

1779.

A prisoner reports that between 500 and 600 men are in Fort Stanwix, that the small forts at the German Flats are garrisoned by militia, and that the families chiefly live within the forts; he confirms the report of the hanging of Hare and Newberry, and that Captain Ten Broeck is a prisoner at Esopus. The Indian reports the defeat of Gates about sixty miles east of New York. Reports movements of scouts. Page 153

July 24,
near Fort
Wallace.

John McDonell to Butler. He was met here by a party of 20 warriors, who had brought in prisoners, &c., from a little before Fort Wallace. He has no doubt of the intention to attack the Indian country from Wyoming; Sullivan and Maxwell had arrived with the last division, a long train of artillery and a brigade of provision boats. This division numbers 5,000 Continental troops. Hand had 2,000 before that, they have 1,000 pack horses and 170 boats, the whole force said to be 8,000 men; he does not believe they have half the number. Has sent off scouts to report the enemy's movements; how he proposes to harass them if they advance. He will collect all the cattle he can, provisions being of so much consequence. 157

August 2,
Canadasaga.

Butler to Mathews. As a considerable quantity of clothing and other necessities will be required when his men return to quarters, he hopes that a pass may be issued to Robinson. It would be a great hardship if the men, after starving in the woods, should not obtain comforts in quarters. Presents are also required for the Indians. He believes that Gen. Clinton is on the North River and has taken the forts in the Highlands. It is evident that the rebels mean to invade the Indian country, both from Wyoming and Lake Otsego. Their numbers must be considerable, as they have three Generals at the former place—Maxwell, Sullivan and Hand—from the latter place, General Clinton is to command. The two bodies intend to make a junction at Tioga on the Susquehanna. 159

August 4,
Canattsagoe.

Walter Butler to Captain Butler. Reporting that Col. Butler had information of an agreement between the Canadian Indians and the Oneidas for mutual concealment, and desiring him to be on his guard. The news has been sent by Mr. Cartwright, Colonel Butler's Secretary. 161

August 4,
Canattsagoe.

Colonel Butler to Walter Butler. Sending an account of Joseph's excursion to Minnisink; the people there were mostly secured in forts; his partial success. Joseph reports that Clinton had taken the forts in the Highlands and was following Washington to Albany. The expedition from Wyoming had been delayed in case assistance was wanted at the North River. 162

August 8.

Memorandum for Captain Brehm relative to the expense of building barracks for the rangers at Niagara. The report, which is in detail, is signed by Walter Butler, and dated from Genesee River. 163

August 8,
Genesee River

Memorandum by Walter Butler, to be laid before General Haldimand, of the execution of officers of the rangers when taken prisoners by the rebels; asks that steps be taken to restrain them from such acts of barbarity, or the rangers will be under the necessity of themselves doing justice. Capt. Brehm is requested to state, that if the rangers had provisions, they could be of essential service to Sir Henry Clinton on the North River. 169

August 27,
Ranger's
Barracks.

Walter Butler to Major Butler. Giving an account of the conduct of Captain Ten Broeck, when he had an opportunity to escape with him (Walter Butler). 171

August —,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Butler. Acknowledging letters, &c. To procure provisions for his rangers and Indians, he must make a stroke until