

The Subscriber
respectfully informs his Patrons and
public in general, that he has now
and Potter, Ale, and Strong Beer,
or Draught) in prime order,
Cellar, in Corn-Hill street, op-
Mr. Alexander's Store, and will
every exertion to please all those
will favour him with their custom.
D. HANLON.
Sw.

ne-Arundel County, SC.

application to me the subscriber in the
of Anne-Arundel county, as an
ate judge for the third judicial district of
land, by petition in writing of George
e, of said county, praying for the
e act for the relief of sundry instru-
s, and the several supplements there-
e terms mentioned in said acts, a sche-
of his property, and a list of his credi-
on oath, being annexed to his petition,
having satisfied me that he has resided
e state of Maryland two years immediately
ceding the time of his application; has
also stated in his petition that he is in com-
ent for debt, and having prayed to be
arged therefrom—I do hereby order and
dge, that the person of George Peck be
arged from imprisonment, and by causing
a copy of this order to be published in the
Maryland Gazette for three months successively,
and the third Monday of September next,
notice to his creditors to appear before
county court of said county on the said
Monday of September, for the pur-
of recommending a trustee for the same,
and to show cause, if any they have,
why the said George Peck should not have
benefit of the acts as prayed for. Given
under my hand this twenty-third day of April,
1813, the hundred and thirteen

Richard H. Harwood.

April 29, 1813.

Baltimore Hospital,

March 30th, 1813.

The board of visitors of this institu-
report, that during eight months,
ending on the 31st December last, 47
patients have been admitted into the
infirmary, and 38 into the Lunatic
Asylum—of which number there have
been—

Discharged, cured, 51
Relieved, 3
Died, 14
Remaining, 17

Total 85

The board feel much pleasure in in-
forming the public, that the institu-
tion is in complete order for the accom-
modation of such patients as may be ad-
mitted to its care—it is under the im-
mediate direction of an experienced
Physician and Matron; is well provided
with suitable nurses and attendants, and
with every convenience and comfort,
which the sick may require.

As the plan on which the hospital is
conducted, appears not to have been
generally understood, the visitors think
it proper to state, that patients admitted
to it, are charged a certain sum per
week, regulated according to the cir-
cumstances of the case, for board and
medical aid, including every expense,
nothing excepted.

The funds hitherto arising from the
admission of patients have done little
more than to defray the necessary ex-
penses of the establishment, but the visi-
tors are not without a hope, that from
an increase of the number of those who
may apply for relief, and also from such
contributions as may generously be
made by those persons who feel dis-
posed to aid so useful an institution,
they may, in conjunction with the medi-
cal gentlemen who have charge of it,
be enabled at a future day, to extend
the hand of charity to some of the de-
serving poor, who may stand in need
of its assistance.

The advantages resulting to these
unfortunate persons who labour under
mental derangement, when placed in a
situation fitted for their reception, and
where every means for affording them
relief can be promptly resorted to, have
been strongly exemplified in the asy-
lum attached to this hospital. Several pa-
tients suffering under this worst of
lamities, some of their cases of long
standing, have, by proper attention and
management, been perfectly restored
to their friends and to society.

Attending Physicians,
Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth.

Attending Surgeon,
Doctor Gibson.

Consulting Physicians,
Doctors Brown, Littlejohn, Cochran,
White, Crawford, Birchhead, Chatham,
Cronwell, Alexander and Owen.

Visitors,
John Hillen, James Mosher, William
McDonald, Wm. Ross and Jacob Miller.

Applications for admission may
be made to either of the visitors, or
to the attending physicians.

Don Fernando,

A Jack Ass, descended from the
Spanish stocks that have been im-
ported into this country, rising four years
old, near fourteen hands high, and
markedly well formed, will stand
during the season, at Westbury on We-
st River, at eight dollars cash, or \$10
if the money to be returned if the
does not prove with food, and half
dollar to the groom. He is limited
to twenty manes—Pasturage gratis—
will not be answerable for escapes.
William Pritchard, manager.
April 1, 1813.

MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1813.

No. 21.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

SIEGE OF FORT MEIGS.

From the Ohio Fredonian.

Minutes of the principal occurrences

which have taken place during

the siege of Fort Meigs, from the

25th of April to the 9th of May;

taken down by a volunteer in the

Fort.

About the 25th, 26th and 27th

of April the general was very vigi-

lant in sending out patrolling parties

in order to discover the movements

of the enemy; for, from correct and

undoubted information, we were

bound to believe that this post would

be attacked by a large number of

British and Indians.

On the 25th, lieutenant McClan-

ahan, discovered the enemy on the

margin of the Lake.

On the 26th, some part of the

enemy were discovered on the op-

posite shore viewing our works, but

retired off in a very few minutes.—

This day another patrolling party

went down a few miles; but were

driven back by the discharging of

our guns in camp. In the evening

another patrol of infantry were sent

two or three miles down the river;

but could discover nothing of the

approach of the enemy, except the

smoke of guns in every direction.

This evening there was an alarm,

and the party returned during the

day of it.

On the 27th a few of the enemy

were seen on the opposite

shore; but were soon made to

retreat by the balls from our 18

pounders. Two elegant shots were

made at them. They were supposed

to strike within 3 or 4 feet and

scattered them with dirt. Ever since

the general had arrived in camp the

greatest diligence, attention, and

industry, was displayed by the offi-
cers and soldiers. Every moment

of the general was occupied in car-
rying on the fortifications of the

camp.

On the 28th, about one o'clock,

Mr. Oliver was sent on an express

to Gen. Clay, after Capt. Hamble-

ton had, by the direction of Gen.

Harrison, went down the river a-

bout 3 miles, and discovered a large

army of British and Indians advanc-

ing to attack Camp Meigs. Fortifi-

cations of various descriptions were

carried on with unparalleled exertions;

and every man was inspired

with a zeal, courage and patriotism

never surpassed. If this were the

case with the men without any other

stimulus than what their own reflec-

tions suggested, how much more

animated and heroic must they have

been, and how much more confidence

could have been infused into them,

when they were addressed by their

brave and great commander

in a most masterly and eloquent

language, on the situation in which

the fortune of war had placed them,

and the vital importance of every

man being vigilant and industrious

in this post! The Indians and a few

British made their appearance on

the opposite shore and commenced

very brisk fire with small arms;

among the trees; but our boys soon
compelled them to leave their post.
Some of our men were slightly
wounded; several Indians and a
British soldier were killed, and from
the best observations we could make,
a considerable number were wound-
ed. The enemy had progressed so
far in the construction of their bat-
teries during the night, that they af-
forded them sufficient protection to
work by day-light. They had erect-
ed three batteries, two of which had
four embrasures each, the other was
a bomb battery. We made some
first rate shots into their works, and
impeded their progress very much.

April 30th. This morning the
enemy had extended his batteries
considerably, and were preparing
them for the cannon. This day also
we considerably impeded their
progress by firing our cannon and
destroying their works. After firing
one of the shots some of the ene-
mies men were seen to be carried
away from their battery, as if they
had been killed or severely wounded.
Boats were seen to pass from the
old British garrison to this shore,
with many men; the general con-
cluded that their intention was to
draw our attention to their batteries
and to surprise and storm the camp
in the rear. Orders were immedi-
ately given for one third of the men
to be constantly on guard, and the
remaining two-thirds to sleep with
their muskets in their arms, and to
be constantly prepared at a moment's
warning to fly to their posts. These
orders were strictly obeyed, and ev-
ery duty was performed with the ut-
most cheerfulness and alacrity. The
men were permitted morning and
evening to go to the river and get
water, the well not being finished;
and the Indians occupying very ad-
vantageous positions around the
camp, annoyed us very considera-
bly. Several of our men were slight-
ly wounded by them; and the gen-
eral being constantly exposed, had
several very narrow escapes. In the
course of the day we killed two or
three Indians and wounded four or
five. Sometime in the night the ene-
my towed a gun-boat up the river
near us, and fired for sometime, but
not a ball came into camp. Early
in the morning they commenced fir-
ing again, but without effect; and
they thought it most prudent to re-
tire as soon as it became light enough
for us to fire upon her. There were
about 30 balls fired in all.

May 1st. The grand traverse was
now nearly finished, and several
small ones besides. Traverses were
commenced in various directions,
and carried on with life and spirit.
This morning we fired several times
with very good effect. Our works
were now in a very good situation.
About ten o'clock the enemy had
commenced firing very briskly; and
in a short time they opened several
more pieces on us. They had a 24
pounder, a 12, a 6 and a howitzer.
During the day they fired 256 times,
and 4 times in the night. Our works
received no material injury. Their
24 pounders passed through our pick-
ets without cutting them down,
which was a very grand thing to us.
We silenced one of their pieces sev-
eral times, but did not fire as often
as the enemy, as we far surpassed
them in shooting. Men were seen
carried away from their batteries in
blankets and other things, which
proved that we had done some exe-
cution. Our wounded amounted
this day to about 8—1 mortally, 2
badly, and five slightly. A bullet
struck the seat on which the gen-
eral was sitting, and the writer of
this article received a stroke from a
bullet as he stood directly opposite
the general, but sustained no injury.

May 2d. Commenced firing very
early with bombs and balls, and
continued it very briskly all day.
We lost this day one man killed and
10 wounded, besides several others
slightly touched with Indian bullets.
The enemy's sloop came in sight to-
day. They fired 457 times during
the day, and 4 times in the night.

May 3d. Commenced with a very
brisk and fierce firing of bombs and
cannon balls. They opened two
batteries upon us on this side the
river, about 250 yards in our rear
right angle, one of which was a
bomb battery. We instantly re-
turned their fire, and silenced them

for sometime, but they kept it up
occasionally during the day. The
Indians shot one of our men through
the head and killed him, and we
had 6 men killed by the cannon and
bombs, and 3 men wounded. The
enemy fired 516 times during the
day, and 47 times during the night.

May 4th. Owing to some circum-
stances, the enemy were not on the
alert this morning and did not com-
mence firing until about 11 o'clock,
and then slowly. It rained very
heavy this morning until 9 o'clock.
A new battery was discovered erec-
ting on this side in the same di-
rection with the others, and trav-
erses were commenced to guard against
them. Several men were slightly
wounded, and two soldiers killed by
the bombs in the night. Lt. Gwynne
killed a British officer on this side
with a rifle. They fired in all 207
times in the day, and 15 times in
the night.

May 5th. They fired this day ve-
ry slow, but they killed 3 men with
bombs and cannon balls. They fired
143 times in all. About 2 o'clock
Mr. Oliver arrived with 17 men of
Gen. Clay's detachment. Orders
were then sent to Gen. Clay to
land about 800 men on the opposite
shore, to spike the enemy's cannon,
when we were to attack the batte-
ries on this side at the same time.
Every thing was executed in eleg-
ant style; but Col. Dudley did not
order a retreat after effecting the
grand object, but was drawn into
the woods by a partial firing of the
Indians; and after a severe conflict,
the greatest portion were taken pris-
oners. They succeeded however,
in spiking the enemy's cannon, and
about 150 returned safe in camp.
During this time, we had two sev-
eral engagements on this side; suc-
ceeded in repulsing the enemy and
in spiking the cannon, and taking
42 prisoners, two of whom were
lieutenants. If the detachment un-
der Col. Dudley had adhered to or-
ders, it would have been a most bril-
liant and glorious day to the Ameri-
can arms. The first charge on this
side was made on Indians and Cana-
dians by Maj. Alexander's battalion,
Capt. Nearing's company, and 2 or 3
companies of Kentuckian's. They
displayed great bravery and courage.
The enemy acknowledged that they
were surprized and that we would
have succeeded in every thing if our
militia had not been too confident.
The second charge on this side was
made by Col. Miller's command of
regulars, to wit. Capt. Croghan,
Longham, Bradford, Nearing, and
Lieut. Campbell, Major Alexander's
battalion, and Capt. Sebree's com-
pany of Kentucky militia. They
all acted with the most determined
bravery. A flag was sent down by
us, at the request of one of the offi-
cers prisoners, to look on a certain
point on this side, to ascertain whether
one of their officers were not
wounded there; and shortly after
their return, the enemy sent a flag
over to see about their wounded and
prisoners. They did not fire their
cannon this day after the battle, ex-
cept once or twice one piece which
remained unspiked. Their force
consisted of 500 regulars, 800 mil-
itia, and 600 Indians.

May 6th. A flag was sent down to
see about the comfort and conveni-
ence of our wounded and prisoners,
accompanied by Maj. Hukill. They
then returned to this side together
with Maj. Chambers, with some
communication respecting the pris-
oners and sending them home by
Cleveland. No firing to-day.

May 7th. Bad weather which has
continued for several days has been
very disagreeable. Col. — and
Maj. Chambers came over about 12
o'clock to make arrangements for
the exchange of prisoners. This
point was accordingly settled, our
militia were to be sent to Huron in
order to return home by that route.
The Indians at first claimed part of
the prisoners; but after intercess-
ion by the British officers, they relin-
quished their claim, but wished us
to exchange some of our Wyandott
prisoners for our militia. Their pris-
oners were exchanged for the regu-
lars under the orders of capt. Price,
but their regulars were not to enter
the field of battle during one month,
and ours were to be sent home.
Their prisoners when released, were

not to be asked any questions con-
cerning us or the camp, by any of
their officers or soldiers. No firing
to-day.

May 8th. A flag was sent down
early this morning with clothing
and provisions for the comfort of
our wounded and prisoners. The
enemy seemed to be making prepa-
rations for some movement ever
since the grand battle. Major Cham-
bers came over in the evening and
informed the general that in the
morning he should be furnished
with a list of killed, wounded and
prisoners.

May 9th. The enemy were very
busy in the night; and when dawn
appeared, we discovered them mak-
ing a retreat. One of their sloops
was up receiving the cannon and
several gun-boats; they were fired
on by our guns, and they soon made
off. By 10 o'clock they were gone
to all appearance. Maj. Chambers
violated his word and failed to fur-
nish us with the list of the wounded
and prisoners.

The number of killed during the
siege and in the different actions on
this side, amounts to 77—the wound-
ed to 196.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 9.
Copies of letters from com. CHAUN-
CEY to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. ship Madison,
Niagara River, 27th May, 1813.
SIR,

I am happy to have it in my
power to say, that the American
flag is flying upon Fort George.—
We were in quiet possession of all
the forts at 12 o'clock.

I have the honor to be, very re-
spectfully, sir, your most obedient
servant.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.
Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington City.

U. S. Ship Madison,
Niagara river, 28th May, 1813.
SIR,

Agreeably to arrangements which
I have already had the honor of de-
tailing to you, I left Sackett's Har-
bor with this ship on the 22d inst.
with about 350 of col. M'Comb's re-
giment on board—the winds being
light from the westward, I did not
arrive in the vicinity of Niagara be-
fore the 25th, the other part of the
squadron had arrived several days
before, and landed their troops.—
The Fair American and Pert, I had
ordered to Sackett's Harbor, for the
purpose of watching the enemy's
movement at Kingston. I immedi-
ately had an interview with general
Dearborn for the purpose of making
arrangements to attack the enemy as
soon as possible, and it was agreed
between him and myself to make the
attack the moment that the weather
was such as to allow the vessels and
boats to approach the shore with
safety. On the 26th, I reconnoitred
the position for landing the troops,
and at night sounded the shore, and
placed buoys to sound out the stati-
ons for the small vessels. It was a-
greed between the General and my-
self to make the attack the next
morning (as the weather had moder-
ated, and had every appearance of
being favorable.)—I took on board
the Madison, Oneida and Lady of
the Lake, all the heavy artillery and
as many troops, as could be stowed.
The remainder were to embark in
boats and follow the fleet—at 3 yes-
terday morning the signal was made
for the fleet to weigh and the troops
were all embarked on board of boats
before 4, and soon after generals
Dearborn and Lewis came on board
of this ship, with their suites. It
being however nearly calm, the schrs.
were obliged to sweep into their po-
sitions. Mr. Trant in the Julia and
Mr. Mix in the Growler, I directed
to take a position in the mouth of
the river and silence a battery near
the light house, which from its po-
sition commanded the shore where
our troops were to land. Mr. Ste-
vens in the Ontario, was directed to
take a position to the north of the
light house so near in shore as to en-
filade the battery and cross the fire
of the Julia and Growler. Lieut.
Brown in the Governor Tompkins,
I directed to take a position near to
Two Mile Creek, where the enemy

had a battery, with a heavy gun.—
Lieut. Pettigrew, in the Conquest,
was directed to anchor to the S. E.
of the same battery, so near in as
to open on it in the rear and cross
the fire of the Gov. Tompkins. Lt.
M'Pherson in the Hamilton, Lieut.
Smith in the Asp, and Mr. Osgood
in the Scourge were directed to an-
chor close to the shore, and cover
the landing of the troops and to scour
the woods and plain whenever the
enemy made his appearance. All
these orders were most prompt-
ly and gallantly executed. All the
vessels anchored within musket
shot of the shore, and in ten minutes
after they opened upon the batte-
ries, they were completely silen-
ced and abandoned. Our troops
then advanced in three brigades, the
advances led by Col. Scott, and lan-
ded near the fort, which had been
silenced by Lt. Brown. The enemy,
who had been concealed in a ravine,
now advanced in great force to the
edge of the bank to charge our
troops. The schooners opened so
well directed and tremendous a fire
of grape and cannister, that the ene-
my soon retreated from the bank.—
Our troops formed as soon as they
landed, and immediately ascended
the bank and charged and routed the
enemy in every direction, the schoo-
ners keeping up a constant well di-
rected fire upon him, in his retreat
towards the town. Owing to the
wind's having sprung up very fresh
from the eastward, which caused a
heavy sea directly on shore, I was
not able to get the boats off to land
the troops from the Madison and O-
neida, before the first and second
brigades had advanced. Captain
Smith with the marines landed with
Col. M'Comb's regiment, and I had
prepared 400 seamen, which I in-
tended to land with myself, if the
enemy had made a stand; but our
troops pursued him so rapidly into
the town and Fort George, that I
found there was no necessity for
more force; moreover, the wind had
increased so much and hove such a
sea on the shore that the situation
of the fleet had become dangerous
and critical. I therefore, made the
signal for the fleet to weigh, and or-
dered them into the river, where
they anchored immediately after the
enemy had abandoned Fort George.
The town and forts were in quiet
possession of our troops at 12 o'clock
and the enemy retreated in a direc-
tion towards Queenstown.

Where all behaved so well, it is
difficult to select any one for com-
mendation, yet in doing justice to
Lt. Macpherson I do not detract
from the merits of others. He was
fortunate in placing himself in a si-
tuation where he rendered very im-
portant service in covering the troops
so completely, that their loss was
trifling.

Capt. Perry joined me from Erie
on the evening the 25th and very
gallantly volunteered his services,
and I have much pleasure in acknow-
ledging the great assistance which I
received from him in arranging and
superintending the embarkation of
the troops; he was present at every
point where he could be useful, un-
der showers of musketry; but fortu-
nately escaped unhurt. We lost but
one killed & two wounded, and no
injury done to the vessels.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington City.

U. S. Ship Madison,
Niagara River, 20th May, 1813.
SIR,

Deeming the command of Lake E-
rie of primary importance, I des-
patched capt. Perry yesterday, with
55 seamen to Black Rock, to take the
five vessels there to Erie, as soon as
possible, and to prepare the whole
squadron for service by the 15th of
June.—General Dearborn had pro-
mised me 200 soldiers to put on board
of the vessels at Black Rock, to as-
sist in protecting them to Erie. Mr.
Eckford has with uncommon exertions
prepared these vessels for service
since the capture of York, and I
think capt. Perry, will be ready to
proceed for Presque Isle about the
3d or 4th of June. The two brig-
s built at Erie have been launch-
ed.