The arms 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 honour 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 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 invaluable bleſſings of peace and tranquillity.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.

Grand Glaize, 13th 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 Miami, 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 agreeably to the ſtanding order of march, the legion on the right, its right flank covered by the Miami—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 five 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 favourable 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 favourite ground, and endeavouring 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 favourable 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 ſeaſon 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 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, merit my approbation.

There were, however, ſome whoſe rank and 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 captains 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, capt. Rawlins, lieut. M'Kenny, and enſign Duncan, of the mounted volunteers, bear honourable teſtimony of their bravery and conduct.

Captains 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 favourite 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 loſs of the enemy was more than double to that of the federal army—the woods were 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 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. 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 conſumed or deſtroyed upon the Au Glaize and the Miamis above this place, which will be effected in the courſe of a few days.

In the interim we ſhall improve Fort Defiance, 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 the more complete and deciſive, and which may eventually inſure a permanent and happy peace.

Under theſe impreſſions, I have the honour to be, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

ANTH. 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, 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, 2 privates.

Third Sub-Legion; Killed, 1 ſergeant, 6 privates—wounded, 1 ſergeant, 2 corporals, 2 muſicians, 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 muſicians, 84 privates.

Names of officers killed—Captain Robert Mis Campbell, of dragoons; lieutenant Henry B. Towles, 4th ſub-legion.

Names of officers wounded—Captain Solomon Van Renſſelaer, dragoons; captain Alner Prior, 1ſt ſub-legion; captain Jacob Slough, 4th ſub-legion; lieutenant Campbell Smith, 4th ſub-legion, acting as an extra aid to brigadier general Wilkinſon.

Captain Rawlins, lieutenant M'Kenny, and enſign Duncan, of the Kentucky volunteers.

(Signed) JOHN MILLS, major of infantry, and adjutant-general.

CORRESPONDENCE between major-general WAYNE and major WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

No. 1.

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 the 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 honour to command, it becomes me 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 honour to be, Sir, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, major 24th regiment, commanding a Britiſh poſt on the banks of the Miamis.

Miamis river, Auguſt 21, 1794.

To major-general WAYNE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

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 full and ſatisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of my ſmall arms yeſterday morning, in the action againſt the hordes of ſavages in the vicinity of your poſt; which terminated glorioſly 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 honour to be, Sir, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE, major-general, and commander in chief of the federal army.

Camp on the bank of the Miamis, 21ſt Auguſt, 1794.

To major WILLIAM CAMPBELL, &c. &c.

No. 3.

SIR,

Although your letter of yeſterday's date fully authoriſes 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 theſe two days paſt to reſent thoſe inſults which 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 honour 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 endeavours to arreſt. I have the honour to be, Sir, with much reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL, major 24th regiment, commanding at Fort Miamis.

Fort Miamis, Auguſt 22, 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 baſtions furniſhed with eight pieces of artillery, the whole ſurrounded with a wide deep ditch, with horizontal pickets projecting from the berme 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 abbatis, and furniſhed with a ſtrong garriſon.]

No. 4.

Camp, Banks of the Miamis, 22d Aug. 1794.

SIR,

In your letter of the 21ſt inſtant, 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 that 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, and 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. 5.

SIR,

I have this moment the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date—In anſwer to