From the New York Journal.

Let Americans shout *Ca ira!* Long live the Republic.

WHILE Canada begins the reel,
And other states invite 'em;
And Mexico begins to feel
They've not a Don to fight 'em.

Shout Ca ira, 'twill go on,
Freedom's foes are handy,
Grind the sword and clean the gun,
Yankee doodle dandy.

While trembled tyrants homage bring,
At which they'll soon be handy,
The world shall with Ca ira ring,
And yankee doodle dandy.

Shout Ca ira, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

(From the Brussels Gazette.)

LOST, a small body of 60,000 PRUSSIANS;—as they have nine months British pay slung in their pockets, it is hoped that they have not, by any unforeseen accident, directed their route to Poland instead of Flanders.

Any person who can give a satisfactory account of this corps of Military Wanderers, are desired to apply without loss of time to major general Mack!

" REMEDY FOR PUTRID FEVERS.

" *To the PRINTERS of the SHELBURNE MERCURY.*

" Gentlemen,

AS Putrid Fevers are frequently, (and especially at this time) very prevalent in different parts of this kingdom, it were to be wished that every person knew and attended to the following fact, viz. That *Tiefe* or *Barrs*, to the quantity of three or four spoonsful hath been exhibited in Putrid cases, with the most singular success, so that patients in the extremity of this very contagious and most fatal disease, have been seen almost instantly to have recovered from a dying state to perfect safety.

" N. B. This simple but very efficacious remedy, hath been recently discovered and applied, by a very benevolent and worthy clergyman, the Rev. Edmund Cartwright: and it is to be hoped that the gentlemen of the faculty, and those of the clergy who have frequent access to the sick will neither despise, or neglect such an invaluable discovery. Probably it will be expedient to use a little warm water to wash the Tiefe down the patients throat; and to administer at the intermediate hours, and as useful auxiliaries a few of the customary and efficacious antiseptic cordials and draughts.

" The substance of this paragraph, is extracted from the 302d page of the Monthly Review, for March 1794, and is now presented for public inspection and the relief of the afflicted, by

PHILANTROPOS.

" Bridgport, June 19, 1794.

DESPOTISM.

KING JOHN AND THE JEW.

KING JOHN being once at Bristol, made a demand on a Jew (who was supposed to be the richest man in the king's dominions, and therefore the fittest bird to begin plucking) of a free gift of ten thousand marks; which in those days, was an enormous sum. The Israelite refusing, John ordered one of his teeth to be drawn every day, till he consented. The Jew lost eleven of his teeth, and then paid the sum required of him; which was only to support the monarch's obnoxious favorites.

By the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS from a hope, that the combinations against the constitution and laws of the United States, in certain of the Western counties of Pensylvania would yield to time and reflection, I thought it sufficient, in the first instance, rather to take measures for calling forth the militia, than immediately to embody them;—but the moment is now come, when the overtures of forgiveness with no other condition, than a submission to law, have been only partially accepted—when every form of conciliation not inconsistent with the being of government, has been tempted without effect;—when the well disposed in those counties, are unable by their influence and example to reclaim the wicked from their fury, and are compelled to associate in their own defence;—when the proffered lenity has been perversely misinterpreted into an apprehension, that the citizens will march with reluctance;—when the opportunity of examining the serious consequences of a treasonable opposition has been employed in propagating principles of anarchy, endeavouring thro' calumnies to alienate the friends of order from its support, and inviting enemies to perpetrate similar acts of insurrection,—when it is manifest that violence would continue to be exercised upon every attempt to enforce the laws—When therefore government is set at defiance, the contest being whether a small proportion of the United States shall dictate to the whole union, and at the expence of those, who desire peace, indulge a desperate ambition:

Now therefore I George Washington, President of the United States, in obedience to that high and irrefistable duty, consigned to me by the constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;"—deploring that the American name should be sullied by the outrages of citizens on their own government; commiserating such, as remain obstinate from delusion;—but resolved in perfect reliance on that gracious providence which so signally displays its goodness towards this country, to reduce the refractory to a due subordination to the law;—Do hereby declare and make known, that with a satisfaction, which can be equalled only by the merits of the militia summoned into service from the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, I have received intelligence of their patriotic alacrity, in obeying the call of the present, though painful, yet commanding necessity; that a force, which according to every reasonable expectation is adequate to the exigency, is already in motion to the scene of disaffection;—that those who have confided, or shall confide in the protection of government, shall meet full succour under the standard and from the arms of the United States;—that those who having offended against the laws have since entitled themselves to indemnity, will be treated with the most liberal good faith, if they shall not have forfeited their claim by any subsequent conduct, and that instructions are given accordingly.

And I do moreover exhort all individuals, officers, and bodies of men, to contemplate with abhorrence the measures leading directly or indirectly to those crimes, which produce this resort to military coercion: to check in their respective spheres, the efforts of misguided or designing men to substitute their misrepresentation in the place of truth and their dissentients in the place of stable government;—and to call to mind that as the people of the United States have been permitted under the Divine favour in perfect freedom, after solemn deliberation, and in an enlightened age, to elect their own government; so will their gratitude for this inestimable blessing be best distinguished by firm exertions to maintain the constitution and the laws.

And lastly I again warn all persons whomsoever and wheresoever, not to abet, aid or comfort the insurgents aforesaid, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and I do also require all officers and other citizens, according to their several duties, as far as may be in their power, to bring under the cognizance of the law all offenders in the Premises.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these Presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Philadelphia the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the nineteenth.

GO: WASHINGTON.

By the President,

EDM: RANDOLPH.

HUDSON, September 4.

Extract of a letter from a person belonging to this city, dated Brest, 29th June, 1794, to his friend here.

" I wrote you from St. Malocs, but am fearful my letter did not come to hand. I arrived at this port 10 days ago, in the frigate Le Resolu, of 36 guns, who captured the vessel I belonged to in the channel on the 13th ult. and sent her into this port, but detained me on board the frigate. The captain offered me the command of a gun, and having presented me with a suit of naval regimentals, a pair of pistols, a sword and a liberty cap, I consented to take charge of it, we were then standing for an English frigate—at half past 4 the engagement commenced, the first broadside we received, killed 23 of our men, every man was killed at my gun except myself.

We then wore short round and hauled our wind, and got his three mast in one, have our main and mizen topsails to the mast, and poured in our whole broadside, which killed upward of 50 men, and cut away his mizen and mainmap mast, he then hauled down his colours, and in 5 minutes set them again, and kept them set until he shot away our foretop mast, and killed 6 men on our forecastle, we gave another broadside and grappled him; he immediately struck his colours, we then took possession of the ship, confized his colours and sent him to Brest. We then refitted our ship, and proceeded on our course, the next we took was a ship of 22 guns, from Liverpool, upon a cruize, we carried her in St. Maloes; and having recruited our men went to sea again. In 5 days after we took two English merchantmen bound up the freights, and 4 Irish brigs bound to Jamaica, loaded with beef and butter.

Having joined 4 first rate ships, we took 3 Dutch men of War, and 20 sail of merchantmen, we then came into Brest, where I left the frigate and went on board my own ship, here I beheld a sight which you will think almost incredible, near 300 sail of English merchantmen lay here with their colours reversed, besides many Spanish and Dutch ships. The French nation is in a very flourishing situation and their arms are every where victorious."

To the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton within in and for the County of Hampshire, on the 4th Tuesday of September 1794.

HUMBLY SHEWS,

ELIZABETH McLEAN, of Cumington, in said county. That on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, she was married to OBED McLEAN, late of said Cumington, and has ever since that time conducted as the faithful wife of the said OBED—but the said OBED, since the marriage aforesaid, has violated the marriage covenant, and has cohabited with one Dorothy Byce, as his wife, and committed adultery with her the said Dorothy, and has left the said Elizabeth, and for a long time has offered her no assistance in supporting herself or their children—your petitioner therefore prays your Honors, that by a Decree of this Court, that she may be divorced from her marriage with the said OBED, and that the bonds of Matrimony between them may be dissolved—And as in duty bound, shall pray—

BETSEY McLEAN.

SEPTEMBER TERM, at *Northampton*, 1794.

ORDERED, That the Libellant notify the respondent OBED M'LEAN, to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April next, by publishing an attested copy of the libel and order thereon, three weeks successively, in the *Hampshire Gazette*, printed at Northampton, by William Butler, the last publication to be at least four months, before the sitting of said Court; that he may then and there shew cause why the prayer of the libellant should not be granted.

J. TUCKER, Clerk.

A true copy of the libel and order thereon.

J. TUCKER, Clerk.

Robert Breck, and Son,

INFORM their customers and the Public, they have lately received a fresh assortment of English, India and Hard-Ware

GOODS,

Which with their former assortment make it as complete as can be found in the country—which will be disposed of uncommonly low for Cash, or short credit—Also, W. I. rum N. E. Rum, by Bbl. or gall. Molasses, Double and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Chocolate, Coffee, Bohea, Hyson and Souchong Teas, 4d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Brads of all sizes, Saw-Mill and Crosscut Saws. Hand do. all kinds—6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass—Horseman's Sword Blades, and Pistols, Salmon by Bbl. Codfish by Quintal, Powder and Shot, variety of Gilt and other Looking Glasses, general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE. They have likewise received a large quantity of Swedes and Russia Iron, which they will sell by the ton or 1000 weight on good terms, likewise, German and Crawley Steel. Observe Seed, &c. &c. The above GOODS will be sold upon as good terms as at any store in the county, without distinction.

Northampton, Sept. 9, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 19th July last, a red HEIFER, two years old last spring, marked with a slit in the top of the left ear, I. W. cut into the left horn. Whoever has taken or may take up said Heifer, and give information where she may be obtained, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JESSE WILD, Jun.

Williamsburgh, August 6, 1794.

Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 1/6.)

Prophetic Conjectures

ON THE

French Revolution,

And other Recent and Shortly expected Events.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

William Pynchon, Treasurer of the County of Hampshire, hereby calls upon all Collectors of County Taxes, who are in arrears, that they immediately discharge themselves of the same, and that unless they do he shall issue the warrants of distress against them.

October 1, 1794.

AS the time is at hand for the subscriber to go on, which affords the subscriber an opportunity of expanding more than ordinary stock of Money, he wishes those that have favoured him with their commands, would favour him with their money; if not, to call and settle their book accounts by note, by the 15th of October next as he is resolved upon such settlement.

He also wants a Journeyman to the Shoemaking business, together with a boy 14 or 15 years old, as an apprentice to the shoemaking and tanning business.

JOSEPH BODMAN, Jun.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 15, 1794.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to the STOCKING WEAVING, a smart active likely LAD about 14 years of age. Also, a JOURNEYMEN to the said Business—to both of whom good encouragement will be given.

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

TO be sold, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's in Northampton, at two o'clock P. M. about 50 Acres of Land, lying in Norwich, also, two lots in the South part of the Meadow, in Northampton, both the property of SOLOMON CLARK, deceased.

ASAHEL CLAPP,

AZARIAH CLAPP.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

TO be sold, a quantity of Hating and Spinning WOOL.

Enquire of

JOSIAH GILLET.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 26, 1794.

THE Printer hereof, hereby calls on all Persons indebted to him for Papers, Advertising, or otherwise, to make immediate payment—all accounts of more than one years standing, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless settled previous to the first of November next.

October 1, 1794.

CASH, at the New-York price given for TALLOW, by JUSTIN and ELIAS LYMAN, 50 rods North of the Ferry. They have for sale, a few bbls. St. Croix Rum, 1,000 bushels of salt, Salt, Stone-Lime by the cask and Shell lime by the barrel, as low as into be purchased in the city.

Hartford, Sept. 22, 1794.

TO be sold, a Surveyor's COMPASS & CHAIN, both good—also, SCALES and DIVIDERS, cheap for Cash.

Apply to

ETHAN MARSHEL.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the middle of August last, a black MARE COLT, two years old, with two white feet, and a small Star in the forehead—the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MARY JUSTIN.

Goshen, Sept. 26, 1794.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform the Publick, that they are carrying on the Clothiers business over the Meeting House in Worthington, where Customers may depend upon having their Cloth dressed with neatness and dispatch, by the Publick's most humble servants.

OLIVER FOWLER,

MORRIS TUCKER.

Worthington, Sept. 16, 1794.

Benjamin Bolles,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the Clothier's works lately erected by Mr. *James Blackmarr*, in Worthington, where he means to carry on the CLOTH DRESSING business, equal to any in the country. He having acquainted himself in the above business at the Hartford Woolen manufactory, and elsewhere, till he thinks himself sufficiently well qualified to carry on the above business with neatness and the greatest dispatch; where the curious may be favoured with any colour, Scarlet excepted, and the terms of pay made as easy as each people would wish. The least favor will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant.

B. BOLLES.

Worthington, Sept. 27, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1794. [NUMB. 424.]

NEW-YORK, October 4.

IMPORTANT and AUTHENTIC.

War-Office, Oct. 1, 1794.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived in this office with dispatches from Major General Wayne to the Secretary at War, of which the following are copies.

JOHN STAGG, jun. Clerk.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, Aug. 14.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that army under my command took possession of this very important post on the morning of the 8th inst. the enemy on the preceding evening having abandoned all their settlements, towns and villages, with the apparent marks of surprize and precipitation as to amount to a positive proof that our approach was not discovered by them until a few days previous to our arrival.

I had made such demonstrations for a length of time previous to taking up our line of march, as to induce the savages to believe our advance by the route of the Miamis villages to the left, or towards Roche Bout by the right, which feints appear have produced the desired effect, by drawing the attention of the enemy to those points, and gave an opening for the army to approach undiscovered by a devious route, i. e. in a central direction, and which would be impracticable for an army, except in a dry season, such as then prevailed.

Thus, sir, we have gained possession of the grand emporium of the hostile Indians of the West, without the loss of blood—the very extensive and highly cultivated fields and gardens, shew the work of many hands. The margins of those beautiful rivers, the Miamis of the lake and Au Glaize, appear like one continued village for a number of miles both above and below this place, nor have I ever beheld such immense fields of corn in any part of America, from Canada to Florida.

We are now employed in completing a strong blockade fort, with four good block houses by way of bastions, at the confluence of Au Glaize and the Miamis, which have called Defiance, and another fort is also erected on the bank of St. Mary's, twenty four miles advanced of Recovery, which was named Adams, and endowed with provision and a proper garrison.

Every thing is now prepared for a forward move to-morrow morning towards Roche de Bout, or Fort of the Rapids, where the British have a regular fortification, well supplied with artillery, and strongly garrisoned, in the vicinity of which, the fate of the campaign will probably be decided, as from the best and most recent intelligence, the enemy are there collected in force, and joined by the militia of Detroit, &c. &c. possessed of ground very unfavorable for cavalry to act in; yet notwithstanding this unfavorable intelligence, and unpleasant circumstance of ground, I do not despair of success from the spirit and ardor of the troops, from the generals down to the privates, both of the legion and mounted volunteers.

Yet I have thought proper to offer the enemy a overture of peace, and as they have every thing that is dear and interesting now at stake, I have every reason to expect that they will listen to the proposition mentioned in the inclosed copy of an address, dispatched yesterday by a special flag, who I sent under such circumstances that will insure his safe return, and which may eventually spare the effusion of much human blood.

But should war be their choice, that blood be upon their own heads! America shall no longer be insulted with impunity. To an all powerful and just God, I therefore commit my self and gallant army, and hereto honor to be, with every consideration of respect and esteem,

Your most obedient,

And very humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

The Hon. Major Gen. H. Knox,

Secretary of War.

To the Delawares, Shawanese, Miamis, and Wyandots, and to each and every of them and to all other nations of Indians northwest of the Ohio, whom it may concern:

I, Anthony Wayne, Major General and commander in chief of the Federal army now at Grand Glaize, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for fixing the terms upon which a permanent and lasting peace shall be made with each and every of the hostile tribes or nations of Indians northwest of the Ohio, and of the said United States—actuated by the purest principles of humanity, and urged by pity for the errors into which bad and designing men have led you, from the head of the army now in possession of your abandoned villages and settlements, do hereby once more extend the friendly hand of peace towards you, and invite each and every of the hostile tribes of Indians to appoint deputies to meet me and my army without delay, between this place and Roche de Bout, in order to settle the preliminaries of a lasting peace, which may eventually and soon restore to you, the Delawares, Miamis, Shawanese, and all other nations lately settled at this place, and on the margins of the Miami and Auglaize rivers to your grounds and possessions; and to preserve you and your distressed and helpless women and children from danger and famine, during the present fall, and ensuing winter.

The arm of the United States is strong and powerful, but they love mercy and kindness more than war and desolation; and to remove all doubts, or apprehensions of danger, to the persons of the deputies whom you may appoint to meet this army, I hereby pledge my sacred honor for their safety and return: and send Christopher Miller, an adopted Shawanoe, and a Shawanoe warrior, whom I took prisoner two days ago, as a flag, who will advance in their front to meet me.

Mr. Miller was taken prisoner by a party of my warriors six moons since, and can testify to you the kindness I have shewn to your people, my prisoners, that is, five warriors and two women, who are all now safe and well at Greenville.

But should this invitation be disregarded, and my flag Mr. Miller, be detained or injured, I will immediately order all those prisoners to be put to death, without distinction, and some of them are known to belong to the first families of your nation.

Brothers, be no longer deceived or led astray by the false promises and language of the bad white men at the foot of the Rapids:—They have neither the power nor inclination to protect you. No longer shut your eyes to your true interest and happiness, nor your ears to this last overture of peace; but in pity to your innocent women and children, come and prevent the further effusion of your blood; let them experience the kindness and friendship of the United States of America, and the valuable blessings of peace and tranquillity.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.

Grand Glaize, 13th Aug. 1794.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, Aug. 28.

SIR,

It is with infinite pleasure that I now announce to you the brilliant success of the Federal army under my command in a general action with the combined force of hostile Indians, and a considerable number of the volunteers and militia of Detroit on the 20th inst. on the banks of the Miamis, in the vicinity of the British post and garrison at the foot of the Rapids.

The army advanced from this place on the 15th, and arrived at Roche de Bout on the 18th, and the 19th we were employed in making a temporary post for the reception of our stores and baggage, and in reconnoitring the position of the enemy who were encamped behind a thick bushy wood and the British fort.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the army again advanced in columns agreeable to the standing order of march, the legion on the right, its flanks covered by the Miamis—one Brigade of mounted volunteers on the left, under Brigadier Gen. Todd, and the other in rear under Brigadier Gen. Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced, was to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

After advancing about five miles, Major Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy who were secreted in the woods and big grass as to compel them to retreat.

The legion was immediately formed in two lines, principally in a close thick wood which extended for miles on our left, and for a very considerable distance in front, the ground being covered with old fallen timber probably occasioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most favorable covert for their mode of warfare: the savages were formed in three lines within supporting distance of each other, and extending for near two miles at right angles with the river. I soon discovered from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favorite ground and endeavoring to turn our left flank, I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance to support the first, and directed Major Gen. Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the savages with the whole of the mounted volunteers by a circuitous route; at the same time I ordered the front lines to advance and charge with trailed arms, and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and when up to deliver a close and well directed fire, on their backs, followed by a brisk charge for as not to give them time to load again.

I also ordered Capt. Mis Campbell who commanded the legionary cavalry to turn the left flank of the enemy near the river side which afforded a favorable field for the corps to act in—all those orders were obeyed with spirit and promptitude, but such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of infantry that the Indians & Canadian militia and volunteers were drove from all their covers, in so short a time, that although every possible exertion was used by the officers of the second line of the legion and by Generals, Scott, Todd and Barbee of the mounted volunteers to gain their proper position, but part of each could get up in season to participate in the action, the enemy being drove in the course of one hour more than two miles, thro' the thick wood already mentioned by less than one half their number.

From every account the enemy amounted to two thousand combatants, the troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred. This horde of savages with their allies abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the British garrison, as you will observe by the enclosed correspondence between Major Campbell, the commandant and myself upon the occasion.

The bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army from the generals down to the Ensigns, merits my highest approbation.

There were, however, some whom rank and situation placed their conduct in a very conspicuous point of view, and which I observed with pleasure and the most lively gratitude; among whom I must beg leave to mention Brigadier General Wilkinson and Col. Hamtramck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whose brave example inspired the troops. To those I must add the names of my faithful and gallant aids de Camp Captains De Butts and Thomas Lewis and Lieut. Harrison, who with the Adjutant General Major Mills rendered the most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to pieds for victory.

Lieut. Covington upon whom the command of the cavalry now devolved cut down two savages with his own hand, Lieut. Webb one in running the left flank.

The wounds received by Captains Slough and Price, and Lieut. Campbell Smith (an extra aid de camp to General Wilkinson of the Legionary Infantry) and Captain Van Rensselaer of the dragoons, Captain Rawlins, Lieut. M'Kenny and Ensign Duncan, of the mounted volunteers bear honourable testimony of their bravery and conduct.

Captain Howell, Lewis and Brock, with their companies of light infantry had to sustain an equal fire for some time, which they supported with fortitude, in fact every officer and soldier who had an opportunity to come into action displayed that true bravery which will always insure success; and here permit me to declare that I never discovered more true spirit and anxiety for action than appeared to pervade the whole of the mounted volunteers, and I am well persuaded, that had the enemy maintained their favorite ground for one half hour longer they would have most severely felt the prowess of that corps.

But whilst I pay this just tribute to the living I must not neglect the gallant dead, among whom we have to lament the early death of those worthy and brave officers Capt. Mis Campbell of the dragoons and Lieut. Towles of the light infantry of the legion, who fell in the first charge.

Enclosed is a particular return of the killed and wounded—the woods are strewed for a considerable distance with dead bodies of Indians and their white auxiliaries, the latter armed with British muskets and bayonets.

We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Miamis, in front of the field of battle; during which time all the houses and corn fields were confumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miamis, as well as within pistol shot of the garrison, who were compelled to remain tacit spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. M'Kee, the British Indian agent and principal stimulator of the war now existing between the United States and the Savages.

The Army returned to this place on the 27th by easy marches, laying waste the villages, and corn fields for about fifty miles on each side of the Miamis; there remains yet a number of villages and a great quantity of corn to be confumed or destroyed upon Auglaize and the Miamis, above this place, which will be affected in the course of a few days.

In the interim we shall improve Fort Defiance and as soon as the escorts return with the necessary supplies from Grenville and Fort recovery, the army will proceed to the Miamis villages, in order to accomplish the object of the campaign.

It is however not improbable that the enemy may make one desperate effort against the army, as it is said that a reinforcement was hourly expected at Fort Miamis from Niagara, as well as numerous tribes of Indians living on the margins and islands of the Lakes.

This is a business rather to be wished for than dreaded whilst the army remains in force, their numbers will only tend to confuse the savages, and the victory will be the more complete and decisive, and which may eventually insure a permanent and happy peace.

Under those impressions, I have the honor to be, Your most obedient and very humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

N. B. I had forgot to mention that I met my flag on the 16th who was returning with an evasive answer in order to gain time for the arrival of the reinforcement mentioned by the Shawanoe Indians and which actually did arrive two days before the action.

The Hon. Major General H. Knox,

Secretary of War.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Federal army, commaded by Major General Wayne, in the action of the 20th Aug. 1794.

Squadron of Dragoons:

Killed—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 private.

Wounded—1 captain, 3 privates.

Artillery:

Wounded—1 private.