and the council shell approve, for the faithful per- joined the Miami Indians. Captain Brant was at Nia- already taken Bowles's talks, where the letters were lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall miles from the place of action. also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will Dec. 24. The garrison at Fort Jefferson was in- Indian in Bowles's employ answered, he was to give well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, un- tended to be continued, and was not conceived to be them the talk, they made a laugh of this and said they der the act, entitled, " An act to appoint an agent for in any danger! It was well supplied with provisions, could hear his mouth every day-they had comethere the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, provided with artillery, and commanded by captain to see those letters and hear them read and upon this and for other purposes," to the best of his skill and Shaier of the wounded had most of the Upper Towns lest the meetjudgment; the certificate of which oath shall be an- arrived at Fort Washington from Fort Jefferson. ing, the few who remained took the talks. It was af

accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall talion, bringing with them five scalps, generally to take his talks; would then proceed to do not give bond and take the oath aforesaid besore the . The Kentucky militia, under generals Scott and what he could for them according to his promises. first day of February next, or shall die, the governor Wilkinson, all mounted and furnished with twenty The answer was, he had not got all he wanted to join and the council are hereby authorised and requested days provision, would probably arrive at Fort Wash- him, and he should put the big seal to the talk, and to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who ington about the middle of November. ... send it over the big water to the big man, and that he. shall have and execute all the authorities and powers. It was expected that the dispersed situation of the Bowles, would also write to Georgia to have their vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by Indians would afford a good opportunity for the mit lands given up, and if they did not, he would write this act, such person first giving security and taking the litia to make an important stroke-yet this winter, to England for assistance to have their lands taken back oath aforefaid.

A Supplement to the all, entitled, An all to appoint an agent for the year seventeen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the agent, appointed by or in virtue of the act of the present session of assembly to which this is a supplement, shall have full power and authority to compound with discoverers of confiscated British property upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the act to empower the governor and council to compound with discoverers of British property, who have heretofore made application concerning the fame, and tor other purposes, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, and to dispose of such property, and take bonds for the purchase money, in the same manner as directed by the act to which this s is a supplement, as to conficated British property unfold, and on the same credit and terms.

And be it enacted, That the faid agent shall immediately call on such discoverers of conficated British property, and if such applicants shall not, on or before first day of June next, make known to the faid agent the title of the state to the property discovered, the said agent shall, immediately thereafter, proceed to ascertain the state's right, and dispose of the same as aforesaid, without making such discoverers, who refuse or neglect to comply with this notice, any compensa-

PITTSBURG, December 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Fort Waftsington, November 11.

" CINCE my last, affairs have taken a very serious) turn. Nothing less than the almost total defeat of the army. My God! what a sudden transition. A handsome, well-disciplined set of men, with every thing requisite for their movement, in good order, with their artillery, cut to pieces in a moment! This happened the 4th instant. The number of officers killed amounts to thirty-seven, and a number wounded. Among the former, are some of the mest respectable of the army. The whole of the killed will not fall short of 500, and 200 wounded."

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.

camp to general St. Clair, arrived in this city from an infignificant, undisciplined army, badly provided, the western army. He left Fort Washington, we will conquer the formidable enemy they are now at hear, about the 19th of November, at which time the war with-They are numerous-they are trained warwounded were all in a likely way to recover. Fort riors, and are elated with victory and plunder!-They Jefferson was safe-reinforcements from Kentucky had gained it, however, with considerable loss on their arrived, and other regiments were on their march part; but we cannot ascertain, exactly. from that state, and hourly expected.

neral Butler was that through the heart.

It appears there were in the camp before the action, that time. about fifty women, not more than four or five of whom escaped.

relative to the capture of Fort Jesferson, are unsound- Indians are expert, in a high degree, with the riffle,

Kentucky militia, may repair to the said spot, and did not behave as well as they ought:-Our horse bring off the wounded left there; and as it appears to were so emaciated, by the want of forage, that they be too far advanced to be supported, the garrison may were entirely unfit for any active service; and several probably be withdrawn.

The public may be affured there are grounds where- day of action. on to estimate the enemy who encountered general St. Clair's army, at about three thousand warriors. It requires the most speedy exertion of the public; a is said, that upwards of eleven hundred warriors of the strong army, compared to the last, must be raised, and Ottawas and Chippawas, who inhabit the waters of disciplined to fight the Indians in their own manner: Lake Superior, Michagen and Huron, came to the af- Such an army, well commanded and modelled, I sistance of the Miami Indians. This number, com- should wish to serve in, and would still hope to see dispute. bined with the Miami Indians, the Powtewattimas, those savages subdued." Wyandots, Delawares, and Upper Wabash Indians, would fully amount to the number above mentioned.

It is said that the Miami Indians, at the head of whom are the remnants of their towns burnt by general Harmar, in October 1790, fent messages to the most distant nations of Indians, as well to the southward as to the westward, for assistance. Although it does not appear they received any affiltance from the fouthward, as all those powerful tribes, amounting to about fifteen thousand warriors, are at peace, and have treaties with the United States; yet the hostile Indians were but too successful in their negotiations weitward.

Missippi, and mostly to the westward thereof.

It is also said, that neither the famous Mohawk

formance of the said duties, which bond shall be gara the beginning of November, several hundred

And be it enacted, That if the faid agent shall not with his warriors, and captain Sparks, of Clark's oat- to know whether Bowles, who had not got the nation

with some soldiers) supposed to be killed, had arrived a hunting; but charged them to be peaceable, not to safe at Fort Washington.

BALTIMORE, December 30.

Extract of a letter from an officer, (who distinguished himself by his valour, in the late unfortunate constit with the savages) to his friend in this town, dated at Fort Wassington, the 17th of November last.

" It is more than probable the news of our descat, on the 4th of this month, will have reached you before this letter, and spare me now the disagreeable taik of reciting it-Suffice it now to fay, that the enemy, who it is imagined were equal to us in number, the towns. met us 100 miles N. N. W. of this place. We had no intelligence of their advance the evening before the M'Gillivray, found the general indisposed, he read battle, which commenced at fix o'clock in the morn- the letters, and told the Indian he would make some ing, and, after charging them repeatedly, losing and letters in the morning; the Indian accordingly waited retaking our camp and artillery four different times- after breakfast, when M'Gillivray told him the Inafter various turns of fortune—in short, after a con- dians had thrown his talks away,—they had made him continent experienced, we were obliged to give them people; that they had taken a stranger's talks, and the field, and make a precipitate retreat.

and ensigns, with about 150 privates, were wounded; a long time, but they would not find it so hereafter. among this number are captain Buchanan, and your A TALK received by MAJOR CALL, November 6, humble servant-he, slightly, in the left arm-I, in the thumb of my left hand, the bone of which is a good deal shattered—the doctors give me hopes of not losing it. Active measures, indeed, must be immediately taken, to effect any good purpose; and the On Wednesday night lieutenant Denny, aid-de- United States will deceive themselves, if they think

"I served the campaign in the cavalry, and am The accounts brought by Mr. Denny, of the action, now returned to my battalion; which, I hope, will are nearly similar to those formerly published. Ge- be discharged in the course of ten days or a fortnight; and my wound, I hope, will permit my travelling by

"Our army was badly modelled, for fighting Indians; it was raw, and wanted horse and rislemen; it There is the highest probability, that the reports was badly provided, and, of course, was discontented. and in the art of covering their bodies behind trees, It is most probable, that general Scott, with the logs, &c. We had a sew rislemen (militia) but they of our men (I mean levies) never fired a gun, till the

"The length to which affairs have gone, certainly

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) December 19.

The following report of Mr. Middleton, who was fent by Mr. Ellicot to the Creek nation-a talk received by major Call at the Rock Landing-and a letter aldressed to the commissioners of the United States for running the boundary line, were handed to us by a gentleman lately from the Rock Landing. REPORT of Mr. MIDDLETON.

not to proceed to general M'Gillivray with the letters, the mountains, but no limits established by nature of lest I should get robbed on the way; but to send an by compact, have stayed the ambition or satisfied the

Indian, which I did do, with the dispatches committed avarice of your people. But there is a time when It is, further said, that some of the nation of the to my charge. The heads of the towns were at this political disorders have their end, as you you are leves. Sues would have been in the action, had not their time gone to a talk to be held at the half-way house, have experienced, and we look forward to. distance prevented. This nation are very numerous, where the heads of the Upper and Lower towns were and inhabit the country upon the upper parts of the to hold a meeting, and confult whether they should take Bowles's talk, or not.

On meeting, the Mad Dog and Tame King of the the concurrence of the legislative council of

which this great man had sent them, and where the white man was, who was to read those letters? The nexed to, or enderied on, the faid bond. Piamingo, the Chickaiaw chief, had returned lafe terwards agreed that a talk should be held at the point. The brave major Clark (who govered the retreat again. He then advised them in the mean time to go steal horses, and be friendly to the white people, that The levies were generally discharged, excepting, it was not his talks to kill or steal.—He also told them those who had enlisted into the regular service. he had fix thousand men on the islands, and he could get men by sending for them, if those were not enough; that when he should bring his men therewar any of the Indians chose to join him they might; if not they might fit still.—Bowles also informed the Indians than he was about to fend letters for Georgia, and had pointed out an Indian who could talk English to bring them; the Indian thus appointed informed Durouzeaux he should carry them to Beard's Bluff; but Durouzeaux directed him to carry them to the Rock Landing; and t was believed the letters were fent off when I left

> The Indian who carried the dispatches to general flict of three hours and a quarter, as severe as ever the ashamed in his own country, and a liar to the white thrown away his, and now he had thrown theirs away. "You may form some idea of the scene and our they might get somebody else to make talks and letters losses, when I tell you that our encampment, which for them. He then declared he should leave the newas generally the field of action, did not exceed fix or tion; a good many of the heads of the Upper Towns feven acres of ground; and that, principally, on it being present, craved him to stay; but he would not were left the bodies of major-general Butler, colonel listen to them; those amongst them, he said, which he Oldham, majors Ferguson and Hart, 30 captains, lieu- thought to be sensible men, had taken a stranger's talk, tenants, and entigns, and 300 non-commissioned of -- a man who had deceived him once by telling him ficers and privates, together with eight pieces of artil- he was a great man, and when he asked for his comlery, a quantity of ammunition, 120 bullocks, a quan- mission, said, he had left it at home:- That by the tity of flour, a number of horses, tents, and other spring he expected to see them all killed or drove, and public property to a large amount, with officer's bag- then they would be glad to hear his talks;—for when gage to a confiderable value!-Enfign Chase was one the Great king was here with all his people, and had who, unfortunately for his friends and country, fell, such of the Indians as chose to join to assitt, the Amejust as he had established his character as a valiant ricans drove him and all his reople away, and what soldier!—He died gloriously!—Colonels Darke and could they, with a handful of men, expect to do Gibson, major Butler, and 25 captains, lieutenants, against the Americans? that he had kept peace for them

The White Bird king came over, attended by chief warrior of the Cussetas, called the Mole, and George, the great warrior from the same towns.

The White Bird king began, and delivered a talk from the chief king of the Custetas, called the Big Little Man, which amounted to this: that they were for nothing but 'peace and quietness and wished to take the white people all by the hand, and to keep a white path from here to the nation; that if a white man was killed above here as reported, they knew nothing of it that the Cowetas to whom the debt was due, had not yet sent out a party to take satisfaction.

The chief called the Mole, delivered a letter from Bowles, (called by them the lying captain) directed to the commissioners of the United States, for settling the boundary line, &c. &c. which was read, after which the White Bird king presented Mr. Ellicot with white wing which the Mole had brought down as a token of friendship, and to be ient to congreis; he also requested something white in return, to carry to the nation, to shew that the path was white.

Usachees, October 26, 1791.

By order of the CHIEFS in council met.

GENTLEMEN, FEELING, with the deepest concern, the hostille ties and bloodshed, which have been produced by the differences, subsisting between us and the United States, in all parts of our borders; we now offer our endeavours, in behalf of the four nations, towards terminating the present war, and adjusting such terms of conciliation, as may decide for ever the matters now in

You well know that the cause of discontent with us, has ever been the limits and borders of our country. Without entering into the particulars of this dispute, as it relates to various parts of the invisible line between us and the white people, we only beg you to consider, whether on an inspection of the map of this country, and the history of the last two centuries, it does not appear, that of the two people, it is the indians, and not the white people, who have most reason to complain of fireightened limits .- We have re-ON my arrival I was advised by Mr. Durouzeaux treated from the plain to the woods, from thence to

It is the solemn determination of all our thiefs, in council met, to adhere to a border fairly ag ged upon 1 that have but fuch agreement must be by national ac chief, captain Joseph Brant, or any of the Six Nations, Upper Towns, asked the Lower, whether they had and not a clandestine bargain with an un

dividual, as this present Alexander M.Gillivray originate in fraud and a

You should be remine majesty had possessions in the Floridas, he never c these nations; but we con foread over this country, ful owners of all thecland

We therefore conceive no lovereignty was cedeco subjects by a solemn trea we always have been, an Knowing this and knowi independence, we view, taken by the United State We have now before tive body of the state of the 20th December, 178 disposing of certain vacathis state;" we actually s into districts, without cor or right whatever to th bestowed upon us, and dice alone can attempt numbers of men have 1 and are now forming P lands; this we see in a tracted from the minute ton, dated the 14th Jan agreed upon the 5th of a military force brough country, who pretend to w be observed in future, Gentlemen, we do no ceedings, but as it is or ther bloodshed, we proj appoint one or more percongress of the United in council met, at the L finess will be transacted your intentions be dish friends and warriors ful blood, and that it is ou our lives with our countr But peace is best for a

us know your determinat By order o Giner Direct ANNAPO The honourable Urial member of the council,

you to confider well the

Blquire, who declined having been appointed a neral affembly. On Friday laft, the ge journed, the house of de September, and the sena vember next, after havir 1. AN act to contin

court of appeals. 2. An act to settle an bers of the council for t 3. An act to lay a fu complete the court-houf

4. An act to authorise scourt-house at Easton, dispose of the old court therein mentioned. 5. An act for the b

James's parish, in Baltir 6. An act to appoint pole of certain lands be Somerset county, and to the fales thereof. 7. An act to enable county to affess a fum of

the support of James M 8. An act for erecting in Caroline county, a

mentioned. 9. An act to revive a ford county court, and

10. An additional f An act to provide for th for the regulation and i bot county, and to est the faid town. 11. An act for the re 12. An act to open

from Whittingham's b in Somerset county; to litt, deceased, until it Salisbury to Stevens's fe n.13. An act to empe Prince: George's county belonging to the estate

14. An act to open Barren creek, in Some on Nanticoke river. 15. An act to enabl shael's parish, in Talbo of Chester-town, in Ke of certain lands.

16. An act to lay or the mill of Joshua Ho