ed Dollars Reward.

rt-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.
n Saturday the 13th instant, be-
ours of ten and eleven o'clock at
an called BENJAMIN was going
berdeventure, as soon as he reached
ommonly called Theobald's Hill,
e distant from this town) he was
a white man who had on a dark
o rode a small black horse, some
ensued, when this man rode up
ve him a violent stab in the breast
e such weapon, of which he died
lowing—I will pay the above re-
ed dollars to any person who will
ator of this inhuman act, so that
eof.

13 J. H. STONE.

erset county, October 1, 1791.
reby given, That the subscriber, a
risoner in Somerset county gaol,
he next session of assembly to libe-
nement, and from debts which he

X JOHN KENNEDY.

W LINE.

S, EASTON, and PHI-
DELPHIA,
d Land STAGES,
OURT HOUSE & NEW-
CASTLE.

bers, (Proprietors of the *Philadel-*
timore New Line) very respectfully
ts of this city and its vicinity, they
a communication from this place
a, for the conveyance of *freight* and
ence running the 29th instant, by
:—*A packet* will leave *Philadelphia*
ing for Newcastle, on its arrival
ly conveys the passengers to *Cæcil*
the packet waits their arrival, and
Annapolis and *Easton*, and touches
return. The peculiar advantages
int of expedition, will be obvious
ing to the northward, it being cer-
be performed in less time than by
rs solicit the patronage of the pub-
every exertion shall be used to ren-
g, agreeable and expeditious. The
winds renders the day of the *packet's*
rather uncertain; but it is expected
place early every Sunday morning.
ers that have freight to forward, are
heir names at the *Printers*, who will
to wait upon them and inform the

CHAMBERS, *Cæcil Court House.*
DARLEY, } *Newcastle.*
AY, }
nd LEES, }

ourt-House,	7 6
le in stage,	6 0
phia in packet,	3 9
	17 3

per cwt. from city to city. Light
proportion to bulk.
19, 1791. 12

Dollars Reward.

ding four slaves, or four dollars fo
BEN, a black well set man, abou
and 5 feet 8 inches high; had wit
conded good cloaths of a variety
n long and well known as a water
nd had charge of a schooner of M
L, a young black crop negro, abou
es high, very forward and imperti
rs of age, and well made, had th
of a crop negro.——MAREEN
egro woman of about 21 years
inches high, stout and well made
of good cloathing.——JACK,
of about 28 years of age, 5 feet
and well made, has been some tim
s apprehended that these slaves a
hbourhood of West river. All per
d against harbouring them, as the
ered, be prosecuted with the utmo
. These persons have assumed th
nd have petitioned for their freedom
f the general court, and have fin
pretence that they are free. Th
be paid to any person who will de
es, or either of them, to the sub
polis, or Richard Sprigg, Esq;
he fellow Jack will be hired to an
ery reasonable rate, until next Apr
tf
JOHN F. MERCER.
ember 16, 1791.

NAPOLIS:
REDERICK and SAMUE
GREEN.

(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2345.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1791.

The following message from the president was yesterday presented by his secretary, Mr. Lear, to both houses of the legislature of the United States.

UNITED STATES, *December* 12, 1791.

Gentlemen of the senate, and of the house of representatives:

IT is with great concern that I communicate to you the information received from major-general St. Clair, of the misfortune that has befallen the troops under his command.

Although the national loss is considerable, according to the scale of the event, yet it may be repaired without great difficulty, excepting as to the brave men who have fallen on the occasion, and who are a subject of public as well as private regret.

A further communication will shortly be made of all such matters as shall be necessary to enable the legislature to judge of the future measures which it may be proper to pursue.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, October 6, 1791.

SIR,

HAVE now the satisfaction to inform you that the army moved from Fort Hamilton, the name I have given to the fort on the Miami, on the 4th at eight in the morning, under the command of general Butler. The order of march and encampment I had regulated before, and on the 3d returned to this place to get up the militia. They marched yesterday, and consist of but about three hundred men, as you will see by the enclosed abstract of the muster. I have reason to believe, however, that at least an equal number will be up here by the 10th, and I have left orders for their following us. The monthly return should have accompanied this letter, but it was not ready when I left camp, and has not been forwarded since. I have hitherto found it impossible to reduce the officers commanding corps to punctuality with respect to their returns, but they are mending. Our numbers, after deducting the garrisons of this place and Fort Hamilton, are about two thousand, exclusive of the militia. I trust I shall find them sufficient; and should the rest of the militia come on, it will make the matter pretty certain. But the season is now so far advanced, that I fear the intermediate posts, which would indeed have been highly necessary, it will be impossible to establish: in that, however, I must be governed by circumstances, of which I will take care that you shall be apprized in due time. Should the enemy come to meet us, which seems to be expected, and be discomfited, there will be no difficulties; but if they expect us at the Miami villages, the business will wear another face, and the intermediate posts become more essential.

I am this moment setting out for the army, which I hope to overtake to-morrow evening, and will write to you again as soon after as may be.

With great regard and respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble servant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The honourable major-general Knox,
secretary of war.

Camp, eighty-one miles advanced of Fort Washington, November 1, 1791.

SIR,

SINCE I had the honour to write to you on the 21st ult. nothing very material has happened, and indeed I am at present so unwell (and have been so for some time past) that I could ill detail it, if it had happened,—not that *that* space of time has been entirely barren of incidents; but as few of them have been of the agreeable kind, I beg you to accept a sort of journal account of them, which will be the easiest for me.

On the 22d, the indisposition that had hung about me for some time, sometimes appearing as a billious colic, and sometimes as a rheumatic asthma, to my great satisfaction changed to the gout in the left arm and hand, leaving the breast and stomach perfectly relieved, and the cough which had been excessive, entirely gone. This day Mr. Ellis, with sixty militia from Kentucky, joined the army, and brought up a quantity of flour and beef. 23d. Two men, taken in the act of deserting to the enemy, and one for shooting another soldier and threatening to kill an officer, were hanged upon the grand parade, the whole army being drawn out. Since the army have halted, the country around this and ahead for fifteen miles has been well examined: it is a country, which had we arrived a month sooner in it, and with three times the number of animals, they would have been all fat now. 24th. Named the fort *Jefferson* (it lies in lat. 40, 4, 22, N.) and marched, the same Indian path serving to conduct us about six miles, and encamped on good ground and an excellent position—a rivulet in front, and a very large praire, which would at the proper season afford forage for a thousand horses, on the left. So ill this day that I had much difficulty in keeping with the army. 25th. Very hard rains last night—obliged to halt to-day on account of provision; for though the soldiers may be kept pretty easily in camp under the expectation of provisions arriving, they cannot bear to march in advance and take none along with them. Received a letter from Mr. Hodgdon by express; 13,000 cwt. of flour will arrive on the 27th. 26th. A party of militia sent to reconnoitre, fell in with five Indians, and suffered them to slip through their fingers: in their camp, articles to the value of twenty-two dollars were found and divided. The Virginia battalion is melting down very fast; notwithstanding the promises of the men to the officers, thirteen have been discharged by colonel Dark to-day. 27th. Gave orders for enlisting the levies, with the condition of serving out their time in their present corps. Pyamingo arrived in camp with his warriors: I was so unwell, could only see him and bid him welcome, but entered on no business. Considerable dissatisfaction among the levies about their enlistments. 28th. Some cloathing sent for to Fort Washington for the recruits arrived, was begun to be distributed, and will have a good effect; but the enlisting the levies does not meet with the encouragment that might have been expected: it is not openly complained of by the officers, but it is certainly privately by some of high rank, and the measure of tempting them with warm cloathing condemned. Mr. Hodgdon writes me that he is sending forward a quantity of woollen overalls and socks by general Butler's orders: I have ordered them to be deposited at Fort Jefferson. Some few Indians about us, probably those the militia fell in with a day or two ago. Two of the levies were fired upon about three miles off, one killed: two of the militia likewise, one of them got in, and the other missing, supposed to be taken. 29th. Pyamingo and his people, accompanied by captain Sparks and four good riflemen, gone on a scout; they do not propose to return under ten days, unless they sooner succeed in taking prisoners and scalps. 30th. The army moved about nine o'clock, and with much difficulty made seven miles, having left a considerable part of the tents by the way; the provision made by the quarter-master for that purpose was not adequate—three days flour issued to the men to aid the horses that carried it to his arrangements; the Indian road still with us—the course this day N. 25 W. 31st. This morning about sixty of the militia deserted—it was at first reported that half of them had gone off, and that their design was to plunder the convoys which were upon the road—detached the first regiment in pursuit of them, with orders to major Hamtramck to send a sufficient guard back with Benham whenever he met with him, and follow them about twenty-five miles below Fort Jefferson, or until he met the second convoy, and then return and join the army. Benham arrived last night, and to-day, November 1st, the army is halted to give the road cutters an opportunity of getting some distance ahead and that I might write to you—I am this day considerably recovered, and hope that it will turn out what I at first expected it would be, a friendly fit of the gout come to relieve me from every other complaint.

Yesterday I was favoured with yours of the 28th and 29th September, I have enclosed my communications with the old and new contractors and their answers—My orders for the posts to them are not yet definite, but they will be very soon, in the mean time I expect they are both at work.

With great respect I have the honour to be Sir, your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The honourable major-general Knox,
secretary of war.

Fort Washington, November 9, 1791.

SIR,

YESTERDAY afternoon the remains of the army under my command got back to this place, and I have now the painful task to give you an account of as warm and unfortunate an action as almost any that has been fought, in which every corps was engaged and worsted except the first regiment—that had been detached upon a service I had the honour to inform you of in my last dispatch, and had not joined me.

On the 3d inst, the army had reached a creek about twelve yards wide, running to the southward of west, which I believe to have been the river St. Mary, that empties itself into the Miami, of the lake at the Miami village, about four o'clock in the afternoon, having marched near nine miles, and were immediately encamped upon a very commanding piece of ground in two lines, having the above mentioned creek in front. The right wing composed of Butler's, Clarke's and Patterson's battalions, commanded by major-general Butler, formed the first line, and the left wing, consisting of Bedinger's and Gaither's battalions, and the second regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Dark, formed the second line, with an interval between them of about seventy yards, which was all the ground would allow. The right flank was pretty well secured by the creek, a steep bank and Faulkner's corps; some of the cavalry and their piquets covered the left flank. The militia were thrown over the creek, and advanced about one quarter of a mile and encamped in the same order. There were a few Indians who appeared on the opposite side of the creek, but fled with the utmost precipitation on the advance of the militia. At this place, which I judged to be about fifteen miles from the Miami village, I had determined to throw a slight work, the plan of which was concerted that evening with major Ferguson, wherein to have deposited the men's knapsacks, and every thing else that was not of absolute necessity, and to have moved on to attack the enemy as soon as the first regiment was come up: but they did not permit me to execute either, for on the 4th, about half an hour before sunrise, and when the men had been just dismissed from the parade (for it was a constant practice to have them all under arms a considerable time before day-light) an attack was made upon the militia—those gave way in a very little time, and rushed into camp through major Butler's battalion, which, together with part of Clarke's, they threw into considerable disorder, and which, notwithstanding the exertions of both those officers, was never altogether remedied, the Indians following close at their heels. The fire, however, of the first line checked them, but almost instantly a very heavy attack began upon that line, and in a few minutes it was extended to the second likewise—the great weight of it was directed against the centre of each, where the artillery was placed, and from which the men were repeatedly driven with great slaughter. Finding no great effect from our fire, and confusion beginning to spread from the great number of men who were falling in all quarters, it became necessary to try what could be done by the bayonet. Lieutenant-colonel Dark was accordingly ordered to make a charge with part of the second line, and to turn the left flank of the enemy—this was executed with great spirit—the Indians instantly gave way, and were driven back three or four hundred yards; but for want of a sufficient number of riflemen to pursue this advantage, they soon returned, and the troops were obliged to give back in their turn.—At this moment they had entered our camp by the left flank, having pushed back the troops that were posted there. Another charge was made here by the second regiment, Butler's and Clarke's battalions, with equal effect, and, it was repeated several times, and always with success; in all of them many men were lost, and particularly the officers, which with so raw troops, was a loss altogether irremediable.—In that just spoke of, made by the 2d regiment, and Butler's battalion, major Butler was dangerously wounded, and every officer of the second regiment fell, except three, one of whom, Mr. Greaton, was shot through the body. Our artillery being now silenced, and all the officers killed, except captain Ford, who was very badly wounded, and more than half of the army fallen, being cut off from the road, it became necessary to attempt the regaining it, and to make a retreat, if possible.—To this purpose the remains of the army were formed, as well as circumstances would admit, towards the right of the encampment, from which by the way of the second line, another charge was made upon the enemy, as if with the design to turn their right flank, but, in fact to gain the road.—This was effected, and, as soon as it was open, the militia took along it, followed by the troops, major Clarke, with his battalion, covering the rear. The retreat, in these circumstances, was, you may be sure, a very precipitate one—it was, in fact, a flight—The camp and the artillery were abandoned: but that was unavoidable, for not an horse was left alive, to have drawn it off, had it otherwise been practicable. But the most disgraceful part of the business is, that the greatest part of the men threw away their arms and accoutrements, even after the pursuit, (which continued about four miles) had ceased. I found the road strewed with them for many miles, but was not able to remedy it; for having had all my horses killed, and being mounted upon one that could not be pricked out of a walk, I could not get forward myself; and the orders I sent forward, either to halt the front, or to prevent the men from parting with their arms, were unattended to.

The rout continued quite to Fort Jefferson, twenty-nine miles, which was reached a little after sun-setting.

The action began about half an hour before sun-rise, and the retreat was attempted at half an hour after nine o'clock.

I have not yet been able to get returns of the killed and wounded; but major-general Butler, lieutenant-colonel Oldham of the militia; major Ferguson, major Heart, and major Clarke, are among the former. Colonel Sargent, my adjutant-general, lieutenant-colonel Dark, lieutenant-colonel Gibson, major Butler, and the viscount Malartie, who served me as an aid-de-camp, are among the latter, and a great number of captains and subalterns in both.

I have now, Sir, finished my melancholy tale—a tale that will be felt sensibly by every one that has