

wish is that our people receive clothing for our prisoners. When at home we work and hunt for those things. Here we cannot; so we ask for clothing.

BROTHER,—The officer that we killed you have spoken to us before about. I now tell you again, he fired and wounded one of our men. Another fired at him and killed him. He wished to take him prisoner, but the officer said "God damn!" and fired, when he was killed then.

Blackbird's bitter indictment of the frontiersmen is singularly corroborated by a letter written by Col. Alex. McKee to Joseph Chew on the 27th of August, 1794, from the rapids of the Miami. After describing the advance and success of Wayne's army, he remarks: "The American army have left evident marks of their boasted humanity behind them. Besides scalping and mutilating the Indians who were killed in the action, they have opened the peaceful graves in different parts of the country, exposed the bones of the consumed and consuming bodies, and, horrid to relate, have, with unparalleled barbarity, driven stakes through them, and left them objects calling for more than human vengeance."

The only reference made by General De Rottenburg to this affair in his official correspondence, which I have been able to find, is contained in a letter to Sir George Prevost, dated from Twelve Mile Creek on the 9th of July, 1813, when he says: "A party of the King's and some Indians were sent yesterday to recover some medicines and stores buried near Fort George in the retreat. They were successful, and in a skirmish they had, the Americans lost an officer and twenty men killed and ten prisoners. The Indians who were commanded by Norton only lost three wounded."

Merritt's account of the skirmish is sufficiently circumstantial and interesting to warrant reproduction, especially as his book is rare.