

misfortune with indifference and even joy. Having passed his youth in the midst of forests, and on the frontiers of savages, he contracted an early attachment to their mode of living. He retired among the Creek Indians, and married one of their women. During the war between England and Spain, in 1779, he particularly distinguished himself by his cool intrepidity and superiority of genius. The constant friend of the English, he persuaded his brother-warriors to go to the assistance of Pensacola, which was then besieged by the Spaniards. He entered the town at the head of a party which he had raised, and conducted himself as an able commander. The attack of Mobile afforded him a fresh opportunity of distinction: the applauses which he deservedly received, engaged Col. Campbell to offer him the command of a company, which he accepted; but, in a short time, was deprived of it by a court-martial, and was on the point of being sentenced to death, for having, at the head of the army, threatened one of his superior officers. Disgusted with the European service, he returned to his friends, with whom he had left his children, as a pledge of his love and fidelity. Although not yet nineteen, he had inspired them with such a veneration for him, and was so admired by them, that he was called "the beloved warrior."

He remained with them a whole year, during which he was not inactive. The advice which he gave them, and the new means of defence and attack in which he instructed them, will insure to them, in case of necessity, a decided superiority over their enemies. Incapable of remaining long inactive, he set out to visit the coasts of Florida. After travelling over them, he embarked for Providence, where he solicited arms and ammunition for his nation. Having obtained them, he returned in spite of every obstacle to the Creeks. He then embarked with some of his intrepid companions in a transport ship, and crossed with them into the gulf of Florida, where he captured many Spanish ships, bound for the Havannah and New Orleans.

The Spanish government, obstructed in her commerce by an enemy hitherto despised, covered themselves with disgrace by offering a reward for his head. However, notwithstanding the subtily of Spain, Bowles continued to keep the sea with advantage.

Being invested by his tribe with an unlimited authority, he was after the peace of 1783, indefatigable in improving the lot of his brother-warriors. Threatened in 1785 by a war with the inhabitants of Georgia, whose assembly had sold some lands belonging to the Creeks, he set out for Augusta, where the States were held. After taking every precaution, and being as-