

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,

ANTH. WAYNE.

N. B. I had forgot to mention that I had my flag on the 16th who was returning with an evasive answer, in order to gain time for the arrival of the reinforcements mentioned by the Shawnee 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, commanded by Major-General Wayne, in the action of the 20th August, 1794.

Squadron of Dragoons:

Killed—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 1 private.

Wounded—1 captain, 3 privates.

Artillery.

Wounded—1 private.

First Sub-Legion.

Killed—1 private.

Wounded—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 9 privates.

Second Sub-Legion.

Killed—2 privates.

Wounded—6 privates.

Third Sub-Legion.

Killed—1 sergeant, 6 privates.

Wounded—1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 2 privates, 27 privates.

Fourth Sub-Legion.

Killed—1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 11 privates.

Wounded—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 23 privates.

Kentucky Volunteers.

Killed—7 privates.

Wounded—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 10 privates.

TOTAL—killed, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 28 privates. Wounded, 4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 privates, 84 privates.

Names of Officers killed.

Captain Robert M. Campbell of dragoons,

Lieut. Henry B. Towles, 4th Sub-Legion.

Names of Officers wounded.

Capt. Solomon Van Rensselaer of dragoons.

Capt. Abner Prior 1st Sub-Legion.

Capt. Jacob Slough 4th Sub-Legion.

Lieutenant Campbell Smith, 4th Sub-Legion,

acting as an extra aid to Brigadier Gen. Wilkinson.

Captain Rawlins, Lieutenant McKenney

and Ensign Duncan, of the Kentucky Volunteers.

(Signed) JOHN MILLS,

Major of Infantry, and

Adjutant-General.

## CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN MAJOR GENERAL WAYNE AND MAJOR WM. CAMPBELL.

No. I.

SIR,

AN army of the United States of America, said to be under your Command, having taken post on the banks of the Miamis, for upwards of the last twenty-four hours, almost within reach of the guns of this Fort, being a post belonging to his Majesty the king of Great Britain, occupied by his Majesty's troops, and which I have the honor to command, it becomes my duty to inform myself, as speedily as possible, in what light I am to view your making such near approaches to this garrison.

I have no hesitation on my part to say, that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

With great respect

Your most obedient and

very humble servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

Major 24th Reg. Commanding

a British Post, on the banks of

the Miamis.

To Major General Wayne,

&c. &c. &c.

Miamis River, August 21, 1794.

No. II.

SIR,

I have received your letter of this date, requiring from me the motives which have moved the army under my command, to the position they at present occupy far within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States of America.

Without questioning the authority, or the propriety, Sir, of your interrogatory, I think I may without breach of decorum, observe to you, that were you entitled to an answer, the most satisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of my small arms yesterday morning, in the action against the horde of savages in the vicinity of your post; which terminated gloriously to the American arms—but, had it continued until the Indians, &c. were drove under the influence of the post and guns, you mention, they would not have much impeded the progress of the victorious army, under my command; as no such post was established at the commencement of the present war between the Indians and the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

With great respect, your

most obedient, and very humble servant,

(Signed)

ANTHONY WAYNE,

Major-General and Com-

mander in Chief of the

Federal Army.

Camp on the bank of the

Miamis, 21st August

1794.

To Major William Campbell,

&c. &c.

No. III.

SIR,

Although your letter of yesterday's date fully authorizes me to any act of hostility against the army of the United States of America, in this neighbourhood under your command—yet still anxious to prevent that dreadful decision, which perhaps is not intended to be appealed to by either of our countries,

I have forborne for those two days past, to resent those insults you have offered to the British flag flying at this Fort, by approaching it within Pistol shot of my works, not only singly, but in numbers with arms in their hands.

Neither is it my wish to wage war with individuals; but should you after this continue to approach my post, in the threatening manner you are at this moment doing, my indispensable duty to my King and Country, and the honor of my profession, will oblige me to have recourse to those measures, which thousands of either nation may hereafter have cause to regret; and which I solemnly appeal to God, I have used my utmost endeavors to avert.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

with much respect,

Your most obedient, and

very humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

Major 24th Reg. Commanding

at Fort Miamis.

Fort Miamis, August 22d, 1794.

Major General Wayne, &c. &c. &c.

[No other notice was taken of this letter than what is expressed in the following letter. The Fort and works were however reconnoitred in every direction, at some points possibly within Pistol shot. It was found to be a regular strong work, the front covered by a wide river, with four Guns mounted in that face. The rear which was the most susceptible of approach, had two regular Batteries furnished with eight pieces of artillery, the whole surrounded with a wide deep ditch, with horizontal pickets projecting from the berm of the parapet over the ditch; from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet, was about twenty feet perpendicular, the works were also surrounded by an abatis, and furnished with a strong garrison.]

No. IV.

SIR,

In your letter of the 21st inst. you declare, "I have no hesitation on my part to say that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America."

I, on my part, declare the same; and the only cause I have to entertain a contrary idea at present is, the hostile act you are now in commission of: that is, recently taking post, far within the well known and acknowledged limits of the United States and erecting a fortification in the heart of the settlements of the Indian Tribes now at war with the United States.

This Sir, appears to be an act of the highest aggression and destructive to the peace and interest of the Union—Hence, it becomes my duty to desire, and I do hereby desire and demand in the name of the President of the United States, that you immediately desist from any further act of hostility or aggression by forbearing to fortify, & by withdrawing the troops, artillery and stores under your orders and direction forthwith, and removing to the nearest post occupied by his Britannic majesty's troops at the peace of 1783—and which you will be permitted to do unmolested by the troops under my command.

I am with very great respect

Sir,

Your most obedient and

very humble servant,

(Signed)

ANTHONY WAYNE,

Major William Campbell,

&c. &c.

(Copy.)

No. V.

SIR,

I have this moment the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date—In answer to which, I have only to say, that being placed here in the command of a British post, and acting in a military capacity only, I cannot enter into any discussion either on the right or impropriety of my occupying my present position; those are matters that I conceive will be left left to the Ambassadors of our different nations.

Having said this much, permit me to inform you, that I certainly will not a-

bandon this post at the summons of any power whatever, until I receive orders to that purpose from those I have the honor to serve under, or the fortune of war should oblige me.

I must still adhere, Sir, to the purpose of my letter this morning, to desire that your army, or individuals belonging to it, will not approach within reach of my cannons, without expecting the consequences attending it.

Although I have said in the former part of my letter, that my situation here is totally military, yet let me add, Sir, that I am much deceived if his Majesty the King of Great Britain had not a post on this river, at, and prior to the period you mention.

I have the honor to be

Sir

With the greatest respect

Your most obedient

And very humble servant

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL

Major 24th Reg. command-

ing at Fort Miamis.

Fort Miamis, Augt. 22d, 1794.

To Major General Wayne &c. &c. &c.

[The only notice taken of this letter was by immediately setting fire to and destroying every thing within view of the Fort and even under the muzzles of the Guns—Had Mt. Campbell carried his threats into execution, it is more than probable he would have experienced a storm.]

Examination of a Shawnee prisoner by Captain Wells on the evening of the 11th August 1794, near the foot of the Rapids.

Q. Where did the Indians receive information of the advance of the army?

Ans. The first information was from a white man, who came in of his own accord about ten days since.

Q. Where are the Indians at this time?

Ans. At Colonel M'Kee's.

Q. Where are the British and what are their numbers?

A. In a Fort about one mile below Col. M'Kee's on the north side of the river, situate on a hill or bank close by the margin, where there are about 200 men—they are now at work at the fort.

Q. What number of great guns have they in the Fort?

Four or Five.

Q. What number of warriors are at M'Kee's, and what nations do they belong to.

A. There are six hundred who abandoned this place on the approach of the army—

Shawanoes about 200, but not more

Delawares - 300

Miamis - 100

Warriors of other tribes 100

700 total.

Q. What number are expected to assemble in addition to those now at the foot of the Rapids?

A. In all about 500 men, viz.

Wyandots 300

Tawas 200

540

Q. What number of white men are to join and when?

A. Mr. or Captain Elliot set out for Detroit six days since and was to be back as yesterday with all the militia and an additional number of regular troops which with those already there, would amount to 1000 men—this is the general conversation among the Indians and Captain Elliot promised to bring that number—Col. M'Kee's son with Elliot as also the man who deserted from the army on its march.

Q. When and where do the Indians mean to fight this army.

A. At the foot of the Rapids, the white man who came in told the Indians and Col. M'Kee that the army was destined for that place.

Examination of Antoine Lassell, a native of Canada, and a Volunteer in Captain Caldwell's Company of Refugees, friends and allies of the hostile Indians, captured in the action of the 20th inst.

Who says that he has resided for 22 years in upper Canada—21 of which he passed at Detroit and on this river—and that he has constantly traded with the Indians all that time: that he resided at the Miami villages for 19 years before Harmar's expedition, when he kept a store at that place, and used to supply other traders with goods—that he has since lived chiefly at Bean creek or Little Glaize—at the little Turtle's town.

That having lived so long among the hostile Indians, he is perfectly acquainted with the tribes and numbers.

That the Delawares have about 500 men including those who live on both rivers, the White river and Bean creek—that the Miamis are about 200 warriors, part of them live on the St. Joseph's, eight leagues from this place—that the men were all in the action, but that the women are yet at that place or Picquet's village—that a road from this place leads directly to it—that the number of warriors belonging to that place when all together, amounts to about 40.

That the Shawanoes have about 300 warriors.

That the Tawas on this river are 250.

That the Wyandots are about 300.

That these Indians were generally in the action of the 25th instant—except some hunting parties.

That a reinforcement of regular troops and 200 militia arrived at Fort Miami a few days before the army appeared—that the regular troops in the Fort amounted to 250, exclusive of the militia.

That about 70 of the militia, including Capt. Caldwell's corps were in the action. That Colonel M'Kee, Captain Elliot and Simon Girty, were in the field—but at a respectful distance, and near the river.

That Col M'Kee's existence now depends up in the exertions he can make to retrieve the loss and disgrace of the Indians—that he will use every influence and means in his power to raise the distant nations to come forward immediately and assist in the war.

That should they not be able to collect in force sufficient to fight this army—their intention is to move on the Spanish side of the Mississippi where part of their nations now live—that Blue Jacket told him Lassell that he intended to move immediately to Chicago, on the Illinois.

That the Indians have wished for peace for some time but that Col. M'Kee always dissuaded them from it, and stimulated them to continue the war.

Camp Grand Glaize,

28th August 1794.

Examination of John Bavin, a Drummer in the 24th British Regiment, commanded by Col. England.

Who says that there are now four companies of the 24th, at Fort Miamis, averaging about 50 men, non-commissioned officers and privates included; that there were part of Governor Simcoe's corps in the garrison, together with about sixty Canadians; that the whole number of men actually in the garrison, including officers &c. exceeded 400—That the number of Indians, Cannadians, &c. in the action, were at least 2000, according to the report made by Col. M'Kee and Captain Elliott, to Major Campbell after the action, who declared in his presence that there were actually that number engaged. That there were four nine-pounders, two large howitzers, and six six-pounders mounted on the fort and two howitzers, and well supplied with ammunition. That the Indians were regularly supplied with provision drawn from the British magazine in the garrison, by Col. M'Kee.

That a deserter from the American army arrived at the fort about eight days before the army made its appearance, who gave information to Major Campbell, that the object of the American war was to take that post and garrison; that Gen. Wayne told the troops not to be uneasy about provision, that there were plenty in the British garrison.

That Governor Simcoe was expected at that place every hour, in consequence of an express sent to Niagara after the arrival of the deserter, but had not arrived when he came away; That the distance from Fort Miamis to Detroit is sixty miles, which is generally performed in two days.

That the militia of Detroit and its vicinity, amounts to near two thousand; that a Col. Baubee commands them; that M'Kee is also a Colonel of militia; that a Lieut. Silve of the British regiment is in the Indian department, and acts as Secretary to Col. M'Kee. That a Capt. Bumbarry of the same regiment is also in the Indian department.

That he saw a great number of wounded Indians pass the fort, but did not learn what number was killed; that the retreating Indians appeared much dejected, and much altered to what they were in the morning before the action; that he knew of one company of volunteers commanded by a Capt. Caldwell, all white men, and armed with British muskets and bayonets, who were in the action.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.

The accounts from our volunteer army dated at Lancaster say, that "their condition in the field is in all respects as favorable as the circumstances of a military life can possibly admit—That the health of Col. Gurney's Regiment remains in a great measure entire—That of Major McPherson's blues the same—the cavalry greatly in advance of the Infantry—but there is every reason to suppose their situation in all respects as favorable as their nearest connections can wish.

By this Day's Mail.

TRENTON, October 1.

On the 22d ult. Col. Forman, with 600 men, marched from this place for Carlisle.

Yesterday a second detachment, consisting of 724 men, under the command of Col. Morrow.

To-morrow Captain Kinney's troop of Light Dragoons, from Morris county, march also for Carlisle.

Letters from Reading, of the 27th ult.

announce the arrival there of the detachment of Jersey infantry commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Forman, the evening preceding, in health and high spirits; and Major-General Howell, with the van of the Jersey cavalry, had proceeded from thence for Carlisle, on Tuesday the 23d.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.

It has been a subject of inquiry, why the French ships in our harbor have lately been dressed in colours, and have fired frequent salutes—To inform those who wish to know, we mention, that according to the new French Calendar, dividing the year into twelve months of thirty days each, five days remained, which could not be reckoned in any month, they were therefore set apart as *Festivals*, are called *Sans Calottes*, and are dedicated as follows:

Sept. 17, Les Vertus, (to the Virtues.)

Sept. 18, Le Genie, (to Genius.)

Sept. 19, Le Travail, (to Labor.)

Sept. 20, L' Opinion, (to Opinion.)

Sept. 21, Les Recompenses, (to Rewards.)

It must be noted that the year ends the 16th September, and begins the 22d—The five days being considered as intercalary; and it is these days that have been celebrated.

The ship Mary, Capt. Cunningham has arrived at London, from this port.

The *CITIZENS* are requested to meet this Evening at Six o'clock at the City Hall, to take into consideration the alarming accounts of the progress of a contagious disorder at Baltimore, and to devise proper measures to protect the citizens from the effects thereof.

Philad. Oct. 2, 1794.

His Britannic Majesty's

Consul General for the Middle and South-

ern States of America, gives this public

notice to the Merchants and Traders, whom

it may concern, that the admission of Pro-

visions and Lumber, in Foreign Vessels, in-

to the several Ports of the Bahama Islands

will continue until the first day of April next

and will be further continued, until 3

months notice to the contrary shall have

been previously given.

AT THE

Card & Nail Factory,

No. 59, North Front street,

Webster, Adgate & White,

Have constantly for sale,

Cotton, Wool, Tow, and

Machine Cards,

Of all Kinds,

Cut Nails of all sizes,

Flood-Bad, Springs and Tacks,

Fellers Shears, Gun Flints and Wool

Hair,

A quantity of kiln dried Indian Meal in

barrels

A new Edition of Adgate's Philadelphia

Harmony, containing both the first and

second parts, being the most approved sys-

tem of Rules and the best collection of

Tunes now in use,

Also for Sale,

A COMPLETE SET OF

Machinery for making Cards

On an Improved Construction.

Oct. 2

W&S

Ricketts's Equestrian

CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, Oct. 2.

Will be performed a great variety of new

and Surprising

Feats of Horsemanship.

In addition to the great number of

Equestrian Performances,

Mr. Ricketts, will introduce, several

Feats of Horsemanship never yet perfor-

med. He will for this evening perform the

Sailor's Voyage a Fox hunt-

ing.

Mr. Ricketts will dance a Hornpipe, in

the character of a sailor, and will perform

the