening in consequence of that, in order to make preparations to march early in the morning. A council was called of the officers at dark and all agreed to march at two o'clock.

This evening came on to our camping ground four hundred and fifty pack horses laden with flour and salt for the Rapids. This night came on a very heavy rain. At 2 o'clock all the men out, but not ready to march; the pack horses took the front; it was agreed that we should take with us one six pounder that was mounted, and 36 rounds of fixed ammunition. At 4 o'clock I was ordered to march where the road was filled with pack horses, so that the men could not pass them any other way but to take the woods. The rain had softened the snow and mud to that rate that the pack horses made the road a complete bed of mortar about one foot deep. I found it impossible for the men to march in that way. The intent of this day's march was to reach the Rapids to relieve General Harrison. To march in the rear of all those pack horses I found we should not get half way this day, therefore I led off through the woods with my company and passed all the horses in about four miles. Capt. Dunn, with a part of his company, followed me at daylight. We were about six miles from camp and passed Capt. Vance before day five miles from camp with his train of hogs about four thousand in number. At 8 o'clock in the morning we fetched into Hull's old track over the road that he traveled to the Rapids last summer. Marched on to a small creek by the name of Carrying Creek; called a halt to take some little refreshment. While we were there a man arrived from General Harrison who informed us that he had retreated from the Rapids seventeen miles on this side of the same Creek that we were on, but nine miles below where we were. We refreshed and moved

THE COMPANY OF MILITARY HISTORIANS



W. CHASE'S DRAWING

Daniel Cushing commanded a company of the 2nd U. S. Artillery at Fort Meigs. This illustration shows the uniform of the 2nd Artillery during 1812-1813 and the positions of a gun crew serving a 12-pound bronze field cannon.

on through the worst piece of road I ever traveled, up to our knees in mud and water almost every step. I arrived at headquarters about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Troubles of the March

Sunday, 24th.—From this time until dark the troops keep coming into camp, but not more than one-half arrived this day. The Virginia volunteers and the Pennsylvania militia were ordered to encamp out of the lines about forty rods up the Creek, nothing to shelter them but the heavens and some scattering trees. They have neither tents nor camping equipage of any sort, it being all left behind with the ordnance and the traveling becoming so very bad it could not possibly come on. My company was ordered on the right of the whole army but in no better fix than the above troop, but they were invited into tents with the troops that lay there. Myself and lieutenants were very politely invited by Major Harden and Doctor Logan, to take part of their fare as lodging and victualing. This night it began to snow.

25th.—I called on General Harrison. He ordered me back to the baggage in order to fetch it on as soon as possible. I applied to the Quartermaster for a horse to ride, obtained one, left camp about ten o'clock, the road worse than the day before, as the waters had risen in every little creek to a great height. When I arrived at the crossing of Carrying Creek, I found about twenty pack-horse men with all their horses; could not cross, as they thought these horses had been on by the army and left them loading. I met on the road from camp to this place about one hundred men that had not yet got to camp; among the number was Capt. McCrea, two of his subalterns and about fifty of his men; this was about four miles from camp. I asked those pack-horse men that were stopped above, whether they did not intend to cross; they said not. I told them if they would assist me I would fix a bridge from the shore to the ice in the bed of the river that we could all cross in safety. They would not help, therefore I went at it myself, made a bridge and crossed over safe. After I had got over they were ready enough to follow me. We came on

about three miles when night came on; we stopped and built up a fire. Just as we had got our fire in good order Col. Wells and Mr. Orderm came up from the army on their way. They stopped with us all night. I was without blankets or provisions in consequence of expecting to reach camp that night, or to meet the six pounder that was behind, where there were blankets and provisions, but in consequence of being detained at the river I could not fetch either.

26th.—Col. Wells, Mr. Orderm and myself started about daylight and were informed of a very bad creek to cross in about two miles. When we arrived there I found the pack horses there that had our tents. They crossed on Sunday evening, but hearing that they could not cross Carrying Creek without difficulty they stayed there. I gave the Captain of the pack-horse company a severe scolding for staying there all that time when he knew that the men were without tents; he promised me to start immediately. There was with him at that place about two hundred pack-horses, that could not cross the creek.

As they thought they were traveling the same way that I was they had been there two days. Col. Wells and myself thought the water looked very bad. It was forty rods to the bend of the creek, covered with water and felled timber and appeared to be very deep. The colonel thought that we could ride up the creek a short distance and find some place to cross. We rode about four miles, were satisfied it would not do, returned back and found the pack horses where we had left them with the tents. They had concluded not to start until next morning. The colonel said to me, "Captain, what shall we do?" I told him I would cross the river at all events. "Well, if you do I will also." I mounted my horse, plunged into the water, found it very deep, but got safe to the creek and found a large tree fallen across the main stream. I dismounted my horse, took off my pistols and holsters, took them in my hand, walked over on the log, had to wade from the creek about twenty rods in water two feet deep, but got to shore. Found there Sergeant Mead and three soldiers with my six pound piece; got them to assist us to fell trees from that side to a creek, swam

over my horse : and Col. Wells and Mr. Orderm's also. That broke the way—the pack horses followed, but drowned one horse through carelessness. This evening, the 26th, I stayed here all night with the cannon and ammunition.

January 27th.—Ate breakfast and started for our old camp, the road very bad. About 12 o'clock I arrived at Captain Vance's camp, who had charge of four thousand hogs. Brought a letter to him from General Harrison, ordering him to return to Upper Sandusky with the hogs, to have them butchered there. I arrived at camp about 3 o'clock, but found the camp moved about one mile in advance and were just pitching their tents. Brought an order to Captain Wadsworth from General Harrison to send all the teams and horses to Mr. Cruther's block house for forage, but knowing that the Auglaize River was not passable in consequence of the high waters we concluded to change the course and send to Upper Sandusky.

A Wordy War

28th.—This morning was occupied in fixing the teams and sleds with the horses for the purpose of going after forage. After the teams and horses had started I concluded to follow after in order to meet General Leftrach [Leftwich], as he was on his march with his brigade somewhere between my camp and the river. I met him in about seven miles, did the business with him that I wanted and turned back again. They camped with two regiments within four miles of my camp, but Col. Connell marched to our old camp, one mile from our present camp, halted about dark, struck up fires and was very jovial, when Major Scott came up and asked for Col. Connell.

The Colonel answered, "I am here."

"Colonel, you have used us damned ill; you have marched us too late. You are no gentleman." "I am sir; you are not in earnest."

"I am sir, you are no soldier, no officer and no gentleman."

"You lie sir, if you say so." "You are a damned liar," said the Major, and makes at the Colonel, saying, "I can do as I please with you any way you please."

"You cannot," says the Colonel, and draws his sword.

The officers interfered and parted them. The Major left the company and went to his quarters. I stayed a few minutes and rode over to camp. At this place is a small creek, the name is not known; I call it "Duck Creek" in consequence of my getting ducked in it the morning we marched from that camp.

29th.—This morning is fine and clear. General Leftrach [Leftwich] with his brigade, passed our camp about 9 o'clock in the morning, men all in high spirits. Our men are employed this day in building a block house. About 2 o'clock the judge advocate went along on his way to headquarters. I sent word by him to General Leftrach [Leftwich] to take along with him the six pounder that lay at the creek called Trouble, about twelve miles from this place. About sunset the captain of the pack horses arrived here with a note to General Leftrach [Leftwich] from General Harrison to leave with us at this place what men he thought necessary to facilitate the movements of the artillery from this place. The note met General Leftrach [Leftwich]. He wrote to me on the same, wishing me to send immediately to his camp for what men I wanted. I sent immediately back, requesting him to send me fifty or sixty men with their officers, and all the axes and shovels that they could possibly spare. Nicholas Teal arrived here from the hospital in Franklinton, one of my company left behind sick.

This place is in no wise a fit place for defense or deposit for two reasons—one in particular is for want of water, we have no water here but what stands in puddles or what the Yankees call "slows." The other is the situation of the ground—it is a very flat country for a considerable distance around. No commanding spot. Our blockhouse is on a very flat piece of ground, we are at this time about fifty miles in our enemy's country in a complete wilderness without proper means for defense. We have with us a very valuable property—four eighteen pounders, four twelve, three six, all on sleds and a large quantity of ammunition, and public stores. I don't state this circumstance as a censure on any one. Our being in this situation is in consequence of the late soft

weather which has broken up the roads so that we could not possibly travel with our effects. The weather appears to be at this time favorable, has frozen very hard for three days and nights, and still freezing. If our teams return from Upper Sandusky we shall leave here on the first of February.

January 30th.—Froze hard last night, fine weather this morning. Our men still at work on the blockhouse; mounted one six pounder on a platform of logs; in case of an attack can move it with hand-spikes from right to left. The men arrived from General Leftrach [Leftwich] this afternoon about sixty in number. This evening regulating our guard lines around the camp making preparations for defense. Late this evening Lieutenant Tisdell of the Petersburg volunteers, arrived here from headquarters and brings the pleasant news of the fate of our army that was with Gen. Winchester at the River Raisin. I say pleasant fate for this reason—the first report came from headquarters was that Gen. Winchester had fallen and seven hundred of our brave men out of one thousand were killed and taken—but to the reverse of that, one man that was taken broke from them and arrived at Lower Sandusky, and states for a fact that Gen. Winchester was not killed, but taken and six hundred men with him. Mr. McCullough, an express from Gen. Harrison, on his way to Franklinton, brings the same intelligence, and as a fact, also states that Gen. Harrison will move his army from Carrying Creek to the Rapids this day or tomorrow.

31st.—This morning snowing, not very cold, nor yet very warm; sent a lieutenant and ensign with a party of men to open the road wider from this to Hull's old road. The ox teams started from here to fetch forage from Sandusky returned back this morning, being ordered back by Captain Wadsworth, as he found they could not go to that place and back in time for the horse teams and would detain us in our movements three days at least. At sundown all our pack horses and horse teams arrived from Upper Sandusky with flour and forage. Gen. Leftrach [Leftwich] and baggage went past here on pack horses this day, and Gen. Harrison's on pack horses and sleds.

On to the Rapids

February 1st.—This morning preparing our artillery and baggage for marching to headquarters at foot of the Rapids. We marched precisely at 12 o'clock with 11 pieces of artillery, the heavy pieces on sleds, the six pounder on wheels. We have 33 teams in this detachment, most all sleds. I took the line of march, passed on about six miles, when one of the pintels of the six pounder broke. I stopped to place it in a situation to move on, which flung me some ways behind the carriage. The front guard and pioneers kept on four miles; I pursued after them, came up with them, called a halt, waited until some of the sleds came up, and ventured down a very steep hill; one sled knocked to pieces in the attempt. I waited some time for the teams to appear; they did not; I got on to one of the wagon-master's horses and rode back, met several of the teams, continued on four miles back to the place where I left them or near that; found my baggage wagon, one caisson and one sled stuck fast in the mud. This being after dark and a number of men and wagons present, I ordered a fire built as quick as possible that the men might dry themselves and cook something to eat. Lieut. Tisdell of the Petersburg volunteers was at this place; we got some bread and meat to eat, lay down on the snow, no tents pitched this night; all slept well, the howling of wolves very great.

Tuesday, 2nd.—Rose early and mustered all hands; the wagons froze into the mud very much; cut them loose with axes, pried them out of the mud, ate breakfast and moved on, but with great difficulty; wagons sticking in the mud; sleds getting fast in the stumps in Hull's road; overtook the detachment at Trouble Creek, they not marching but one mile this day.

Wednesday, 3rd.—This morning made an early start; crossed the creek Trouble on a very sidling bridge made by my men and some others while they lay there with the six pounder gun. Marched on very well this day, crossed Carrying Creek late in the afternoon on the ice, but made a safe crossing; marched two miles, camped a little before sunset on a very good spot for that purpose.

Thursday, 4th.—This morning marched about 4 o'clock; marched three miles to a black swamp; found the water about

eight inches deep in the ice for one mile, the men loth to venture on, the pioneers did not like to wade. I told them to hand me an axe and I would be the first man in the water and chop the first tree. This moved some of them, four or five followed me, we cleared the road, the teams came on, several got almost over when the heavy artillery began to break through the ice both in front and in rear; wagons and sleds of every description shared the same fate, the water, mud and ice being from two to four feet deep. From the time I first entered the swamp until sundown I did not leave the water, but was from knee deep to waist deep all day wading in mud, water and ice, prying out sleds and wagons, but got to Portage camp about dark with all our sleds and all our wagons but three. No time to pitch tents; slept out doors this night.

Friday, 5th.—This morning marched from this place, crossed Portage Creek safe, marched eight miles and camped on the same ground that Gen. Harrison encamped on the night he left the camp at Portage.

The Rapids Reached

Saturday, 6th.—This morning made an early start; arrived at the head of the Rapids about 12 o'clock, found it very difficult ascending the hills to get on the ice, but accomplished it in about one hour with all our effects; found the ice sound so that we arrived at the foot of the Rapids and at headquarters about 4 o'clock. All our ordnance and ammunition in good order. My company is quartered near the park on a very dry spot of ground.

Sunday, 7th.—This day nothing new; troops are employed in building blockhouses and the fortifications and stockading the camp. Lieut. Meek, my second lieutenant, has the superintending of one small redoubt for the purpose of planting one six pounder.

Monday, 8th.—This day employed in mounting one eighteen pounder and three twelve pounders. This evening we fired the lighteen pounder for the evening gun, with a ball at an old house across the river on an elevated spot, 857 yards—fired a point blank shot; owing to the bad state the cannon was in and not having a full charge of powder for that distance, the ball fell short, striking

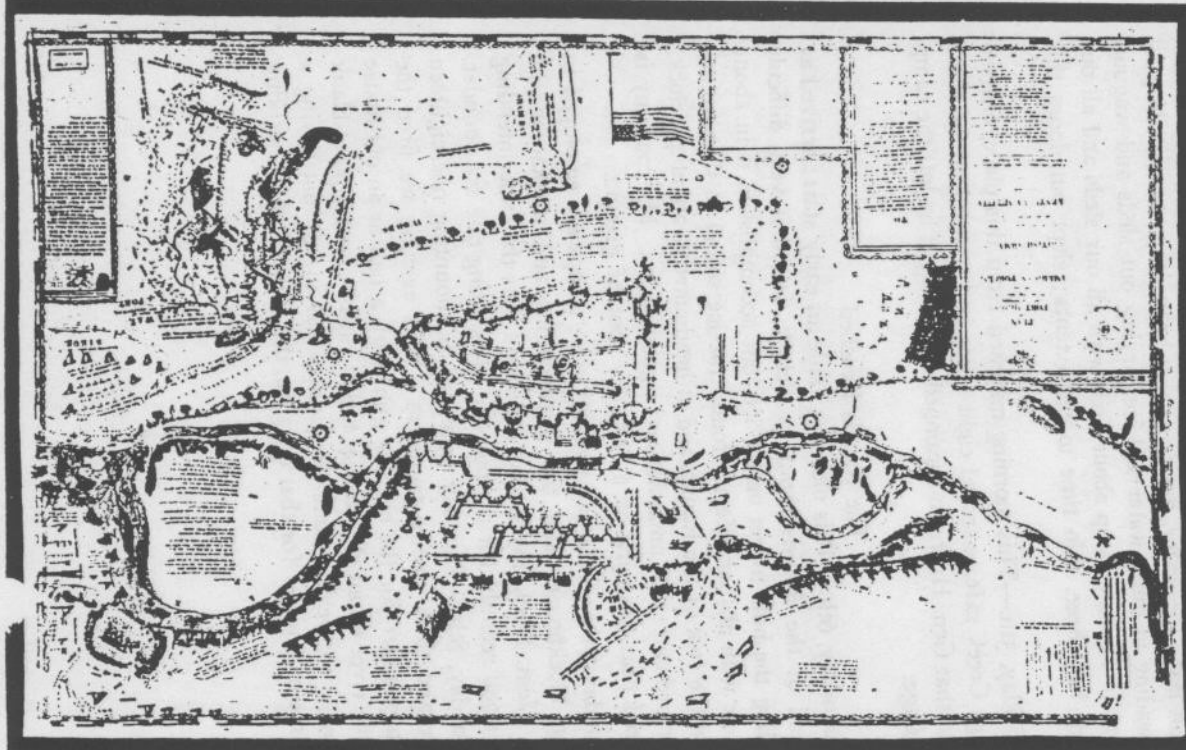
the side of the hill, bounded, pitched into the house and killed Lieut. Larwill crossed the river and found the ball in the house. This day Col. Sutton was arrested by Gen. Tupper on a complaint made by Major Galloway.

Tuesday, 9th.—Our spies that visited up and down this river to find out the situation of the Indians and British brought intelligence that they and some French people had discovered a party of Indians on each side of the river; the number they could not ascertain but thought there were about 200. The French came into camp with the spies and reported accordingly. Gen. Harrison this evening started off another company of spies with the same Frenchmen in order to ascertain if the statement was true.

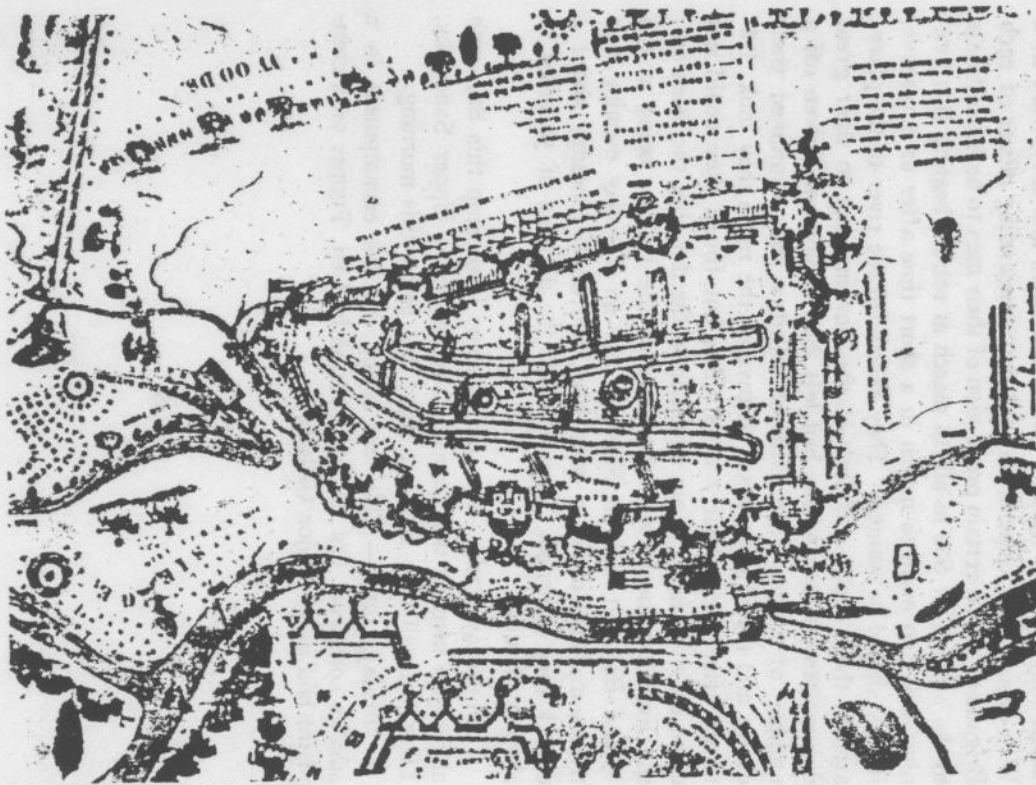
Wednesday, 10th.—This morning the spies returned and stated they saw the Indians above mentioned and they were in a War dance. The General ordered the commanding officer of each Brigade to have a certain proportion of their men to be in readiness to the number of 600 in all, to march at retreat beating this evening, and 500 more to march in a short time after as a reserve, if they should be wanted. They descended the river to the place; arrived there about 4 o'clock in the morning, but to their great disappointment the Indians had left their camps and driven off a number of cattle. The General called a halt, examined their camps and the neighborhood, discovered the route they took, followed after them about 7 or 8 miles, but found they could not come up with them. I am mistaken in the day that the spies and the French came in with the news of the Indians being at the Miami Bay. It was on Monday, and on Tuesday evening our troops marched down to rout them, and on Wednesday about 4 o'clock they returned. They marched the distance of 50 miles in about 21 hours.

Thursday, 11th.—Gen. Crook came into camp this day with about 500 men of the Pennsylvania line from Upper Sandusky. Lieut. Larwill very sick last night, but better this morning.

Friday, 12th.—This day laying out the encampment in a smaller compass. Col. Sutton arrested by Gen. Tupper on a complaint laid in by Major Galloway.



Captain William Sebree's map of Fort Meigs



Captain William Sebree of the Kentucky Militia created a large map of Fort Meigs and the events of the two British sieges there. The map is drawn in three separate scales, which gives it unusual proportions, but the events are shown with considerable accuracy. The original map, which is hand colored, is in the Library of Congress. (Enlargement of Fort Meigs portion of Sebree map.)

camp. Lieut. Meek obtained leave to go home today, as pleased as a child with a rattle.

Thursday, 4th.—This day Gen. Harrison started for Cincinnati by the way of Lower Sandusky; took with him all of his retinue. Major Alexander with his battalion, a company of spies and some Indians, marched down to the mouth of the bay to cover the retreat of Capt. Langham if wanted. Gen. Harrison returned this evening to camp; could not pass that way in consequence of the lake being broken up.

Friday, 5th.—This morning the General started again with all his suite by way of the blockhouse at Portage and to Upper Sandusky. The troops all arrived this day, both Capt. Langham's and Major Alexander's. They came back without success—the ice was too weak for their expedition.

Saturday, 6th.—This day Lieut. Meek started for home. Corporal Warman died this morning about 11 o'clock. I have stated the return of the troops one day too soon. They arrived on Saturday, and Gen. Harrison left here on the same day at the same time.

Sunday, 7th.—This day very cold. All hands to work at the battery. The Second Virginia Regiment moved within the lines. Monday, 8th.—Mounted one eighteen pounder yesterday.

Tuesday, 9th.—This day three of our men were fired upon by the Indians on the opposite side of the river while they were after grass for beds; one of them received a ball in his pocket, but lodged in his Psalm book; they made their escape in haste. On the 6th I had twenty-seven men transferred to my company from Capt. Bradford's company.

Shot and Scalped

Wednesday, 10th.—Lieut. Walker of the Pennsylvania line, was missing last night; he was known by some of the company to have gone after ducks down the river yesterday. They went in search of him this morning, proceeded down the river about three miles, found him shot, tomahawked and scalped. Also he was poked under the ice. He was brought into camp about 9 o'clock this morning and buried this afternoon.

Friday, 12th.—A very hard storm of rain, hail and snow last night and continues to snow almost all day. Clears off towards evening, cold, hard times for wood, the water rising very fast in the river, the ice coming down the Rapids in great abundance.

Saturday, 13th.—This day clear, the snow all disappeared. At work at the batteries with all hands.

Sunday, 14th.—Weather good. Water very high in this river; four feet higher than it ever has been since this country was settled. A number of hogs, horses and cattle have been overwhelmed with the water and ice where the farmers' houses used to stand.

Monday, 15th.—Lieut. Larwill left for home. I salt my beef this day.

Tuesday, 16th.—One of my soldiers died last night by the name of Farecloth. I had him buried this day with the usual ceremonies. Lieut. Larwill returned this day; got defeated by the water that covers the whole face of the earth after leaving this camp one mile.

Wednesday, 17th.—This being St. Patrick's day some of our young waggish soldiers made a St. Patrick and placed it up against our quartermaster's chimney with the motto, "The devil has come from Britain to see old Capt. Wheaton," meaning our old quartermaster. Rained and hailed last night and mud very deep all over the camp—not a dry foot in camp unless they stay close in their tents. Lieut. Meeds left here yesterday with a party of men to proceed on to the Auglaize river, about 100 miles, after forage which will be brought down in boats to this place, as the Auglaize empties into this river.

Country Inundated

Thursday, 18th.—This day is cloudy and somewhat rainy, with heavy wind. Capt. Wood, one of our engineers arrived here with five other persons from Lower Sandusky. These are the first people that have arrived at this place from east, west, north, or south for seven days, and it has taken them four days to come 30 miles. The whole country is inundated with water and broken ice. Our camp is overwhelmed with mud and water; my eyes never saw such a place for mankind to live in—not a mark or

Saturday, 13th.—This day Lieut. Meek is appointed Adjutant pro tem of the artillery. The militia of this state are decamping by companies of 2, 3, 4 and 6, as their times expire.

Sending Out Spies

Sunday, 14th.—This day Gen. Harrison sent off two companies of spies—Capt. Woods and Hinkston with a number of Indians—to reconnoitre this river as low down as the bay and to fetch in prisoners if possible. They have with them about sixty-five men and thirty Indians.

Monday, 15th.—This day the Kentucky militia cleared out for home as their times were out—Major Gano's battalion and Major Hardin's. A new order this day to build a battery on the front of the hill sixty or eighty feet long to plant our eighteen pounders.

Tuesday, 16th.—We mounted three eighteen pound cannon this day—placed one twelve pound cannon in the lower blockhouse. Gen. Harrison gave notice this evening that he expected to be attacked every night, ordered the artillery to have everything in preparation for the battle. I saw that all the twelves and sixes were supplied with ammunition. Four men were taken, two last night, two this evening, supposed to be British spies. They were about our camp taken by the sentinels.

Wednesday, 17th.—This day very cold—Major Ball arrived here this evening with his squadron of cavalry from Lebanon.

Thursday, 18th.—This morning Major Ball with his squadron moved from this place, ordered to Lower Sandusky. Made a short stay of one night. Col. Campbell arrived here this day with his regiment, Capt. Butler's and Alexander's voltigeurs. We have at this time four eighteen pounders, four iron twelve pounders, one brass twelve and four sixes, mounted fit for battle.

Friday, 19th.—Teams arriving constantly with ammunition and clothing.

Saturday, 20th.—This day two howitzers arrived here mounted and plenty of bomb shells.

Sunday, 21st.—Some snow fell last night. The troops are very busy building blockhouses, store houses and stockading. Two

hundred and fifty men sent down the river to escort some teams from Lower Sandusky.

Monday, 22nd.—This day very cold, all things going on very well; some more men sent to reenforce the escort, expecting to see some Indians.

Tuesday, 23rd.—This morning Col. Poge's regiment of Kentucky militia camp left for home, their times having expired, and Col. Jenning's also. The spies and escort came in this day, did not see any Indians or British, the teams had returned back to Lower Sandusky.

To Burn a British Ship

Thursday, 25th.—Cold. Preparing materials to fire the British ship, Queen Charlotte.

Friday, 26th.—This day marched from this camp, Capt. Langham with 140 men under his command, for the purpose of crossing the Lake on the ice by the way of Lower Sandusky to Malden or within a very short distance of that place, to take possession of the Queen Charlotte and burn her down. Lieut. Meeds with 30 men is with the detachment, his business will be to board the vessel and set her on fire.

Saturday, 27th.—This day the teams are employed in hauling some boats up the river on the ice which lay not far below.

Sunday, 28th.—I am sitting in a court martial; it commenced on the 26th. We had a sermon preached this evening by Mr. Baggin; he had a great deal to say about the river Jordan—a story that will not do for soldiers.

Monday, March 1st.—Pointing the blockhouses and completing the stockading as fast as possible.

Tuesday, 2nd.—This day came in two brigades of pack horses laden with flour and iron. We have at this time 600,000 weight of pork salted, and will have as much more by the time they are done salting, and as much beef.

Wednesday, 3rd.—This day I began to get out the stuff for laying the floor to the grand battery; am still in court martial. The weather rainy and warm; the mud about 8 inches deep all over

tent in the woods encampment but what has more or less mud and water in it, and what makes it much worse is for the want of wood. The timber is all cut off for a long distance from camp and there are no teams to haul any for the men; not a bushel of forage in this place; what teams we have cannot work, for they have nothing to eat. Our men are very sickly; no wonder lying in mud and water and without fire; not less than two or three men die every day, and I expect the deaths to increase unless the weather changes very soon. The men this day have begun to catch fish. I bought one this evening for 75 cents; it weighed 5 pounds.

Friday, 19th.—This day a party of men about 40, went over the river expecting to see some Indians, but returned without. They saw several signs such as moccasin tracks and found some bunches of hair tied up that they had left. One man of the party that went over did not return this day, he was missing when they came to the boat, waited some time for him and crossed over. This day I have finished the grand battery, placed four eighteen pounders in it ready for battle.

Enchanting Scenery

Saturday, 20th.—A party of men went over the river this day in pursuit of the man that was lost yesterday; returned this evening without finding him. No doubt but that he has fallen a victim to savage and British fury. At this time this is the most romantic looking place that ever my eyes saw; to look from the battery on to the river and meadows is the greatest charm of any place that ever was in any country that ever I traveled in; the water is gliding through the meadows swiftly and covered with all kinds of water fowl and the ice which was left by the high water on the meadows is without bounds from three to fifteen feet deep, and that over more than half of the bottoms.

Sunday, 21st.—This day pleasant, not very warm, but clear. A party of men, sixteen in number, went over the river this afternoon in order to lie in ambush for Indians in the night. They went down as low as the Old Fort and stayed until after night and

concluded to march back. On their way back the officer commanding the party being in front, ordered the men to fire in the bushes, saying, "There are Indians, There are Indians," and pointing to the place. The men obeyed, this being about 9 o'clock in the evening. The flash of the guns was seen and the reports heard in our camp, which caused alarm. Immediately the drums beat "To arms" and every man who could lift his musket was on parade in ten minutes, although a greater part were in bunk, but it soon proved to be a false alarm and all returned to bed.

Monday, 22nd.—This day warmer and windy, Col. Sutton was at this time attending to his trial; has put up with me since he arrived from Urbana with Capt. Black. Lieut. Meeds arrived here from Port Winchester with several boats. Lieut. Larwill returned this day, it being the second time he has left here and returned. This day the mail arrived for the first time in two weeks. A small party of our men went up the river with a boat, in order to save a man that had got flung out of one of the boats that Lieut. Meeds came down with. He got onto a rock but the current was so very rapid that they could not take him off and a boat was sent after him with six men. They got up the river three or four miles, discovered a party of Indians, about 50 in number, then returned and reported what they had seen.

Tuesday, 23rd.—This morning a party of 250 under the command of Major Todd crossed the river in pursuit of those fugitives; also another party in the boat pursued up the river after the man on the rock about four miles. Under cover of the advance guard, commanded by Capt. Croghan, they got off the man, brought him safe to camp this evening; the front guard fell back toward the main body and they all encamped about four miles up the river on Gen. Winchester's old camping ground.

Wednesday, 24th.—This morning the detachment all returned and saw no Indians, but came upon their tracks, but they had a long ways the start and swamp very bad, so that the commanding officer thought it best not to pursue any farther.

Thursday, 25th.—This morning Lieut. Larwill left for home the third time. We have a fine parcel of fish caught last night,

for the first time this spring. An express arrived here this evening from Franklinton, fetching news of 600 militia being on their way to this place and they will be here in five days.

Friday, 26th.—Robert Parsons died last night, one of my soldiers. Col. Sutton left here this morning for home after being honorably acquitted by the court martial of the charges made against him by Major James Galloway.

Court Martial

Saturday, 27th.—This day a general court martial convened, Major Stoddard president, for the trial of several soldiers. Nine members and the Judge Advocate constitute the court—Capt. Langham, Capt. Croghan, Capt. Elliott, Capt. Cushing, Lieut. Gwynne, Lieut. Frederick, and Ensign Ship are the members. There were three sentinels found sleeping on their post last night by the field officer of the day, Col. Evans; two of them were from the Pennsylvania line and one of the Virginia line. Fine sentries to watch a camp against British and Indians—but it is as much as we could expect of militia. This evening a party arrived from down the river that had been from this camp under the command of Capt. Bradford after some boats that were left there by the Canadian French when they retreated from the mouth of the river. This party came up as far as the Old British garrison, then landed, built fires, refreshed themselves and came on to camp.

Sunday, 28th.—Snowing this morning after a very rainy night. One company of Virginia militia leaves camp this morning for home. We are sitting on a court martial this day, tried Nathaniel Ewing for mutinous conduct to his captain.

Monday, 29th.—Letters arrived from General Harrison to Gens. Leftrach [Leftwich] and Crook wishing their brigades to stay a few days longer. These calls and invitations will not do; the government has not been punctual enough in paying their troops for them to stay longer. Major Todd sent his young man after his horse a short distance down the river this evening in company with some others; they all returned but his waiter, who is missing.

Tuesday, 30th.—Major Todd sent an ensign and a party of

men this morning after his waiter; they returned, reported they could not find him; neither could they see any signs of him or Indians.

Severe Sentence

Wednesday, 31st.—This day a general court martial sentenced John T. Mosby, a private in Capt. Bradford's company, for threatening to blow up the magazine and then to desert to the British, to be confined, tied to a post or log in a tent by himself one month, to have a handcuff on his right hand, to ride a wooden horse 30 minutes once a week for one month with a six pound ball fastened to each foot, to wear a ball and chain the whole time, to have one eye brow and one side of his head shaved and to be fed on bread and water only. After the time of confinement expires he is to be drummed out of camp and taken over the line of the Indian boundary on the way to Kentucky. This evening two or three Frenchmen went down the river to fish, returned very soon, reported they saw some Indians crossing the river, but on seeing them they returned back to the other side and the Frenchmen fled to camp.

Thursday, April 1st.—This day fine weather. Mr. Smith arrived from Lower Sandusky, states that Lieut. Larwill left that place for Cleveland on the 27th or 28th ulto. Went on 8 miles that day, having a young Frenchman with him as a pilot. They encamped for the night, made a fire, but soon after they had lain down the lieutenant heard something which he took to be Indians, spoke to the young man, told him he heard Indians and told him to listen, which he did. The Frenchman heard the noise, told the lieutenant that it was an owl and he would go and shoot it, which he did, but O, the report of the gun very much alarmed the warrior, he starts, he stops, he pants for breath, he hears the near approach of death, he does not stop to know the fate of his companion, nor to wait to know if it was the Frenchman's gun or Indian rifle that had won; but left his sword, his coat, his script, and through the swamp he nimbly skipped, until he arrived at Sandusky bank, the river wide, the current swift, and he himself without a skiff. He looked about and saw his fate, that there was no other escape but for him to try his active limbs and see if he

the gulf could swim, he plunges in and struggles hard, but could not reach the other shore; he turns about and with his eyes, he sees the Frenchman to his great surprise. The lieutenant supposed that an Indian shot the Frenchman, not him who shot the owl.

Friday, 2nd.—This day all the Virginia troops but two small companies left camp, their times being out; also the Pennsylvania brigade except what volunteered to stay 15 days—about 200. The command this day devolves upon Major Stoddard; the guards were moved within pickets last night for the first time.

News of the British Force

Saturday, 3rd.—This day four men arrived in camp from Detroit, giving a very correct statement. They say that the British have in Malden and in Detroit about 600 regulars, 700 militia and about 500 Indians. They further say that they contemplate an attack on this place as soon as the ice breaks in the lake, so that they can come with their vessels to fetch their artillery.

Sunday, 4th.—We are often alarmed by the discharge of muskets. Night before last one of my men, a sentinel on the grand battery, discovered something part of the way down the hill; he hailed him three times, no reply; he then discharged his piece on him; the man cleared himself, took the course down the river; it is supposed it was an Indian as they came this morning about 9 o'clock, killed, tomahawked and scalped one of our men within 250 yards of one of our blockhouses. The sentry saw the flash, heard the report and saw the man fall. A party immediately under the command of Capt. Langham went in pursuit of them, followed them about eight miles, but could not come up with them; it is thought they have killed one more or taken him prisoner, as one is missing. Capt. Croghan with 30 men, was sent after Capt. Langham about 3 o'clock in order to cover his retreat if wanted. They all returned about dark this evening.

Capt. Langham reports that he heard two guns on his march; also reports they saw the Indians, but they got in the boats some distance below them, and were crossing the river. He could plainly hear them shout as they crossed and heard several guns on the other side.

Tuesday, 6th.—This morning fine and clear, all hands to work. I am with my company repairing the little battery, about 150 repairing the pickets, clearing off brush and small trees about the camp and preparing to build two small magazines to contain the powder. Capt. Wheatton, the quartermaster, left here this morning for home with about 50 or 60 militia whose time of service was out; also five or six men from Detroit that had lately come into camp. This day one of Capt. Bradford's corporals was accidentally shot by one of his men through the leg. The doctors were obliged to cut off his leg just above the knee.

Wednesday, 7th.—This morning about 1 o'clock, I went the guard rounds with the officer of the day, Major Todd, found the soldiers very vigilant that were on duty. This day Major Hull arrived here from Cincinnati with ten of Major Ball's squadron of horse. He says Gen. Harrison will be here in three days with the remainder of Major Ball's squadron; also states that we shall have a re-enforcement of infantry here in two days. The artificers are putting up watch towers around the camp within the gates.

Surprised by Indians

Thursday, 8th.—This day has proved to be a very unfortunate one to some of the men. Sergeant Kelly with six of my men went into the woods about half a mile from camp after timber. A party of Indians came upon them while they were unloading; they got between the teams before they showed themselves. As soon as the men discovered them they started; three of them had their guns with them, the rest had set their guns up by a tree to help load. Felix Rudes, who drove one team, was shot dead, tomahawked and scalped in a most barbarous manner. Joseph Patterson and John Kelly were both taken prisoners, the rest made their escape unhurt. A party immediately pursued after the savages as soon as the news came to camp. This scene took place up the river from camp. Another party went down the river in order to intercept them when they came to their boats. Another party went down the river in boats. The first boat had twelve Frenchmen in it under the command of Mr. Peters; they got off

horses that belonged to the Indians that were killed and the rest had mounted and rode off. They destroyed all the boats but two, which they brought to camp.

Saturday, 10th.—This morning about daylight, an alarm took place. Major Ball, who lay outside of the garrison with his squadron, had formed his men in two lines from the river to the hill under the walls of the fort, one on the right of the squadron, the other on the left. The line on the left was much the longest as the distance was the greatest from the river to the fort. The lines had been formed some time when one of his lieutenants thought he saw an Indian. He was on the left of the left line next to the fort on the side hill. He spoke to the sergeant that stood by his side, told him to shoot him; the sergeant spoke low and replied, "Perhaps it is one of our men out there." The lieutenant hailed three times; no one answered; the sergeant fired; they saw several things move which caused several of them to fire; the troops all were at their posts within the garrison very soon. The squadron were all moved within the pickets this day.

Sunday, 11th.—This day windy and cold from the northeast. I finished the little battery this evening. The lines were formed all along the lines of picket this evening; we found them all well manned. I have been today employed in having the ammunition distributed to all the cannon.

Gen. Harrison Arrives

Monday, 12th.—Gen. Harrison arrived here this day; Col. Miller with him with 100 regulars and 100 militia; had forage and salt on the boats. Capt. Nering commanded the regulars. I fired a salute on General Harrison's arrival, 15 guns—10 sixes and 5 eighteens.

Tuesday, 13th.—This day is a day of general fatigue; both officers and soldiers employed in building breastworks, repairing the pickets, laying blockhouse floors, repairing the grand battery, digging well, digging up stumps and cutting and fetching puncheons for the floors of the blockhouses.

Wednesday, 14th.—This day Capt. Hamilton arrived here

first. The party that went by land got separated, a part of them returned to camp, finding themselves lost from the others, and only five in number. The remainder pursued on about five miles and returned also. The Frenchmen that were in the first boat soon came upon the Indians about half a mile below where Lieut. Gwynn and his party returned back. The Indians, twelve in number, took two boats, five in each, ran out into the river in order to stop them. Five Indians stayed on land, which made fifteen Indians against twelve Frenchmen and they in three parties. The Frenchmen allowed they killed five and wounded three that were in the boat. The Indians ran ashore, took in the Indians that were on the land and cleared out down the river. Seven of the Frenchmen were wounded, two very bad, five slightly, two must die. Capt. Langham with his party passed the Frenchmen soon after the battle, put on after them with all speed.

There has been firing heard this evening down the river—it is expected that he has come up with them and given them battle. The party that first went after the Indians soon returned, came upon the tracks of the savages, found where they passed along the prisoners, found one of their guns, but found they could not overtake them and gave up the chase.

Friday 9th.—Major Ball arrived with his squadron, about 220 in number; they encamped on the bottom exactly in front of the grand battery. Gen. Harrison has not arrived here with the squadron as was expected. One thing I have neglected to state—Col. Stevens of Ross County, Ohio, arrived here on the 8th with 80 or 90 men—some little help. Capt. Langham returned here this afternoon from down the river; he reports he went down as far as the lake and that the ice was all out of sight, nothing but the lake water to be seen; he also reports that he went ashore with a party at Swan Creek, which is about eight miles below this camp; he found in the creek fourteen Indian canoes; two of them were the two that the Frenchmen had the conflict with a little before. They were peppered full of holes with balls, and a large quantity of blood in both canoes. They also found four or five horses that they had left and shot them. It is supposed that they were the

with 50 men from Butler County. The men all employed as they were yesterday. We are expecting the British and Indians to attack us every night.

Thursday, 15th.—Very cold and windy. One of the sentinels shot a horse last night supposing it to be an Indian.

Friday, 16th.—This day preparing for an attack from the British and Indians. Our batteries, blockhouses and pickets are almost completed and traversed all around. Wm. Clarke, a private in Capt. Nering's company, was brought out to be shot. All the troops on the ground were assembled. His sentence was read to him and he appeared to be unconcerned as to his fate. He was reprieved by the General. Major Todd sipped with me this evening on turtle soup. I have been very much indisposed, but am better this evening. Capt. Wadsworth of the Pennsylvania militia, died last evening, was buried at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He was left sick when the brigade was disbanded.

Saturday, 17th.—This day very pleasant. A party of Major Ball's squadron went down the river to Presque Isle to make discovery, but reported they saw nothing worth notice. Another party of Indians and whites went down on the other side. They were ordered to go to the River Raisin. Wm. Clarke had his head shaved and was drummed out of camp. This evening we are expecting an attack every day, but we fear they will not come.

Sunday, 18th.—This day the Indians and white men that went down to the River Raisin on the 16th, returned with three Frenchmen with them. These men say that the party of Indians that killed Rudes and took my two men prisoners passed by where they were with both of them, also state that the Frenchmen that went down the river after the party in boats that took their men, killed six, two mortally wounded as they supposed, for one was shot through the breast, the other through both arms and breast. They say that Tecumseh with 80 Indians passed through there the 16th on his way to Malden; they also state that the British and Indians intend to attack us in ten or twelve days.

Monday, 19th.—This day Col. Mills arrived here with 100 men, came down the river in boats from St. Marys, fetched 700

bushels of forage, 40 barrels of whisky, 500 barrels of flour in good order. Most of these men were from Warren County—Capt. Simonton's rifle company and Capt. Shaw's militia.

Tuesday, 20th.—This day a party of regulars and militia crossed the river for the purpose of clearing off the brush, that the enemy should not have the advantage of them in fortifying, if they should have the presumption to come here to attack us. Gen. Harrison went over, took along with him Major Stoddard and others to view the ground. This evening Capt. Holt arrived here with about 35 regulars and 150 militia from Kentucky; a brigade of pack horses came with them and fetched their baggage.

Wednesday, 21st.—Capt. Holt with his company was attached to the artillery this day.

Friday, 23rd.—This morning a very heavy rain, the river rose to a very high pitch, Capt. Holt moved his men on to my left this evening.

Saturday, 24th.—This day I moved my company in front of the grand battery. The infantry began to drill.*

I took good aim at them, the ball struck just over them, they fell down at the flash, they lay still until I had loaded again, and Capt. Wood had loaded his eighteen pounder in his loft. At length they started for the woods. Capt. Wood gave them a shot and I followed suit. They both struck very close to them; there were fourteen seen there before we fired, and but 12 remained in the old fort, where the remainder of their party were plain to be seen with a spy glass. This is the first time I have discharged a piece at an enemy in 30 years.

British Forces Gathering

Wednesday, 28th.—Last night we had the heaviest rain that I ever knew and very hard thunder. This morning we had the pleasure of seeing about 300 British down the river and a number of Indians and British came opposite to our fort and fired at our men that were on the river bottom. I gave them one shot with an eighteen pounder which made them leave their stations. Capt.

*Here a few days of the Diary are missing.

Hamilton was sent down the river this morning—he reported that the British had landed on the other side about 1,500 or 2,000. We expect a hard fight this night. I have completed the abatis this evening in front of the grand battery. The whole army was at work this day, one third at a time, heaving up a traverse through the camp. A party of dragoons rode out a short distance from camp this evening; one of them received a ball in his arm from the rifle of an Indian—there was a party watching for our men.

Thursday, 29th.—This day we are employed in finishing the traverse and making ready for battle, for we have been surrounded by British and Indians for two days. We let loose our cannonade on them yesterday and have kept it up by spells all this day, and shall let loose upon them this evening with an eighteen pounder that is already elevated.

Friday, 30th.—We have been all day employed in traversing through the camp, playing upon their batteries with our eighteen pounders, and throwing grape and cannister shot at the Indians which are in our rear and on our flanks. We have had one man killed and 6 or 7 wounded by the Indians this day.

The Battle Begun

Saturday, May 1st.—At 2 o'clock in the morning the British opened their artillery upon our garrison from their gun-boats, which lay one and one-half miles below us, but it was without effect. At 8 o'clock they hoisted the red flag at their lower battery and commenced firing with 24, 12 and 6 pounders, and eight inch mortars. They fired at us this day 240 shot and shells; did very little damage. They continued firing shells through the night but not often, just enough to keep our camp from rest. We keep up a heavy fire on them all day from different parts of our camp, the Indians are very thick on our flank and in our rear. We have not more than two killed and four wounded today.

Sunday, 2nd.—They kept up their bombardment all night, but not very often, enough to keep the men on the watch. This morning they commenced a heavy fire from all their batteries both with cannonade and bombs, and our camp is completely sur-

rounded with Indian and British keeping up a heavy fire of musketry and rifles. They threw at us this day about 350 shot, a large proportion of them red hot; we had about 4 killed, 7 wounded this day, they keep up the business of sending over their shells this evening.

Monday, 3rd.—This morning I gave them a morning gun at break of day, which passed through their upper battery. They returned pretty much the same, and that all day. This day we discovered that they had a small battery on this side of the river, about 300 yards on our right flank. The Indians had been for two days firing at our men from that direction which kept us from noticing what they were about. They opened on us from that battery one six pounder and one five and a half inch howitzer which made a complete cross-fire through our camp. This day we received about 516 shots from them and lost about the same number of men as we did yesterday, killed and wounded.

Tuesday, 4th.—They still keep up their fire with shot hot and cold and bombs; killed a few men, wounded some. This evening Mr. Oliver who was sent out to meet Gen. Clay came down the river in a boat; arrived here tonight about 12 o'clock. He brought the news that Gen. Clay with his brigade would be here by break of day; this put our camp in motion. Every man was up and preparing for battle.

Gen. Clay's Arrival

Wednesday, 5th.—This morning about 3 o'clock Gen. Harrison sent Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Shaw and one other up the river to meet Gen. Clay with orders for him to land about 700 men two miles above camp on the other side of the river, proceed down to their batteries, spike their cannon and retreat immediately back to their boats, but to come down under the cover of my battery. They complied so far as to land the men, march them down to their battery, drive them from their guns, spike some of them, take down their colors, but did not retreat as ordered; pursued the Indians into the woods until about 200 of them fell into the enemies' hands and 100 supposed to be killed—the rest made their escape up to their boats and arrived safe at camp. At the time the

balance of the brigade was floating to camp from where the men landed. The Indians and British kept up a heavy fire on them from the woods; then men left their boats fighting them. The cavalry with Major Alexander's battalion sallied out and drove them into the woods and then retreated into the garrison. There were several killed and several wounded, the Indians followed them within 150 yards of the gate. This sally was made from the left wing of our camp. Another sally was made at the same time from the right wing by Col. Miller. He drove the British and Indians from their little battery, spiked their guns and howitzer, took about 42 prisoners of which 2 were officers. We had several killed and wounded. After the battle ceased the British sent into our camp a flag of truce the bearer of which was Major Chambers. Gen. Harrison permitted the two regular officers to return back to their camp; they gave us but two shots after the battle was over.

Thursday, 6th.—This day no fighting. A complete cessation of arms on both sides. The flag passed both to and from each camp, and men employed in completing their bomb proof; the weather very rainy and has been for three or four days, which puts our camp in a dismal situation.

Friday, 7th.—The British are very peaceable; they have sent up a flag from the old fort, made arrangements to have prisoners exchanged, and have taken them to their camp this evening. The prisoners that they took from us are to be sent to Huron; we have sent down boats to transport them to that place; also have sent down provisions and blankets for them.

Saturday, 8th.—The rain still continues. We have not received any shots from the British this day; they appear to be making preparations to decamp; if they are not they are laying some deep plan to annoy us. The Indians have not been on this side today as usual; in fact there have been but very few seen this day on either side.

British Give Up the Fight
Sunday, 9th.—Last night two men deserted from the British and swimming the river came into our camp. They state on being examined that the enemy moved off the greater part of their cannon the night before last, and the rest last night. They also state that the British and the Indians have all cleared out; they state further that news had arrived in their camp within 24 hours that Little York had fallen into the hands of the Americans. They state that the Indians had got mad and would not stay any longer in consequence of the British not letting them have a share in the plunder that was given up in this fort, for they supposed that we had surrendered, as the white flag had been passing so very often. I have been out on the battle ground this day; found several dead men, the most of them scalped and tomahawked. The British took down their colors about 10 o'clock this morning, went aboard of their boats and cleared themselves for Malden. We gave them a few stern shots as they left their camp, and three cheers when they lowered their colors. Also we fired a salute at 12 o'clock three times around the fort. The sight of dead men has become no more terrifying than the sight of dead flies on a summer day.

Monday, 10th.—This is the first fair day we have experienced in eight days. A party of men crossed the river this afternoon in order to reconnoitre the battle ground on that side and make discoveries of the dead, that a party may go tomorrow and bury them. They reported that they saw but one dead man above ground but saw several graves. The British left their camp in great haste by appearance, for they left behind one set of carriage wheels and a large quantity of shot and shells. I pitched my marquee for the first time this day since the siege, also the tents of my company.

Gathering Dudley's Dead

Tuesday, 11th.—This day a party of men went over the river in search of the men that were killed in the battle of the fifth, they found 45 men dead and scalped—amongst them was Col. Dudley of the Kentucky militia and several other officers of lower grade. The party dug holes and buried them. Capt. Holt with a

party of the artillery crossed the river after the shot and shells that the British left; he found several, fetched them over and one large pair of gun wheels. Major Amos Stoddard of the artillery died this evening about 11 o'clock; his death was caused by a wound he received the first day of the siege, which was the first day of May; the wound was caused by a shell bursting over the grand battery.

Wednesday, 12th.—This day Gen. Harrison left camp for the settlement. A short time after he had left the camp an express arrived here from Gen. Durbin informing him that Little York had fallen into the hands of the Americans with 1,000 men; the letter also stated that the British Magazine blew up and destroyed 200 of our men. Gen. Pike was amongst the sufferers. I had the remains of Major Stoddard buried today in front of the grand battery on the spot where he received the wound which caused his death. Another party crossed over the river this afternoon in search of dead men—they found two of the militia and three Indians. Major Todd, Capt. Langham, Ensign Butler Harrison, Lieut. Reeves and several others started down the river in order to sail around to Huron and from thence to Cleveland.

Thursday, 13th.—This morning Major Todd and the officers that started with him last night all returned; the lake was too rough for their boat. I have had all the shot and shells collected this day; find we have a large number more than we had when the siege commenced. The weather very fine; the men have fine fun fishing.

Friday, 14th.—This day the militia left the ground in the rear of my company. I cleared off the ground they occupied and moved my company onto it. Three British regulars came into our camp this morning; they state that the British left them behind, but I expect that they have deserted, but don't like to own it. The mail arrived this day; brings the pleasing news that Fort George was taken by the Americans as well as Little York.

Saturday, 15th.—This day I moved my tent from the Grand Battery; had the bomb proofs filled up in front of my camp. Andrew Nicholson died this morning about 4 o'clock. Major

Hukell, Major Pintel, myself and thirteen of my soldiers crossed the river this afternoon in order to reconnoitre the old British camp that they left in haste. We found several balls; also a man came to us who was taken by the Indians on the day of the battle; he was taken to Brownstown and he and one other made their escape from that place, but the other got shot at the River Raisin by an Indian. He states that a large number of our men were killed by the Indians after they were taken; he says he saw twelve or fourteen shot down himself; he also states that the Indians have all returned to their towns.

Sunday, 16th.—This day very pleasant. I have made garden; set out lettuce and planted radishes, etc. A party of men crossed the river, went down as far as the old British fort, saw three dead men that were killed the day of the battle, found several muskets, some cannon balls and one very large chain.

Good Fishing

Monday, 17th.—Fine weather this morning, my men in high spirits, fish plenty, no want of provisions, all that is wanting to have things complete is a little whisky. I took a sail in a small canoe this morning and caught 62 white bass that would weigh about one pound each; returned before dinner; caught them with a hook and line baited with a red rag. I moved two eighteen pounders from the lower battery to the grand battery this day.

Tuesday, 18th.—Nothing new this day; our camp getting in fine order in respect to cleanliness; the men are becoming more healthy since the dry weather commenced; this evening has commenced with rain which will be very useful.

Wednesday, 19th.—No rain last night as was expected. This day very pleasant, rather cold. I placed a sentinel at the Croghan battery this day.

Thursday, 20th.—My men are well employed fishing. Two lieutenants caught 375 with hooks.

Friday, 21st.—This day I crossed the river with a party of my men; found 47 balls that we fired at them from our batteries and block houses during the siege; also we found one Indian

Chief that was killed by a cannon ball that I fired from the big battery; a prisoner that we have here confirmed it to be true; at the time I fired at them one of my men that was looking to see where the ball would strike said the ball had killed a man that was on a gray horse; this prisoner says that this is the man.

Saturday, 22nd.—Fine weather; a number of men sick in camp; several died, not more than could be expected, considering the severe fatigue and the badness of the weather they have experienced for the last thirty days.

Sunday, 23rd.—This day I went over the river with twelve of my men in hunt of cannon balls; found some, found several dead men that were not buried, they were killed during the fight on the 5th. I went down as low as the old fort, discovered that there had been a large number of men buried there, several of ours and some of theirs. We returned back to camp about 2 o'clock; found several balls. Soon after I got back a very heavy tempest of thunder, wind and rain commenced; continued the remaining part of the afternoon and until late in the evening.

Monday, 24th.—The rain still continues very hard. Samuel Grossman, one of my soldiers, died last night.

Wednesday, 26th.—This day Lieut. Hackley arrived here from Kentucky and several men with him.

Thursday, 27th.—This day as usual, only our men cleaning fish that were caught yesterday with a seine. At two hauls caught six barrels. Col. Miller, who commands at this time, thought it advisable to send a party of men, 120, up to Fort Defiance in order to fetch down a quantity of flour that is there. Having some suspicion that there might be some Indians about, he sent Capt. John and two other men in front. They left camp two hours before the party got ready, went up within one-half mile of Rush-de-Boo; discovered on this side six Indians and nine on the other side, those on the side that they were on, retreated in haste, got back to the river as the party were crossing, came over and reported to Col. Miller; the party were all ordered back for the present.

Friday, 28th.—This morning four men arrived from Detroit in a boat; they made their escape in the night; they state that

twenty Indians had left Malden for the purpose of coming back about this camp in order to catch a prisoner or two and intercept the mail as it comes through. This afternoon two mails arrived safe, Major Vorhees from Kentucky brought them in company with several others. The weather cold and unpleasant for the time of year.

Sunday, 30th.—Rainy part of the day; measles and mumps very prevalent in camp at this time.

Monday, 31st.—This day all the troops, both regulars, volunteers and militia passed muster and inspection by Major Hukill. Tuesday, June 1st.—Nothing new this day except drawing seine; they caught a large quantity of fish.

Wednesday, 2d.—This day Conrad Deguire, one of my soldiers, died very suddenly; he had been sick for a long time but had got better so that he was able to walk about the camp and to the river; at 12 o'clock his messmates called him to dinner, but he did not come, nor answer; they went to the tent and found him dead. This afternoon Capt. Holt left camp with 100 men for Fort Winchester after flour and whisky.

Thursday, 3d.—This day Lieut. Gwynn and several others left camp for the settlements to recruit their health. Our mechanical work goes along very well, repairing gun carriage, axes, wagons and small arms, the troops very industrious keeping the camp clean. Our wounded are in a fine way to recover shortly, all but one man, he must die very soon.

Friday, 4th.—This day very fine weather—two men arrived here from Cleveland with a boat load of potatoes, 150 bushels, sold them all out in a few hours at \$2.00 per bushel; they returned this evening. Dr. Mervin took passage to Cleveland for the purpose of recruiting his health. The above mentioned wounded man died this evening; his name was Meek, one of Capt. Nearing's soldiers. Eight fine steers came into our lines this morning from the woods.

Saturday, 5th.—Commenced raining about 4 o'clock this evening with heavy thunder, continues on until guard, still raining very hard. Capt. Phillips of the Ohio militia arrested by Col.

three miles and met a party of Indians about 15 or 16 in number all on horse-back; they fired at them and then retreated down on to the bottom and formed a line of battle, the Indians formed in a line also in the woods; the firing was heard at camp; a party of 100 was sent off immediately to their assistance; they crossed the river, the others being on that side; met them within one mile of camp, turned them back and all proceeded up to where the boats were they were after, fetched down the boats but discovered no Indians. Mr. Perry, one of the Petersburg volunteers, died this morning.

Friday, 11th.—This morning warm and cloudy, Major Huck-ill left here for the City of Washington by the way of Fort De-fiance or Fort Winchester; he has with him Major Vorhees who is going on to Kentucky. Major Sodwick with 100 men going to Fort Winchester after flour and other stores, the three men that were sent up the river, Capt. Shaw and two others, returned about 11 o'clock; their orders were to proceed to the head of the Rapids without delay with orders to the commanding officer to come on with the boats as quick as possible; they report they have done according to orders, been up to the above place, delivered the or-ders, and state the boats will be here tomorrow; they also state that they came upon the trail of the Indians that were seen yes-terday by Lieut. Fredericks and party, but that they had made their way down the river. Mr. Dodds, one of the Pittsburg blues, died this day.

Saturday, 12th.—This day Capt. Bradford dined with us. Capt. Wood joined mess with Capt. Gratiot and me on the 10th. Thirteen boats and several pirogues arrived here laden with flour, salt, whisky, soap and candles. Several men with two horses and eight head of cattle were seen down at the old fort this afternoon. Sergeant Meldrum caught an Indian horse this day.

Sunday, 13th.—A tremendous thunder gust last night with heavy rain and hail, this morning pleasant. Mr. Asa Stoddard, Major Spafford and Major Farley arrived here with two boats from Cleveland laden with produce and dry goods; I got twenty-four pounds of butter, a bag of pickles and a large cheese.

Monday, 14th.—This day the gentleman that arrived here yesterday with produce sold to the amount of \$1,500.

Tuesday, 15th.—This day Gen. Clay took the command of the garrison—ordered a general court martial for the purpose of Q. M. Lea's trial, of the 19th Regiment. Isaac Simpson died this day, one of my soldiers.

Wednesday, 16th.—This day two boats left here for Cleve-land. Capt. McCrea and Lieut. McGee, with several of the Peters-burg volunteers went out in the boats for the purpose of recruiting their health, also six of my soldiers for the same purpose; fur-loughed for thirty days, Thomas Golden, James McCurdy, Robert Persons, Richard Gwynn, Francis Wartenbee and William Shields. Gen. Clay ordered the traverse from the gate at the northeast end of the big battery that extended to the main traverse leveled, which was done.

Saturday, 19th.—This day Capt. Hatfield arrived here from Fort Winchester with seven or eight boats laden with flour. I com-menced reading the history of Modern Europe, one volume. My men laid the little battery floor. A hard shower this evening.

News of Another Attack

Sunday, 20th.—Last night one of Capt. Nearings' soldiers died while on guard, it is supposed—he took something that poi-soned him; he was opened by the surgeons, they could not discover any defects. Two men arrived here this day from Detroit; they fetch intelligence that the British are coming to pay us another visit; they will have 2,000 regulars and from 4,000 to 6,000 In-dians, 2,000 of the Indians are to start from Brownstown to-morrow for this place and the British will be here as soon as the troops arrive from down the lake, which will be within a few days. This news has aroused us to arms within this garrison and has induced us to put ourselves in the posture of defense as fast as possible. One party of men were sent over the river this after-noon and demolished all the batteries the British had hove up at the other siege. Another party was employed in clearing off the bushes for a long distance around the fort. I had my men em-

ployed in firing up the gun carriages from the blacksmith shop and mounting the guns. An express has been sent to meet Gen. Harrison two or three ways; another is sent up to Fort Winchester to meet Col. Johnson to urge him on with all possible speed.

Monday, June 21, 1813.—This day all the effective men within the garrison are on guard or on fatigue, repairing the batteries, clearing off the woods around the camp, cutting, hauling and placing arbonets in front of all the batteries. Every man appears to be working for his own safety. Two Frenchmen and two others have been sent down the river as far as the bay to make discoveries; they will return tomorrow. I mounted all the cannon this afternoon and put them into their proper batteries and block-houses. A soldier of Capt. Langham's company arrived here this evening from Fort Winchester; states that Col. Johnson is there with 800 mounted men.

Tuesday, 22d.—This day all the camp busily employed in strengthening the garrison wherever there appeared to be a weak place. One man arrived here from Franklinton; states that Gen. MacArthur is there with 500 regulars; he also states that there are 500 more at Upper Sandusky of the 24th Regiment. Eight men arrived here from Fort Winchester, a part of Col. Johnson's regiment of cavalry; the regiment will be in tomorrow early in the morning. Two men arrived here from Kentucky this day; they bring no particular news. About 100 men have been for three days employed in clearing off the wood and bushes about the camp. A good deal of rain fell this evening. It is about nine o'clock in the evening and the Kentuckians are just approaching the ferry on the other side where they will encamp for this night.

Wednesday, 23rd.—At 3 o'clock gun fire by the Kentucky cavalry on the opposite shore raised a horrid yell in imitation of the Indians; this is conduct very unbecoming an officer or soldier. They commenced crossing the river about 6 o'clock; about 12 they had all got over with their horses except what horses had strayed from their camp, when the gun fired; these horses all took flight, several men were run over and very much hurt, one dead, the blow he received by a horse's foot broke his skull. My men

completed the abbatis in front of the little battery and repaired them in front of the big battery. Col. Johnson's regiment of mounted men encamped down on the bottom next to the river for the present. At 10 o'clock in the evening the boats that have the baggage of Col. Johnson's regiment are landing; they are laden with flour, whisky and pork; he left a part of them at the head of the Rapids.

Thursday, 24th.—This morning very cold and windy. A party of spies were sent down the river in order to make discoveries—came back and reported they saw three savages and several horses; it is expected we shall have another visit in a few days from them.

Friday, 25th.—The weather still very cold, so much so that winter clothing is very comfortable. A party of spies returned this evening from the mouth of the river and state they saw nothing like Indians or British while they were gone.

Saturday, June 26th.—This day warm and pleasant; the spies returned from down the river; report that they saw nothing like Indians or British. Lieut. Sanders and party arrived this afternoon from the head of the Rapids with the boats and a part of the flour that Col. Johnson left when he came down. They left about 200 barrels rolled out on shore.

Ancient Battlefield

I have spent several hours in walking by myself around the garrison both outside of the pickets and inside of the batteries. I find by examination that this place must have been a seat of war for ages past. In almost every place where we have thrown up the earth we find human bones in great plenty. Yesterday the fatigue party that were digging a trench in the front of block houses No. 3 and 4 came on a pile of bones where they took out 25 skulls all in one pit. A tree had grown over the pit that was several feet over, say four. In walking around this garrison on the earth that has been thrown up it was like walking on the sea shore upon the old mussel shells, only in this case, human bones.

Sunday, June 27th.—This day very warm; the spies returned from down the river; they report they saw no signs of the Indians

the 5th of May over the river, came into camp this evening; made his escape from them ten days ago somewhere at the head of the river Raisin. He said that the Indians sent him with a young Indian to a small creek to wash some corn; he was smoking a tomahawk pipe as they went along and just as they got to the bank of the creek, the Indian before, he struck the tomahawk into the Indian's head and cleared himself, and has not eaten anything but weeds and bushes for ten days.

Friday, 2d.—This day the whole camp in motion. In the first place Col. Johnson left his camp which was on the outside of the pickets on the bottom, his men commenced firing as they left the camp and continued firing until they got entirely out of hearing—*a great mark of bravery*. Another party left camp—Major Robinson, Major Wilson and several of our Indians and some other people, went up on this side of the river to Fort Defiance. Capt. Craig of Col. Johnson's regiment with his company was left behind. He and his lieutenant took it upon themselves to send a party up the river without orders, as they say after pack horses. They sent twelve or fourteen and took along with them four men that were discharged from the service; their orders were to go along with Major Robinson and party but were persuaded by those unruly militia to go with them. They went up on this side of the river five or six miles, then crossed over; the Indians came upon them, killed and took the whole of them prisoners except two who have got into camp. Capt. Langham was sent up the river with 100 men in order to collect some flour that was left at the head of the Rapids in different places; took with him small boats to fetch it down. Several of his men that he had with him, but militia, without orders concluded to leave him and go on ahead. They fell in with four or five Indians who gave them a shot but did not kill any of them. All those that made their escape met Capt. Langham; they reported to him that there was a large body of savages not less than 100. He returned back to camp on this side. Capt. Holt was sent up on this side with 200 men in order to assist Capt. Langham if wanted, but met him and all returned together. Lieut. Gaines of the 24th Regiment was ordered to cross

or British, but heard the report of eleven cannon out on the lake. Mr. Smith arrived here with two cows and two calves, brought sugar, coffee, tea and cranberries. This evening we have radishes for the first time this season.

Monday, 28th.—This morning Henry Fieldeman, one of my soldiers, died of lock jaw. Capt. Langham with three others arrived here last night about 11 o'clock; they left Gen. Harrison with the 24th Regiment about 15 miles in the rear. About 2 o'clock his afternoon the general arrived with his two aides and an escort of ten of Lieut. Ball's squadron. I gave him the salute of fifteen guns. This evening about 6 o'clock Col. Anderson of the 24th Regiment arrived with his regiment of regulars, about 500 strong, brought their baggage on pack horses. Crandall, a man that arrived here from Detroit several weeks since, was put under guard this day by an order from Gen. Harrison, on suspicion of being a spy.

Tuesday, 29th.—This morning Col. Johnson with 200 of his mounted men crossed the river on an expedition to the river Raisin for the purpose of reconnoitering that part of the country. This afternoon 130 of Col. Johnson's mounted riflemen arrived here, a party that had not joined the regiment before. Q. M. Thompson of Col. Mill's regiment came in with them, they came by the way of Fort Defiance.

Wednesday, 30th.—Today rainy by showers. Two hundred of Col. Johnson's men crossed the river this morning for the purpose of meeting him and the party that crossed yesterday and went to the River Raisin. They all returned this evening; brought in two French prisoners.

Thursday, July 1st.—This morning Gen. Harrison left camp for Cleveland, Capt. Wood with him and 100 mounted men as an escort. An express arrived soon after the General left this place from Lower Sandusky with information that the Indians had been in that neighborhood, had killed one man and one woman, and scalped them and had taken seven prisoners. Col. Johnson with the balance of his mounted men are ordered to proceed immediately to Lower Sandusky. They will leave here tomorrow morning. A man, one of the Kentuckians that was taken by the Indians on

the river with 200 men and proceed up the river to where those men were killed; he has not returned this evening, will stay all night. Those brave Kentuckians, when the Indians showed themselves, threw down their guns and cleared themselves without firing at them.

Saturday, 3rd.—This morning Capt. Langham with 150 men returned back after the flour; left camp about half-past 6 o'clock. Col. Gaines returned this evening with a party; it is reported that they found three dead men, one scalped, two not, and found one dead Indian, one of our men killed and had scalped him. Capt. Langham came in this evening with his party; found but very little flour, it is supposed the Indians have destroyed it.

July 4th, 1813, at Camp Meigs

This morning at sunrise we fired thirteen guns in honor of the 4th of July, 1776. At 1 o'clock we fired eighteen, the National salute, they were all fired from two brass twelve pounders. After the firing was over the officers all repaired to a large bower prepared by Lieut. Hawkins near the lower magazine and partook of a fine dinner. By the report of Gen. Clay there were 86 officers commissioned and staff. There were 18 toasts drank. I was taken with severe chills which passed off with fever and perspiration.

Monday, July 5th.—This day the effects of the late Major Stoddard were sold. I have been indisposed all this day.

Tuesday, 6th.—This day I am very sick, taking physic, nothing particular new in the camp, tremendous heavy thunder with very heavy rain both last night and the night before last.

Wednesday, 7th.—This day I am very much better, of my indisposition, having eaten something. The picket guard saw several Indians in the woods as they say. One man fired on them; a party was sent in pursuit of them but returned without seeing them.

Thursday, 8th.—Lieut. Larawill, his brother William, and Lieut. Henderson arrived here, the mail came with them.

Saturday, 10th.—This day very pleasant. The picket guard

saw several Indians a short distance from the garrison, a party was sent in pursuit of them but returned without discoveries.

Sunday, 11th.—I crossed the river with Lieut. Larawill, Lieut. Henderson, Q. M. Thompson and twenty of my men; made no discoveries. Spies that went down the river last night returned this evening making no discoveries.

Monday, 12th.—This morning I vomited, being very unwell, am better this evening. The sick are fast recruiting in my company, only seven reported sick this morning.

Tuesday, 13th.—Capt. Gratiot and Lieut. Larawill have surveyed the camp and the country around it. My sick report this morning five only.

Wednesday, 14th.—I am very unwell but keep about. Somewhat rainy by showers, it sets in to be a steady rain about sundown.

Thursday, 15th.—The mail arrived this evening. The spies returned from down the river, state they saw six Indians at a distance.

Saturday, 17th.—Mr. Oliver arrived here with packhorses laden with corn.

Sunday, 18th.—Rainy in the morning, the men are becoming more healthy, Capt. Martin of the spy boat sailed down the river to gain intelligence if possible of the British and Indians.

Monday, 19th.—Capt. Shaw with his company left this camp for the Portage Block-house. Capt. Martin returned this evening with the spy boat; he sailed down as far as Cedar Point, he made no discoveries, he states he heard several cannon this morning in the direction of Malden.

Tuesday, 20th.—This day rainy by showers. Lieut. Peters returned to camp this afternoon; he left here on Saturday in company with the mail and several others; he was on foot, the others on horse-back. He fell rather behind his company and was surprised by two Indians who had harassed him through the woods for two days; he got rid of them yesterday, but states that he saw as many as 45 Indians on the large parterres, mounted on horses driving cattle. This season has been very cold and very wet,

has been a vast deal of thunder, rain and heavy wind. At 9 o'clock this evening it is reported in camp that two sails were seen down the river about sundown. It is expected the British and the Indians are coming to pay us another visit. Capt. Martin with his company of spy rangers left camp on a trip up the river to return tomorrow.

Indications of an Attack

Wednesday, 21st.—This morning our camp besieged by Indians and British. The Indians attacked our picket guard as they left the garrison this morning, between break of day and sunrise, killed and took 6 or 7 prisoners. The British are landing their forces down at the old British garrison; they appear to have a very large force, but the principal part are Indians, by their appearance and leather tents. It is expected that Dixon has come on with the Indians from the other side of the Mississippi. We expect they intend to storm us if possible; we are all engaged in putting ourselves in the best possible state of defense. Our cannons are all in good order. At 10 o'clock this morning the men are throwing up traverses in different parts of the garrison, are securing the magazines, and what are not at work are at the pickets giving battle to the Indians. I have given them several shots with the 18 and the 12 pounders. The first shot I made at them put one to death, another shot in the course of the day, killed one, it threw his gun as much as fifteen feet into the air. This one was seen carried off by two men. Mr. Oliver with one other started this evening to meet Gen. Harrison. An express, Capt. McCune with two others, started in one hour after on the same business. Lieut. Mountjoy came into camp this day from Portage Block-house with 18 men. They made their escape very strangely through the Indians; they were followed for two miles and fired upon by them several times but did no harm.

Thursday, July 22d.—The whole garrison on the watch last night, only one-third asleep at a time; we expected an attack in the latter part of the night, but they have not troubled us nor this morning at 8 o'clock. By close examination we find they are planting batteries on the other side of the river and expect they

are on this side in several places. If that should be the case they would give us a good deal of trouble, but they will not take this fort. It appears also that they are repairing the old British fort, but we are not certain of that as yet. It is expected they are as much as 6,000 strong, but not more than 1,000 whites, the rest are different tribes of Indians. Gen. Clay called all the officers together at 10 o'clock this day; he delivered his sentiments very fully in respect to the siege; also communicated to the officers that there was to be no surrender of this garrison to the British and their Indian allies. The Indians are saluting us with their hell bound yells and rifle shots this evening at 9 o'clock.

Friday, 23rd.—The Indians are at their old business on the right angle of the garrison firing on the men on the picket. We have one man slightly wounded within the garrison and one wounded in the thigh when at the river after water. Not one killed or badly wounded while in the garrison. About 11 o'clock Lieut. Gaines with about 100 men sallied out from the garrison to reconnoitre the woods around the camp and to fetch in the dead that were killed on the 21st, belonging to the picket guard. They found two very much mangled, they saw but four Indians who fired on our men. The Colonel and party went twice around the fort and was covered by Col. Mills' regiment. They all returned into fort about 10 o'clock. The Indians made their appearance very soon after that and are keeping up a heavy fire at our pickets at this time, 2 o'clock. About 300 mounted Indians have passed up the river since 1 o'clock on the other side of the river, crossed over onto this side about two miles above this; we expect to have warm work this night.

Saturday, 24th.—The enemy did not disturb us last night any farther than to keep us on diligent watch—we see nor hear anything of them this morning as yet, but expect to see them as soon as the fog clears off. About 9 o'clock we discovered the enemy at the old British fort in columns, and their boats crossing over to this side to give us battle this evening. They are all around the garrison showing themselves in different places. They have fired but very little at us this day; the Indians are plenty to be seen at a distance.

ay, 25th.—This morning all the men in the garrison were under arms at half past 2 o'clock, each man had not less than two nor over three muskets by his side well charged, at the pickets. They have had no use for them this day. The Indians came to the edge of the woods and fire once in awhile. One of the soldiers shot a buck in the river this day. Our camp is in very good order for defense, our men in fine spirits. There appears to be by the smoke, a large part of them in camp about two miles up the river in the woods. They have been firing into our camp five days and have not killed one man yet. Watch word this night "Musket."

A Trick That Didn't Win

Monday, 26th.—The enemy have not troubled us last night or this morning more than usual. Capt. McCune and the Frenchmen sent from this camp to see Gen. Harrison, arrived here about 7 o'clock with intelligence from the General at Lower Sandusky. State that he is collecting a large force there and that Gov. Meigs is raising the militia of this State which will be on in a few days. Also our fleet will be ready to take part on the lake in a very short time. About 4 o'clock this afternoon a very heavy firing took place at about one half mile in the rear of our camp. It appeared like an engagement with the Indians; they keep up the heavy firing accompanied with their horrid savage yells. The supposed object was to draw out our troops from the garrison, thinking we had a reinforcement coming in and was attacked, and would sally out to their assistance; but we were too well aware of their intention to be taken in by their British and savage intrigue. Their object no doubt was to draw out a party of our men into the bush in the rear of our camp, while the rest of their troops were on the flanks of our camps out of sight, watching to make an assault on our pickets while our men were engaged in the bush. Just as this sham battle stopped there came up the heaviest thunder shower that ever I experienced. I am positive I never in all my life saw it rain harder than it did for nearly one hour; our camp was completely inundated. The men have all discharged their pieces, and loaded them fit for action. This is the sixth day of siege and not

a man killed except what were killed at the picket guard the first day. One of two things was their intention this day by their sham battle—they either meant to fall on the back of our men and cut them off, or wait until they had got into the woods and make an assault on the garrison. At 11 o'clock this evening Capt. McCune, one Frenchman and one other man started on express to Lower Sandusky to General Harrison.

Tuesday, 27th.—The seventh day of the second siege at this place by the British and their Indian allies. Very few of them are to be seen this morning; their tents appear to be more numerous down at the old British garrison this morning than they have been for three days before; it is expected the heavy fall of rain last evening drove them out of the woods. Their operations are unknown; not more than from ten to fifteen Indians have been seen this day, and these principally on horseback. If they ever attempt to storm this garrison it will be this night, unless they think to starve us out, but that will be impossible in two months; we have plenty of flour, pork and salt to last as long as they can conveniently stay. The watchword this evening is "Sword." Our men all in high spirits awaiting the attack. At 10 o'clock word passed through the garrison that two men had deserted; the watchword changed to "Madison." The suspicion was without foundation, there had not anybody left camp.

Wednesday, 28th.—Eighth day of the siege. This morning very pleasant, the enemy very scarce, nothing to be seen or heard of them about our camp. Some few tents, men and horses to be seen down at the old garrison on the bottom. This afternoon we discovered three small vessels and boats sailing down the river, some of them appeared to be filled with men; also we saw a large number of mounted Indians crossing about two miles above this fort and passing down on the other side. Once in a while I gave them a shot from the 18-pound gun in the big battery and twelve from Block-house No. 1; these guns put them in quick motion. Gen. Clay sent out two spies, Abbott and Cheeks, this evening to view their camps. Their camps down the river were very large as they reported.

Thursday, 29th.—The spies returned into camp this morning a little after daylight. They report they saw about 20 Indians in the camp below this fort; they state, they had two very large encampments below. They also state that there were some Indians above this fort in the woods, how many they could not tell. By the appearance of their camp they have a very large force of Indians. Gen. Clay sent an express last night to Gen. Harrison. Our people this day are cleaning up the camp and ventured to the river to wash. Capt. Martin has not returned with his spies; it is very much feared that he has been cut off by the Indians. The spies report that the Indians had a great number of horses with them by the appearance of the encampment. Very disagreeable affair took place last night in this garrison—the officer of the day and Lieut. John Henderson of my company of artillery got drunk and passed around the lines and abused several of the sentinels so much that they have entered a formal complaint against Lieut. Henderson, to have him arrested which will be done this evening. The same two spies were sent out to reconnoitre the Indian camps; they came in before 2 o'clock, report they did not see any Indians; but heard the rowing of a boat or boats and heard an Indian dog bark at them. The watchword "Kentucky."

Siege Raised after Seven Days

Friday, 30th.—This morning every officer and soldier in the garrison on the watch at 2 o'clock, expecting if the enemy ever intended to make an assault on this garrison, it would be this morning. They have not shown themselves. The general sent out 200 men this morning about 9 o'clock to examine the grounds occupied by the Indians and British during the siege which commenced on the 21st. and was raised on the 28th. The movements of the enemy have been very extraordinary, both coming and going out of this place, they have taken off about thirty head of working oxen and some few pack-horses. By the appearance of their encampment they must have been as much as 6,000 strong, both Indians and British. By every appearance they expected to decoy us out of the garrison into the woods, where they had their Indians con-

centrated, and cut us off by small detachments until they weakened our force by the Indian slaughter so much as to carry our pickets. Poor fellows! they have been sadly disappointed; the General took good care of their traps. It is generally believed here that the Indians have pressed the British to make this last move on Fort Meigs, and they (the British) were obliged so to do to save their own selves. They have gratified the Indians by coming; how far it will go in pacifying them is more than I can tell; the British will either have to compliment them with very heavy annuities, or will have to suffer being plundered by them, that is without any doubt.

Poor allies, if they cannot plunder the enemy will plunder them that employ them. An express was sent this evening up to Fort Defiance in order to ascertain where the savages have been in that neighborhood during the last siege. The watchword this evening is "Ohio is the Boy." Our camp is in perfect silence this evening. The men on duty as usual, by order of the General, he not being fully satisfied that the enemy has abandoned the siege. Caution is one of the greatest traits of military glory that a General can be possessed of. The commanding officer cannot be too cautious of his enemy; they will come like a thief in the night when they are least expected.

Saturday, July 31, 1813.—This morning the general sent out spies, some up and some down the river; they returned this evening; report that they saw no Indians, neither did they see any fresh signs. Our picket guard on the right wing of the camp, but about 300 yards from the pickets and in the woods, fired four shots; state that they saw two Indians. I am inclined to believe that they were mistaken; by the report of the spies they surely must be. I am very unwell this evening with fevers and chills. The watchword this night is "Tennessee."**

** The Diary does not seem to have been continued beyond this point.

Letters

WRITTEN FROM MIAMI RAPIDS IN 1813

Fort Mags Apl 23th 1813

Dear Leutenant*

I Recivid your Letter this day by mule, dated 7th Instance at Wooster, I was very glad to hear from you, but was Sorry to hear of your indisposition, I receivid a Letter yesterday from Leut Meek dated the 3 of this month he wrights me that he is not will yet, but States that Dr Elison is puting Meddison in Side and blisters out Side, which he hopes will Cure him Shortly—the the Statement that the Virginia Militia made to you Respect- ing our Recaving a Reinforcement before they Left hear was encorret we did not have any addisson to our force until the 8 of this month, Conl Stevens arived hear with 80 men onley, on the 9 Majr Ball arived hear with his Squadron of better then two hundred on the 12 Genl Harrison arived hear with 140 Regulars, and about 100 Militia Conl Miller with him, they Came by water from St Marys 19th Conl Mills arived hear with 100 Militia also from St Marys fetched 20 boats Laden with flower forage and Whiskey — the 20 Majr Johnson arived hear from K.y. with 150 Militia, Expects as many more hear every hour, Capt Holt was with him with 38 men Regulars, they were attached to the artillery yesterday, — We have at this time about 1600 effective men, prehap more a good maney more would turn out in Case of an alarum—we feel our Selves perfectly Secure from the Enemy, we have built two Strong batterys in addission to the two that was built before you Left hear — one in front the other in the Rear, the one in front mounts an 18# the one in the Rear a 12#, the Lower block house on the pint we have Converted into a battery by taking of the Ruff, Lowring the upper flower about 3 feet, building up a breastwork of dirt on the out Side, and planting an 18# in it which Commands the high nob ajasent to it we have got up all the pickets Some time Since have Rased a platform of dirt

*Written to Lieutenant Joseph H. Larwill, New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio.

on the inside all round for the men to Stand on, and hove up a travis of earth all round the pickets on the out Side within 4 feet of the top which Renders it imposable for an Enemy of five times the number to penetrate, our gates are all up and travises at them, we have built two Magazens that is bum proof moved all the Ammunsson into them — infact we have don a greate deal of hard work but by doing it we have fortifide our Selves in Such a way that Brittons forse we disregard —

but one thing I have to State which I Regreat, the dm Indens have kiled one of my men and taken two others, they kild Felix Rudes tomholked and Scalped him on the 8, allso took Joseph Patterson and John Kelly prisnors, they were in the woods after punching with two tenns, there was 4 more with them which did but just make there Escape, —

Peters and 11 frenchmen jumped into a boat parked down the River Came upon the Indens 15 in number kiled Six and wounded 2 Mortley one Shot threw the brest the other threw both armes and brest, the Frenchmen had 7 wounded 2 Mortul died the next day the other five are well or near it, our Little frenchman quite a Lad discharged his piece 4 times at the Indens after he was Shot threw the arme, this fite was in boats the french was in one boat the Indens had two boats 5 in Each boat and five on land behind the treus [trees?], these fellows Did wonders —

the way we got the Sertenty of the fright that is how many they Lost, three frenchman arived hear from the River Rison Saw them on there Returne and heard there Statement given to other Indens — they had my two men with them on there Returne taken them to Malden — Robert Persons died the day after you Left hear, the rest of our men are Likely to get well the most of them are fit for duety — Capt Graham is appointd Majr [?] Conl Izard of the 2d Regt artillery is promoted to Brigadr Genl — I have nothing more to wright, give my Respects to your brother and all friends you See, with profound Respect I Remaine yours etc

Danl Cushing

we expect 2000 Militia hear in 6 days from Ky —

Mr. Snow Baker
Pembroke County
Plymouth State Masachusets.

Camp Meigs of the Miama Rapids
June 8th 1813

Dear Brother and Sisters

With pleasure I wright you from this Camp in the wilderness. Genl. Harrison arrived on the ground 3 of February last. I was left in the Rear, with the cannon I had with me 18 pieces, and 150 men and 33 teams laden with amunishon and public Stores. I arrived on the 6th of the above month February— when the lines of this Camp were first drawn there was not a stick amiss a thicker forest I never saw, the Snow about one foot deep. This Camp is 120 miles in the wilderness that is from any Settlement that belongs to the United States.

The first thing after we arrived here was to put ourselves in a posture of Defense, two large and two Small batterys, was got under way, 8 large Block Houses two Large Houses for provisions, those Block Houses are on Different angles of the Camp, at the same time we are Stockading our Camp, this Garrison covers about 8 acres of ground, the work that has bin done here is beyond what any person would thought could be accomplished in the time it was. There is not a Stronger place of Defense in the Stâtes than this is at this time—it has bin well tried within a few weeks —on the 25 April we had but about 1200 effective men in this garrison, five Brigades of Militia times were out and they had all gone home. 2 of the brigades came from Ohio, one from pencilvancy one from Virginia & one from Kentucky, the last left us about 8 of Apl and at that time we had but about 800 men sick and well on this ground, but a small Reinforcement soon Came to our relief, on the 26, the Indians and British began to show them Selves on the oppersite Side of the River on the 27, we Discov-ered them about 2½ miles below in hevly Colloms appearing to be about 2000 Landed and several Vessels in the River with their Decks covered with men, this began to make us Look about our Selves.

A Capt. Hamlington was Detached with about 40 men to goe down the River on this Side, to Discover if possible what their numbers were, he went down oppersite them without being discovered by them, and then marched back and reported that he judged there was about 1500 or 2000 landed and 4 Or 5 vessels Laying in the River with Some men on board—On his return we began to put our Selves in a still better State of Defence, and with a full determination never to Surrender to British and Indians, it was proposed in the first place to throw up a Travis threw on our camp of about 10 feet high, the breath was Lain out and all hands to work, the length of our Camp is about 60 Rods, the base of the travis is 18 feet, this bodey of earth was hove up in three days which when don Looked like a Long Ridge of Mountains intercepted with small hills. for we hove up short travises from the main travis in different directions threw the Camp in order to inflade the fire of the Indians on this Side, on the 28 our Camp was surrounded with Indians and british kept up a Steady fire at our pickets with their musketry, on the morning of the 28 we discovered the enemy's batteries on the other side of the River, they had commenced them in the night, we opened upon them with our 18 pounders from three of our batteries, keep them in play all Day, but in the night they were very busy, and on the first day of May they had got their batteries complet and their guns all mounted Redy to give us battle, they gave us Several Shots from their gun boats about 2 o'clock in the morning, but without effect, the Shot did not reach our fort, at 8 o'clock they histed the Read flag, and saluted us with a 24 pounder, very quick, they bombarded us five day with Shot and Shell hot and cold, but all to no purps they could not drive us out, they fired in the 5 days 1676 shots and shells—they killed in the fort in that time 12 men and wounded about 20, some few of the wounded have since dead.

On the fifth Genl Clay arrived with about 1200 men from Kentucky came by way of Foart Defiance and by water, he landed on the other Side 800 men under the command of Con'l Dudley with orders from Gen'l Harrison to march down to the Enemy's batteries Spike and dismount their guns and immediately Retreat back to their boats under the cover of our batteries, the boats were

1½ miles above the balance of the troops, floated down the River til within about 300 yards of our fort, and landed, the Indians made a Sally on them from the woods, that is they came to the edge of the woods and commenced a heavy fire on them, the Kentuckyans Rallied made a Charge on them, and with the help of a party that was sent out of the fort to their assistance drove them back with a loss of about 25 men. Another Sally was made from the wright wing of our Camp by Con'l Mills and Maj. Todd upon the Indians and British that had a brestwork with three pieces of cannon which they had just got in motion the day before they drove them from their batteries, spiked their guns, took two Lieutenants, and 40 privates, Killed a large number of Indians and British, the party over the River under the command of Con'l Dudley Marched down to their battey. drove them from their guns Spiked them, down with their blows [?].

But as is the Case too often with the Militia they did not attend Strictly to their orders and instead of returning back as ordered they pursued a few surviving Indians into the woods soe far as to give the British that lay 1½ miles below time to rally and come upon their backs, which brought them between two fires, the Indians in the Front the British in the Rear and on their wright flank and of course they had to Surrender to a Superior force out of 800 about 150 arrived safe to our camp all the rest were killed or taken prisoners, however they got so much wosted that they were glad to raise the Siege they never fired again after the 5 but made every effort to git away they left us on the 9, we gave them a few parting shot—An express arrived here yesterday from Genl Debin [?] with intelligence that the Americans had taken Foart George and that Genl Prevose had taken 1500 men across the Lake to Sacketts Harbor and was defeated by Genl Brown with the Loss of 300 Kiled—I am 200 miles from my family. I have not seen them since the 10 of October. I rec'd a letter from Mrs. Cushing Last week they were all well. I also Rec'd a Letter from Mr. Neal informs me that they were all well and wrote me that my poor old Mother was yet alive but Stone bliane. Wright me as soon as you get this. I want to hear from

you all very much and I want to know who is a Live and who is not. I shall take a good deal of pains to wright to them all as soon as I receive a Letter from you.

Direct your letters to me, Capt. of Artillery in the N.W. Army with Genl. Harrison—Give my Love to Mother, if a Live and all friends with Respect, I am your Loving brother

Dani. Cushing

I would wright more but the paper is too small.