

RICHMOND, November 8.

A letter, dated Kentucky, October 3, 1786, says, "I suppose you have frequently heard of the depredations committed by the Indians in some parts of this district; they resemble your distresses in 1776. We are greatly flattered with the conquests our two armies may make in reducing the savages to a proper sense of their duty.

"The army under Gen. Clarke was supposed to consist of about 1200 men, including officers; that under Col. Benjamin Logan, 900. Clarke was destined as far as the Wia town on the Wabash; Logan to M'Kee's town on the Miami."

Another letter from Kentucky, dated October 8, says, "From the wilderness we have an account of a most melancholy disaster that happened between Laurel River and Racoon Creek on the 3d instant: About 25 Indians rushed on a camp of travellers, killed 16 persons on the spot, and wounded several more, who are not yet heard of; took 5 young women prisoners, and carried away all the horses, cattle, and most of the dry goods; 50 men, well armed, from this district, are in pursuit of the Indians.

"By a young man who remained hard by we learn, that they are Chickamoggas; he was so near them as to hear them speak distinctly, and having been formerly a prisoner among them for several years must be a competent judge.—Will government pass over this cruel act in silence?

"The settlement at the lower Blue Lick, on Licking River, is breaking up; great signs of Indians in that quarter; if they are Shawanese, it will give Col. Logan a fair opportunity to demolish them, as they are not apprised of his going against them.

"Gen. Clarke, with the troops, arrived safe at Post St. Vincent, was reinforced with 53 Americans and 150 French inhabitants of that place; he took about 60 of the Piankeshaw tribe prisoners, who were at that post; hath detached Col. Legreau with 250 men to cut off the Indians in a village adjacent; left a garrison in the town; and hath marched with 600 men towards the Wia town on the Wabash."

A report is now current, that Gen. Clarke had gone on an expedition against the Indians, who, having intimation of his design, removed their corn and other property, together with their women and squaws, to some of the Chippewa towns; but that Col. Logan was dispatched to destroy their stores, while Gen. Clarke was to attack the Indians in the front: in both these enterprises our arms were successful. Col. Logan burnt their towns and above 4000 bushels of corn, and took some prisoners, and Gen. Clarke routed the party which he attacked, after a short engagement, making great slaughter amongst them, and capturing 60 prisoners.