

whom General De Rottenburg described in an official letter as "a most ferocious and savage set," had not abstained from scalping the dead and maltreating their prisoners, in conformity with the instructions they had received upon joining the British. In fact, there is a record of a letter from Claus to Elliott, in which he observes that the Indians sent by the latter to join the centre division, had taken "thirteen prisoners and near a hundred scalps" on this occasion. As soon as a rumour of this reached De Rottenburg's ears, he caused Harvey to address the following letter to the Deputy-Superintendent-General:—

Headquarters, July 15th, 1813.

DEAR SIR,—With a view to prevent those acts of barbarity which others have reported have been committed by some of the Indian warriors on the persons of the prisoners who have fallen into their hands, the Major-General takes upon himself, until the decision of the Board which is appointed to report upon the subject is known, to order the payment of \$5 for every American prisoner who is brought to headquarters taken by the Indians alive and unhurt; only half that sum will be given for a wounded prisoner.

His Honour wishes you to communicate immediately to the assembled chiefs of all the nations the substance of this note, and that you take that opportunity of impressing on them his most anxious wish that they and all their warriors should abstain from every act of cruelty and barbarity towards their prisoners, and that from the moment an enemy surrenders he should cease to be regarded as a foe.

To this Claus replied on the following day :

10-Mile Creek, July 16th, 1813.

I proceeded this day to St. David's, and communicated the wishes conveyed in your note of yesterday.

The Indians, with the exception of the Ottawas and those from the West, state that complicit obedience has been paid to the instructions given them. The enclosed speech by