and the council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes," to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

And be it enacted, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorised and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act 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 same, and for 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 is a supplement, as to confiscated British property unsold, and on the same credit and terms.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall immediately call on such discoverers of confiscated British property, and if such applicants shall not, on or before first day of June next, make known to the said 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 compensation.

PITTSBURG, *December* 17.

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

"SINCE 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 most respectable of the army. The whole of the killed will not fall short of 500, and 200 wounded."

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 23.

On Wednesday night lieutenant Denny, aid-de-camp to general St. Clair, arrived in this city from the western army. He left Fort Washington, we hear, about the 19th of November, at which time the wounded were all in a likely way to recover. Fort Jefferson was safe—reinforcements from Kentucky had arrived, and other regiments were on their march from that state, and hourly expected.

The accounts brought by Mr. Denny, of the action, are nearly similar to those formerly published. General Butler was shot through the heart.

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

There is the highest probability, that the reports relative to the capture of Fort Jefferson, are unfounded.

It is most probable, that general Scott, with the Kentucky militia, may repair to the said spot, and bring off the wounded left there; and as it appears to be too far advanced to be supported, the garrison may probably be withdrawn.

The public may be assured there are grounds whereon to estimate the enemy who encountered general St. Clair's army, at about three thousand warriors. It is said, that upwards of eleven hundred warriors of the Ottawas and Chippawas, who inhabit the waters of Lake Superior, Michagen and Huron, came to the assistance of the Miami Indians. This number, combined with the Miami Indians, the Powtewattimas, 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, sent 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 assistance from the southward, 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 westward.

It is further said, that some of the nation of the Sues would have been in the action, had not their distance prevented. This nation are very numerous, and inhabit the country upon the upper parts of the Mississippi, and mostly to the westward thereof.

It is also said, that neither the famous Mohawk chief, captain Joseph Brant, or any of the Six Nations, joined the Miami Indians. Captain Brant was at Niagara the beginning of November, several hundred miles from the place of action.

Dec. 24. The garrison at Fort Jefferson was intended to be continued, and was not conceived to be in any danger: It was well supplied with provisions, provided with artillery, and commanded by captain Shaier of the 2d regiment. Most of the wounded had arrived at Fort Washington from Fort Jefferson.

Piamingo, the Chickasaw chief, had returned safe with his warriors, and captain Sparks, of Clark's battalion, bringing with them five scalps.

The Kentucky militia, under generals Scott and Wilkinson, all mounted and furnished with twenty days provision, would probably arrive at Fort Washington about the middle of November.

It was expected that the dispersed situation of the Indians would afford a good opportunity for the militia to make an important stroke yet this winter.

The brave major Clark (who covered the retreat with some soldiers) supposed to be killed, had arrived safe at Fort Washington.

The levies were generally discharged, excepting those who had enlisted into the regular service.

BALTIMORE, *December* 30.

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

"It is more than probable the news of our defeat, on the 4th of this month, will have reached you before this letter, and spare me now the disagreeable task of reciting it—Suffice it now to say, that the enemy, who it is imagined were equal to us in number, met us 100 miles N. N. W. of this place. We had no intelligence of their advance the evening before the battle, which commenced at six o'clock in the morning, and, after charging them repeatedly, losing and retaking our camp and artillery four different times—after various turns of fortune—in short, after a conflict of three hours and a quarter, as severe as ever the continent experienced, we were obliged to give them the field, and make a precipitate retreat.

"You may form some idea of the scene and our losses, when I tell you that our encampment, which was generally the field of action, did not exceed six or seven acres of ground; and that, principally, on it were left the bodies of major-general Butler, colonel Oldham, majors Ferguson and Hart, 30 captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, and 300 non-commissioned officers and privates, together with eight pieces of artillery, a quantity of ammunition, 120 bullocks, a quantity of flour, a number of horses, tents, and other public property to a large amount, with officer's baggage to a considerable value!—Ensign Chase was one who, unfortunately for his friends and country, fell, just as he had established his character as a valiant soldier!—He died gloriously!—Colonels Darke and Gibson, major Butler, and 25 captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, with about 150 privates, were wounded; among this number are captain Buchanan, and your 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 United States will deceive themselves, if they think an insignificant, undisciplined army, badly provided, will conquer the formidable enemy they are now at war with—They are numerous—they are trained warriors, and are elated with victory and plunder!—They gained it, however, with considerable loss on their part; but we cannot ascertain, exactly.

"I served the campaign in the cavalry, and am now returned to my battalion; which, I hope, will be discharged in the course of ten days or a fortnight; and my wound, I hope, will permit my travelling by that time.

"Our army was badly modelled, for fighting Indians; it was raw, and wanted horse and riflemen; it was badly provided, and, of course, was discontented. Indians are expert, in a high degree, with the rifle, and in the art of covering their bodies behind trees, logs, &c. We had a few riflemen (militia) but they did not behave as well as they ought:—Our horse were so emaciated, by the want of forage, that they were entirely unfit for any active service; and several of our men (I mean levies) never fired a gun, till the day of action.

"The length to which affairs have gone, certainly requires the most speedy exertion of the public; a strong army, compared to the last, must be raised, and disciplined to fight the Indians in their own manner: Such an army, well commanded and modelled, I should wish to serve in, and would still hope to see those savages subdued."

AUGUSTA, *(Georgia) December* 19.

The following report of Mr. Middleton, who was sent by Mr. Ellicot to the Creek nation—a talk received by major Call at the Rock Landing—and a letter addressed 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.

ON my arrival I was advised by Mr. Durouzeaux not to proceed to general M'Gillivray with the letters, lest I should get robbed on the way; but to send an Indian, which I did do, with the dispatches committed to my charge. The heads of the towns were at this time gone to a talk to be held at the half-way house, where the heads of the Upper and Lower towns were to hold a meeting, and consult whether they should take Bowles's talk, or not.

On meeting, the Mad Dog and Tame King of the Upper Towns, asked the Lower, whether they had already taken Bowles's talks, where the letters were which this great man had sent them, and where the white man was, who was to read those letters? The Indian in Bowles's employ answered, he was to give them the talk, they made a laugh of this and said they could hear his mouth every day—they had come there to see those letters and hear them read: and upon this most of the chiefs of the Upper Towns left the meeting, the few who remained took the talks. It was afterwards agreed that a talk should be held at the point, to know whether Bowles, who had not got the nation generally to take his talks, would then proceed to do what he could for them according to his promises. The answer was, he had not got all he wanted to join him, and he should put the big seal to the talk, and send it over the big water to the big man, and that he, Bowles, would also write to Georgia to have their lands given up, and if they did not, he would write to England for assistance to have their lands taken back again.—He then advised them in the mean time to go a hunting; but charged them to be peaceable, not to steal horses, and be friendly to the white people, that it was not his talks to kill or steal.—He also told them he had six 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 there if any of the Indians chose to join him they might; if not they might sit still.—Bowles also informed the Indians that he was about to send 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 it was believed the letters were sent off when I left the towns.

The Indian who carried the dispatches to general M'Gillivray, found the general indisposed, he read the letters, and told the Indian he would make some letters in the morning; the Indian accordingly waited after breakfast, when M'Gillivray told him the Indians had thrown his talks away,—they had made him ashamed in his own country, and a liar to the white people; that they had taken a stranger's talks, and thrown away his, and now he had thrown theirs away, they might get somebody else to make talks and letters for them. He then declared he should leave the nation; a good many of the heads of the Upper Towns being present, craved him to stay; but he would not listen to them; those amongst them, he said, which he thought to be sensible men, had taken a stranger's talk,—a man who had deceived him once by telling him he was a great man, and when he asked for his commission, said, he had left it at home:—That by the spring he expected to see them all killed or drove, and then they would be glad to hear his talks;—for when the Great king was here with all his people, and had such of the Indians as chose to join to assist, the Americans drove him and all his people away, and what could they, with a handful of men, expect to do against the Americans? that he had kept peace for them a long time, but they would not find it so hereafter.

A TALK received by MAJOR CALL, November 6, 1791.

The White Bird king came over, attended by a 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 Cussetas, 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 a white wing which the Mole had brought down as a token of friendship, and to be sent to congress; 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 hostilities 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 dispute.

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 streightened limits.—We have retreated from the plain to the woods, from thence to the mountains, but no limits established by nature or by compact, have stayed the ambition or satisfied the avarice of your people. But there is a time, when political disorders have their end, as you yourselves have experienced, and we look forward to.

It is the solemn determination of all our chiefs, in council met, to adhere to a border fairly agreed upon; but such agreement must be by national acts, that have the concurrence of the legislative council of the nation, and not a clandestine bargain with an unconnected in-

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

You should be remind
majesty had possessions in
the Floridas, he never c
these nations; but we con
spread over this country,
ful owners of all the land
subjects.

We therefore conceive
no sovereignty was ceded
except over such land as
subjects by a solemn trea
we always have been, an
Knowing this and knowin
independence, we view,
taken by the United State

We have now before u
tive body of the state, o
the 20th December, 178
disposing of certain vac
this state;" we actually s
into districts, without con
or right whatever to the
bestowed upon us, and
dice alone can attempt
numbers of men have s
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 brought
country, who pretend to
to be observed in future,
Gentlemen, we do no
ceedings, but as it is o
ther bloodshed, we prop
appoint one or more p
congress of the United S
in council met, at the U
siness will be transacted
your intentions be disch
friends and warriors sul
blood, and that it is ou
our lives with our countr
But peace is best for a
you to consider well the
us know your determinat
By order o
Gener
Direct

ANNAPO

The honourable Uriah
member of the council, i
Esquire, who declined
having been appointed
neral assembly.

On Friday last, the ge
journed, the house of de
September, and the sena
vember next, after havin

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-hous
Elkton.

4. An act to authorise
a court-house at Easton,
dispose of the old court
therein mentioned.

5. An act for the b
James's parish, in Baltim

6. An act to appoint
pose of certain lands be
Somerset county, and to
the sales thereof.

7. An act to enable
county to assess a sum of
the support of James M
county.

8. An act for erecting
in Caroline county, a
mentioned.

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

10. An additional s
An act to provide for th
for the regulation and i
bot county, and to est
the said town.

11. An act for the re
county.

12. An act to open
from Whittingham's b
in Somerset county, to
litt, deceased, until it
Salisbury to Stevens's fe
Morris.

13. An act to empo
Prince-George's county
belonging to the estate o

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 ou
the mill of Joshua Ho
derick county.