lic interest and honour not to partake of our deliberations.

We shall renew our attention to the establishment of the militia and the other subjects unfinished at the last session, and shall proceed in them with all the dispatch, which the magnitude of all, and the difficulty of some of them, will allow.

Nothing has given us more satisfaction than to find that the resources heretofore established have proved adequate to the purposes to which they were allotted. In extending the provision to the residuary objects, it will be equally our care to secure sufficiency and punctuality in the payments due from the treasury of the United States. We shall also never lose sight of the policy of diminishing the public debt, as fast as the increase of the public resources will permit; and are particularly sensible of the many considerations which press a resort to the auxiliary resource furnished by the public loans.

In pursuing every branch of the weighty business of the present session, it will be our constant study to direct our deliberations to the public welfare. Whatever our success may be, we can at least answer for the fervent love of our country, which ought to animate our endeavours. In your co-operation, we are sure of a resource, which fortifies our hopes, that the fruits of the established government will justify the confidence which has been placed in it, and recommend it more and more to the affection and attachment of our fellow-citizens.

The President's reply to the address of the house of representatives.

Gentlemen,

The sentiments expressed in your address, are entitled to my particular acknowledgment—Having no object but the good of our country, this testimony of approbation and confidence, from its immediate representatives, must be amongst my best rewards, as the support of your enlightened patriotism has been among my greatest encouragements.—Being persuaded that you will continue to be actuated by the same auspicious principle, I look forward to the happiest consequences from your deliberations, during the present session.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Dec. 16. Monday evening last lieutenant DENNY arrived from Fort Washington, the head-quarters of the troops on the Ohio, and brought the following important letters.

Governor St. Clair's letter to the Secretary at War.

Fort Washington, November 6, 1790.

" SIR,

" On the 29th of last month, I had the honour to inform you generally of the success that had attended general Harmar—I could not then give you the particulars as the general's letters had not reached me, (the officer however who had them in charge got in a few days afterwards) it is not now necessary, because he writes himself. One thing however is certain that the savages have got a most terrible stroke, of which nothing can be a greater proof than that they have not attempted to harrass the army on its return. They arrived at this place on the 3d instant in good health and spirits.—There is not yet any account from major Hamtramck—I trust he also has been successful, but this I think is certain, that no great misfortune can have happened to him, for in that case we should certainly have heard of it.

" Mr. Denny, the gentleman who takes general Harmar's dispatches, I beg leave to mention to you in a particular manner, and if you will be pleased to do so to the president in his favour, you may be assured he will not disappoint any expectations that may be formed—He has every quality that I could wish a young man to possess, that meant to make the army his profession. There are however some traits in his character as a man, that are not generally known, that would endear him—Out of the little pittance he receives he has maintained two aged parents for a long time."

Head-Quarters, Fort Washington,
November 4, 1790.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 30th of September I marched with 320 federal troops and 1133 militia, total 1453——After encountering a few difficulties we gained the Miami village. It was abandoned before we entered it, which I was very sorry for. The villainous traders would have been a principal object of attention. I beg leave to refer you to my orders, which are enclosed.—The substance of the work is this, our loss was heavy, but the head-quarters of iniquity were broken up. At a moderate computation not less than 100 or 120 warriors were slain, and 300 log houses and wigwams burned. Our loss about 180. The remainder of the Indians will be ill off for sustenance. Twenty thousand barrels of corn in the ears were destroyed by the army, with vegetables in abundance. The loss of major Wyllys and lieutenant Frothingham, of the federal troops, and a number of valuable militia officers, I sincerely lament.

The bearer, lieutenant Denny, is my adjutant.—It will afford me great satisfaction to know that some mark of honour will be shewn to him. His long and faithful services merit it. There is a vast deal of business in this western world. If there is no impropriety in giving me an aid-de-camp, I wish him to be the person.

In my next dispatches I shall enter into the minutia of business, and give you a particular description of each day's march, with all the occurrences and observations, &c. &c. I have the honour to be, Sir, with perfect esteem, your most humble and obedient servant, Signed,

JOS. HARMAR, Lt. Col. Com.
1st. U. S. regiment.

N. B. My adjutant is really and truly an officer.—

To the honourable major-general KNOX,
Secretary at War.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Fort Washington, November 4th, 1790.

THE Kentucky and Pennsylvania militia are to be mustered this afternoon at two o'clock, by capt. Zeigler. The order and regularity which the militia observed, on their return to the Ohio river, was highly commendable. Upon the whole, the general is exceedingly pleased with their conduct during the expedition. Notwithstanding our loss was great, yet when they reflect that the army in five weeks not only effected the capital object of destroying the Miami village and Maumee towns, as they are generally called, with the vast quantity of corn and vegetables therein, but also killed upwards of 100 of their warriors, it must afford every man the greatest satisfaction. The militia from Kentucky are to receive pay until the 10th instant, provisions are to be drawn for them until that time, and to-morrow morning they are to march to their respective homes.

The general returns his thanks to every officer and private for their good conduct, and hereby discharges them with honour and reputation.--The wounded men will be left under the care of Dr. Allison, and his mates, who will take all possible care of them.

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

Return of the killed and wounded upon the expedition against the Miami towns, under the command of brigadier-general Harmar.

Head-Quarters, Fort Washington, November 4, 1790.

Killed of the federal troops—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 73 rank and file, total 75.

Wounded—3 rank and file.

Killed of the militia—1 major, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 98 rank and file, total 108.

Wounded—2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 25 rank and file, total 28.

Total, killed 183—wounded 31.

Killed of the federal troops—Major Wyllys, and lieutenant Frothingham.

Killed of the militia—Major Fontaine—Captains Tharp, Scott and M'Mutrey—Lieutenants Clark and Rogers—Ensigns Sweet, Bridges, Higgins and Threlked.

Wounded—Lieutenants Sanders and Worley—Ensign Arnold. Signed,

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois, to the printer of the Independent Gazetteer, dated November 3.

" The leader of the mulattoes, is a person who, some time since, for some seditious practices in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, was condemned to be broke on the wheel, but escaped to the Continent. His name is Ojay; and accounted an ambitious villain. About 14 days since he arrived here in a vessel from North-Carolina, commanded by a captain Brown, who concealed him till after he entered his vessel, and then put Ojay on shore at Petit-Ance, a little village about two miles to the south-east of this city. The captain was soon after seized, imprisoned, and his vessel and cargo confiscated, and it is said, he will also forfeit his life. Ojay brought with him a quantity of arms and ammunition; and immediately set about collecting the free mulattoes. In a few days he had an army of near 3000 of that description, and intrenched himself very strongly at a place called Lemonad, about 12 or 15 miles from this. On Thursday last, an express from the head of the municipality arrived with an account of these proceedings. The city was much alarmed; and immediately the whole town was under arms. Fifteen hundred volunteers were ordered to march; and that evening and next morning they all set out. Every day, but the first, some skirmishes between the parties have happened, without any advantages being gained till Monday; when a severe engagement took place, and the mulattoes dislodged from their intrenchments; but the same day took possession again in spite of the exertions of general Vincent, who is a brave and experienced soldier. I have not learned the number of killed and wounded; but it is certain that Ojay was wounded, and his horse killed under him. Yesterday thirty mulattoes, prisoners, were lodged in the prison of this place.

" A reward of 500 joes was offered for Ojay's head, after he escaped from Port-au-Prince, which has since been continued. A day or two ago, he had the impudence to issue a proclamation, offering a reward of 50 joes for our commander's head, and 50 dollars a piece for the head of every volunteer which may be taken by them.

" On Sunday the assembly received a letter from the rebel chief, in which was enclosed a miniature of himself. In his letter, he mentioned, that he sent this miniature in case any one should offer to them any other *head* instead of his own, and to prevent the cheat.

" Ojay has been, if he is not now, very rich, as many of his party are likewise. They claim a right of a seat in the legislature, and of holding offices in the civil government, which, it is asserted, would have been very dangerous, because of their number, which is very great, and would put the balance of power into their hands. They found their claim on the decree of the national assembly of France, who have declared, that all men are not only free, but equal, and have a right to the same privileges. This, Sir, is the ground of the present troubles; and when they will end, God knows.

" I will endeavour to transmit such accounts of these transactions as they occur, and as opportunities offer, conceiving that they will not be unacceptable."

Extract of a letter from Corunna, October 14.

" It is not unlikely that the rumours of a rupture between this country and Great-Britain may have occasioned some rise in grain with you; we may, however, assure you, that the appearances of such an event vanish more and more, and we expect in a post or two to hear that every thing has been amicably settled."

An English paper says, A most extraordinary bridge has been built over the river Foyle, at Londonderry, which is about nine hundred feet wide, and forty feet deep at high water; this bridge joins the city and county. This immense pile was constructed by Mr. Cox, an American, who, with twenty of his countrymen, and a few labourers, completed this bridge, consisting of fifty eight arches, all of American oak, in five months—not a log of this wood having been imported before the first of May last.—N. B. The river was surveyed by the late Mr. Milne, last summer, who declared that a bridge there was impracticable.—The cost was about 15000l.

ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 23.

Yesterday the general assembly of this state adjourned, the senate to the third Monday in September, and the house of delegates to the first Monday in October next, after having passed the following laws:

1. An act to enable the judges of the court of appeals to continue certain causes now depending before them.

2. An act to make valid certain certificates of survey of lands, formerly in Washington but now in Allegany county.

3. An act to facilitate the draining of land in the several counties therein mentioned.

4. An act to enable the honourable John Eager Howard, Esquire, to convey to the vestry of Saint Paul's parish, in Baltimore county, and their successors, a parcel of ground adjoining the parsonage lot, near Baltimore-town, for the purposes therein mentioned.

5. An act to establish a bank in Baltimore-town.

6. An act to enable Richard Tilghman Earle to sell and convey certain property of his deceased father Richard Tilghman Earle.

7. An act for the benefit of Nicholas Merryman, of Baltimore county.

8. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to encourage the destroying of wolves.

9. An act to repeal certain parts of an act, entitled, An act to prevent disabled and superannuated slaves being set free, or the manumission of slaves by any last will and testament, and of a supplementary act thereto, and for certain other purposes.

10. An act to alter and change the names of Charles Ridgely Carnan, and others, according to the will of captain Charles Ridgely, of Baltimore county, deceased.

11. An act for the removal of the seat of justice from Melville's warehouse to Pig-Point, in Caroline county.

12. An act to regulate auctions in Baltimore-town.

13. An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors confined in sundry gaols of this state.

14. An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton, in Talbot county, and to establish and regulate a market at the said town.

15. An act for the suppression of fairs throughout the state.

16. An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.

17. An act to enable the commissioners of Hanover market in Baltimore-town, to sell part of the said market house and ground thereto adjoining.

18. An act for the relief of Constant Disharoon, of Somerset county.

19. An act to open a road from Swearingen's ferry, on Patowmack river in Washington county, to the iron works and mills at the mouth of Anti-eatem, and from thence into the main road leading to Frederick-town, in Frederick county.

20. An act to repeal so much of the act concerning mariages as is therein mentioned.

21. An act for the benefit of Essex Sherburne Ridley, a minor, son of Matthew Ridley, deceased.

22. An act empowering the wardens of the port of Baltimore to levy and collect the duty therein mentioned.

23. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton, in Talbot county, and to establish and regulate a market at the said town.

24. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the draining of a marsh and branch, known by the name of the Long Marsh, lying in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties.

25. An act for annulling the marriage of John Sewell, of Talbot county, and Eve his wife.

26. An act for the relief of the poor in Calvert county.

27. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish pilots, and to regulate their fees.

28. An act to grant to Robert Hodgson and James Thompson a right to run stages on the roads therein mentioned.

29. An act for laying out a road from Samuel Owings's bridge in the Garrison Forest, Baltimore county, to Nicholas Carroll's grist mill, and from thence to Chesnut Ridge, until it intersects the road at the plantation formerly possessed by Peter Bond.

30. An act to establish a third inspection of tobacco in George-town, in Montgomery county.

31. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the inspection of salted provisions exported and imported from and to the town of Baltimore.