

and have Told him Your attachment to the service and I have no Doubt that you will not be forgotten if the Government needs Good Men.

I am Much pleased to learn that peace is restored Between The folles and The puants which cannot but be Most advantageous for The trade Of this part of the country.

Our Court Oreilles and Sauteux Warriors have returned to this post after assisting in The Defeat Of an American party of two Hundred men as they came out of fort recovery whither they had conveyed provisions. Several prisoners were taken together with three hundred and twenty-five horses and thirty Oxen. The loss of our warriors Was twenty-five persons Among all The Nations who Numbered fifteen Hundred. But three-fourths of them arrived after The action and attacked The fort when they lost a portion of The number Of twenty-five already mentioned.<sup>61</sup>

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the 5th foot (1800). For a time he was governor of Plymouth, and after attaining the grade of lieutenant-general died Nov. 7, 1812. Colonel England was a man of gigantic stature, being six and a half feet in height. It is reported that the Prince of Wales asked his name, and on being told exclaimed, "England! He should be named Great Britain, at least!" He appears to have been a popular commandant at Detroit.—Ed.

<sup>61</sup> The action here so well described was that known as the attack on Fort Recovery, an advance post built by Wayne (in the summer of 1794) on the site of St. Clair's defeat in Mercer County, Ohio. On the morning of June 30, a large body of Indians rushed upon a detachment of ninety riflemen and sixty rangers commanded by Maj. William McMahan, who were returning to Wayne's army after having escorted a pack-train of provisions to Fort Recovery. After losing many officers and men, the detachment found refuge within the fort, which was gallantly defended by a garrison of about two hundred, under command of Capt. Alexander Gibson. The object of the attack was undoubtedly to take the fort, and the Indians were supposed to be planning to discover and use St. Clair's cannon, that had been abandoned in 1791. These pieces had, however, been recovered by Wayne; and Fort Recovery proved impervious to the musketry attack, which was continued during the greater part of two days. This document shows that the repulse at Fort Recovery discouraged the northern auxiliaries, who took no part in the battle of Fallen Timbers.—Ed.