

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, July 5.

Cambon announced yesterday, in the National Convention, that by the operations of the Committee of Finance, the transcription of the public debt into the great book being completed, the number of public creditors was reduced from 260,000 to 90,000, and that the payments on the first quarter would begin within twenty days; that measures had been taken which would effectually prevent the nation's being defrauded of the property of Emigrants and persons convicted of treason; and that the six milliards of livres, (a milliard is 1000 millions) of which the Abbe Maury used constantly to talk, were reduced to two milliards.

He concluded with proposing a decree for regulating the payments on this debt, which was adopted.

VIENNA, July 2.

Her Imperial Majesty, in concert with her ally the King of Prussia, has made to our August Sovereign, proposals, which if acceded to, cannot fail to operate a very interesting change in the aspect of European politics.—The propositions are:—

- I. That the Emperor should forthwith withdraw all his troops from the Low-Countries, and give up those refractory Provinces, from which he could withdraw neither men nor money, to the destiny they deserved.
- II. That his Armies should be employed in maintaining a strong Cordon on the Rhine, so as to protect Germany from any invasion of the French.
- III. That the Emperor should be indemnified by the reunion of Bavaria to his dominions, which they undertook to guarantee to him; as also by a slice of Poland, of which they were now resolved to make a partition.

It was added, that this was not a simple invitation on the part of the Allied Powers; but they required a categorical answer, which, if not satisfactory, they were determined to abandon him.

It was followed by declarations immediately presented to our Ministers; and we are all anxiety to know what resolutions our Court will take, in consequence of an extraordinary Council of the Cabinet, at which the Emperor presided, to deliberate upon this subject. Many of our politicians think that the Emperor must comply with the proposal.

CLEVELAND, July 5.

Accounts received here from Brussels, state, that in consequence of the unexpected progress of the French armies during the present campaign, it was expected that a cessation of hostilities will soon be concluded between the Generals of the Belligerent Powers. A Congress for a Treaty of Peace to be entered into, will be held at Maestricht. The preliminary article of this Treaty will be, that each Power at war return to the other all the conquests made during the present hostilities.

Letters have been received at Frankfurt from Leghorn, mentioning the resolution of the Court of Madrid, to secede from the league of the combined powers, and to acknowledge the French Republic.

HAGUE, July 9.

On Sunday last an extraordinary meeting of the Council of State was called. The Stadtholder attended both this and another held on Monday; on which day he also went to the meeting of the States General.

The approach of the French army to our frontiers calls for extraordinary measures, and orders were given in consequence. The environs of Bois le Duc are to be inundated; the inhabitants have been directed to get in their harvest and provide themselves with provisions as soon as possible; as have also the inhabitants of Bergen op Zoom and Maestricht, from which all strangers are ordered to withdraw.

According to advices from Zealand, Sluys in Flanders is besieged, and a body of the enemy has advanced to Sas de Gand.

LONDON, July 21.

A domiciliary visit was lately made at different houses in the suburbs of Vienna, and many emblems of Jacobinism, such as cockades, red caps, devices of Liberty and Equality, &c. were found secreted in boxes. A milk-man with his wife and daughter have been taken into custody.

The famous Col. Mack, we are told is absolutely in disgrace; and yet he appears to have done nothing, but mislead his Sovereign into absurd and ruinous projects, as some folks nearer home have done. Why should one poor Quack be disgraced, while so many more are honoured and rewarded?

July 22.

A merchant arrived on Saturday from Amsterdam, which he left on Thursday last. By him we have a *positive confirmation*, that the States-General had held an Extraordinary Sitting two days; the avowed object of their deliberations were to enter into a TREATY OF PEACE WITH FRANCE, which, if impeded by England, would be negotiated separately.

Letters from Cologne state, that accounts had been received there, that Namur had been evacuated by the Austrians on the 8th, and that the French had entered that town on the 9th inst. The head quarters of the Austrians were transferred on that day to Tirlmont and St. Tron.

It is somewhat singular, that after all the alarms Ministers have spread of plots, conspiracies, and treasons—after all the parade of examinations before the Privy Council—after all the seizures of papers, and commitments of persons, they have not yet thought proper to bring any of the supposed plotters or conspirators to trial.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. Fenno,

In your paper of yesterday I observed some articles extracted from a Boston paper, relative to Mr. Jay's mission, which are of so different a complexion from the accounts said to be received from that gentleman, and also so contradictory to many letters which I have seen in the hand writing of some of the most respectable merchants in England, that I am led to suspect the genuineness of the information contained in those extracts. It is however to be observed, that no date to the letters in question is mentioned. As to the advertisement said to have appeared in the English papers, the account is covered with suspicion.—If any such advertisement has ever appeared, it was probably anonymous, or under a fictitious signature. In that way the character, the honor and interests of this country, are constantly assailed by foreign and domestic enemies. That the merchants of England were received coolly by the ministry on their application for indemnification is at least enigmatical.—If the assertion refers to American affairs, it is abundantly contradicted by a positive statement of facts which has been laid before the public in communications from the gentlemen deputed by the merchants and manufacturers from various parts of England, to present their representations to the ministry.

On the whole, there is too much reason to suppose "Mr. Jay will have a knotty affair in the settlement of American claims." It is on this account that the government have sent one of its most enlightened statesmen to negotiate the business; and he will, doubtless, succeed, notwithstanding all the wretched anticipations of the pretended friends, but real enemies to this country, unless the British government is determined to sacrifice the last hope of their merchants and manufacturers.

The policy, however, of those who labor with indefatigable zeal to foment the disposition, and irritate the feelings of a nation from whom whom it is undoubtedly wisest to extract justice by negotiation, rather than to attempt to force it by open hostilities, may very well be doubted. In common life, such conduct would be universally execrated.

A. B.

PHILADELPHIA,

OCTOBER 2

IMPORTANT and AUTHENTIC

War Office, October 1, 1794.

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

JOHN STAGG jun.
Chief Clerk.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, Aug. 14.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that the 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 such apparent marks of surprise 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 previously to taking up our line of march, as to induce the savages to expect our advance by the route of the Miami villages to the left, or towards Roche de Bout by the right, which seems appear to 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 presented.

Thus, Sir, we have gained possession of the grand emporium of the hostile Indians of the West, without 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 I have called DEFENSE, and another fort was 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 Post 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 last overture of peace, and as they have every thing that is dear and interesting now at stake, I have reason to expect that they will listen to the proposition mentioned in the enclosed copy of an address, dispatched yesterday by a special flag, who I sent under circumstances that will ensure 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 myself and gallant army, and have the 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 at War.

To the Delaware, Shawanese, Miamis, and Wyandots, and to each and every of them and to all other nations of Indians north-west of the Ohio, whom it may concern.

I, ANTHONY WAYNE, Major General & commander in chief of the Federal army now at Grand Glaize, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for settling the terms upon which a permanent and lasting peace shall be made with each and every of the hostile tribes or nations of Indians north-west 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 Delaware, Miamis, Shawanese, and all other tribes and nations lately settled at this place, and on the margins of the Miami and Anglaize rivers to your late 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 any 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 now all 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 nations.

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 or 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 invaluable blessings of peace and tranquility.

(Signed)

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Grand Glaize,

23d August, 1794.

Head Quarters

Grand-Glaize, 28 Aug. 1794.

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 the hostile Indians, and a considerable number of the volunteers and militia of Detroit on the 20th instant 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 reconnoitering 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 agreeably to the standing order of march, the legion on the right, its right flank covered by the Miamis—one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left under Brigadier-General Todd, and the other in the rear under Brigadier-General Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion, commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced, and 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 5 miles, Major Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy who were secreted in the woods and high 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 General 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 line 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 so 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 next the river, and which afforded a favora-

ble field for that 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 and Canadian militia and volunteers were drove from all their coverts, 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 positions, but part of each could get up in fear to participate in the action, the enemy being drove in the course of one hour more than two miles, through the thick woods 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 inclosed 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, merit my approbation.

There were, however, some whose rank & situation placed their conduct in a very conspicuous point of view, and which I have 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 press 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 turning the enemy's left flank.

The wounds received by Captain Slough and Prior, and Lieut. Campbell Smith (an extra aid de camp to General Wilkinson of the Legionary Infantry) and Capt. Van Rensselaer of the dragoons, Captain Rawlins, Lieut. McKenny and Ensign Duncan, of the mounted volunteers bear honorable testimony of their bravery and conduct.

Capt. Howell Lewis, and Brock, with their companies of light infantry had to sustain an unequal 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 have 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 fight.

Enclosed is a particular return of the killed and wounded—the loss of the enemy was more than double to that of the federal army—the woods were strewn 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 consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance above and below Fort Miamis, as well as within pistol shot of that garrison, who were compelled to remain tacit spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. McKee, 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 cornfields 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 consumed or destroyed upon the Anglaize and the Miamis, above this place, which will be effected in the course of a few days.

In the interim we shall improve Fort Defense and as soon as the escort returns with the necessary supplies from Greenville 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 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