The Pittsburgh Gazette
October 4, 1794.

A young man discharged from Gen. Wayne's army gives us following account, viz.

The army left 60 men at Fort Recovery, and proceeded 20 miles to St. Mary's river, remained there one day and built a fort in part, and left 50 men to complete it and defend it; proceeded 70 miles to the Au-Glaize town at the forks of the Maumee and Au-Glaize rivers; remained eight days and built a fort; destroyed and cut down corn fields without end on the river; the men on half rations of flour during the last part of March, the beef rations not equal to half a ration in quality; relieved by corn from Au-Glaize proceeded 35 miles, being then within 5 miles of Roche-de-bout. That day being the last day's march to the British fort, the runners informed that the Indians were in front; the van guard, half a mile in advance, were fired upon and gave way. The army advanced in two lines three paces apart; the Kentucky militia on the flanks, and the horfe in the rear. The Indians possessed an advantageous ground of wood, rising and hollow grounds—they fired upon the army and yelled. Out-fired and out-yelled by the army; in 15 minutes the Indians gave way, and were then pursued and cut down by the horfe.

Captain Mils Campble fell in front of the horfe making the charge. The foot following the horfe at a run for five miles, saw Indians cut and hacked in a horrid manner 127 scalps taken, and a great number of Indians drowned in the river attempting to escape, one Indian taken prisoner who informed that there were 1100 in the battle. In the pursuit passed the British fort with 1100 of the Kentucky riflemen 12 miles, and returned. The army had remained half a mile short of the British fort, had thrown up a breast-work, and encamped. On the return of General Wayne sent in a flag, but the officer refused to give possession. A long negotiation took place, and the matter was settled some way.

The army returned to the Au-Glaize, and 700 men dispatched up the river to destroy towns, they expected an engagement.

The Kentucky militia had then two months to serve. The loss on our part was 27 killed and 80 wounded.

The Pittsburgh Gazette
May 4, 1793.

Tuesday morning last, at 11 o'clock, the army moved from their winter quarters at Legionville, for Fort Washington.

The Pittsburgh Gazette
April 24, 1793.

A PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Esq. Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the President of the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has
appointed three commissioners to hold a treaty with the hostile Indians at the Lower Sandufky on or about the first day of June next, ensuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with those Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hostile attempts should be made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, whilst the aforesaid treaty is pending:

I am therefore ordered by the President, and I do, hereby, in his name, most solemnly forbid and restrain any attempts being made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, until the result of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this day 22nd of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief

H DeButts, A. D. C.
The Pittsburgh Gazette
May 11, 1793.

From a Correspondent.

I have just seen the cantonment of the army in their winter quarters at Legionville. The ground is well chosen, if it may be called a choice, where the advantages are such as to give no hesitation of a preference. I could wish to have seen a drawing of it taken, and made a plate in a magazine.

The troops appear to have exercised great industry, in erecting their huts, which are commodious, and form a town with streets at right angles. The huts of the officers, are neat, and lead one to regret that so much labour, and in many cases taste, should be abandoned, and lost. The house of the general is elegant, and stands on what may be called the failent, angle of the encamping ground, formed by nature by a high bank fronting the river, and a ravine in flank, with prugent rocks, and defended with a redoubt on the opposite promontory. The building and improvements seem to have cost little to the public, wooden pegs, and pins being in general used instead of nails; and seem to do extremely well.

The order and economy of the army deserves great praise; silence, induftry, and discipline. Every morning after parade at 10 o'clock, the troops are drawn out to a eminence at some distance from the encampment, to fire at targets; the musketry and riflemen; with premiums for the first, second, and third best shots. The shooting of the musketry astonished me; and our hunters may undervalue the regular troops, as marksmen, but I have been at shooting matches in the country, and have never seen better shots by rifles, than on this occasion.

The appearance of the soldiery is good, as to dress, health, &c. The cavalry are in good plight, and disciplined to leap over obstacles, and ascend and descend heights at a gallop. The general seems to have set his heart, on having the army in good state; and being able to deface our former.
defeats, by a signal revenge upon the enemy. It must mortify him much, as it does me, to think that after all this, we are to have the bubble of a treaty, these troops discharged, and war again in a short time.

The Pittsburgh Gazette
November 2, 1793.

The army under the command of General Wayne, consisting of upwards of 3000 regular troops, and 1000 volunteers from Kentucky, commanded by General Scott, marched from Fort Washington on the 7th of October.

We understand that the trial of ensign John Morgan was concluded, but the judgement of the court martial was not known, their proceedings, being sealed up, and forwarded to the President of the United States by Mr. Morgan, who went through the wilderness.

The Pittsburgh Gazette
December, 28th, 1793.

Extract from General Orders
Head Quarters, Greenville, Pa.

The Commander in Chief returns his most grateful thanks to Major Burbeck, and to every officer, non-commissioned officer and private belonging to the detachment under his command, for their soldierly and exemplary conduct during their late arduous tour of duty, and for the ready cheerfulness with which they faced and surmounted every difficulty at this inclement season, in repoffessing the field of battle, and erecting thereon Fort Recovery, a work imperious to savage force, as also for piously and carefully collecting and interring the bones and paying the last respect and military honors to the names of those heroes who fell on the 4th of November 1791, by three times three discharges from the same artillery that were lost on that fatal day, but now recovered by this detachment of the legion.

The Commander in Chief also requests, Major Mills, Captains Butler and Debutts, Lieutenant Harrison, and Doc-Scott, to accept of his best thanks for their voluntary aid and services upon this occasion.

The Contractors will issue one ration and one gill of whiskey, per man, as a small compensation for the fatigue they endured with so much alacrity and fortitude.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE,
Major General and Commander in Chief.

Emma D. Poole,
Librarian.