

## Our Western Frontier.

### ANGLO-SAVAGE WAR.

The following letter from Lieut. Col. Miller, commanding the U. S. troops at Vincennes, received a few days since by Capt. S. Ranney, at Fort Sewall, Marblehead, gives a particular account of the recent horrid massacres by the Indians in the vicinity of Vincennes. From the well known policy adopted by the British, during and since the Revolutionary War, in exciting the cruel and unrelenting savages to murder our defenceless frontier settlers, of every age, sex and condition; and from the recent and undisputed information, that from the Mississippi to Detroit, presents and arms of British manufacture have been lavishly distributed among them through the agency of the British Indian traders and the British government agents at Fort Malden, we have not a doubt that the "hand of Britain" is in this thing.—*Salem Register.*

Vincennes, April 28, 1812.

DEAR SIR,—I expected ere this to have been on my way to the Northward, but have yet not received orders to move, although I have orders to hold myself, with the detachment of the 4th regiment under my command, in readiness to move to the northward as soon as the season and circumstances would permit. I had hoped that the Indian war was at an end, but I am fully convinced now that it is only begun. We get no favorable news from them, but every movement of them confirms the belief that many of them are determined on war—and my opinion is, that it is impossible to avoid it. They are committing the most horrid murders all round us—on Saturday the 11th inst. several Indians came to the House of a Mr. Hutson, who lived on the western bank of the Wabash, about thirty miles above this, murdered Mrs. Hutson and four small children, who were left in the house, and set the house on fire! A young man who lived with Mr. Hutson, and a brother to Mrs. Hutson, was found dead at the door yard; he had three balls shot through his body, tomahawked, scalped, his bowels ript open and his heart taken out; thus we may suppose the poor woman and children were mangled according to savage custom.—Mr. Hutson had gone to a neighboring mill; on his return he found his house in flames and just tumbling in, his brother-in-law dead in the yard, and his wife and children consumed in the flames of his house.

On Tuesday the 21st inst. the family of a Mr. Mix, living on Little Pigeon Creek, near the Ohio River, in Indiana Territory, were attacked by three Indians about day light—Mrs. Mix was first fired on as she was going to the spring, but sustained no injury, her husband ran into the yard and was immediately shot dead, her youngest son shot in the knee, & his arm broke by their tomahawks. Another son living close by, hearing the alarm, ran out and shot one of the Indians, and ran off with his wife and children; the old lady, the daughter, and the wounded man, got into the house, and beat off the two remaining Indians. Another man was found dead and scalped a few days since on a creek called Driftwood.

In consequence of the many alarms in this place, I had ordered all the troops under my command to encamp in tents on the bank of the Wabash, in Vincennes. On Wednesday night last, the moment I got into bed, I heard several calls from the opposite side of the river, then heard a gun, then a man cry, *Indians! Indians!* I sprung out of bed, ordered the drum to beat to arms, had all under arms in a minute, ordered a company into a boat, who crossed the river immediately, found two men with news that the family of a Mr. Harryman, was murdered about five miles from this, on the Embarras river; that they narrowly made their escape—that two families of women and children were on the river in a canoe who had escaped within half a mile of the family who were murdered this morning. I took Lieutenants Larrabee and Eastman, and twenty men well armed, and in a boat descended the Wabash, five miles to the mouth of Embarras river, then ascended the Embarras to the spot when I found on the bank river the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Harryman and five small children. They had been alarmed by the other murders and had determined to leave their habitations. They had got their little effects belonging to their household into a canoe, and the family at the water edge ready to leave the place and come into the settlement, when they tho't of something more, sent back a young man who lived with them for that, sat down on the bank of the river to wait his return; in his absence the Indians rushed upon

them, which the young man saw and made his escape, and gave notice to the two families half a mile below.—Mr. Harryman was shot through the head, tomahawked, scalped, and his bowels ript open. Mrs. Harryman was shot through the body, tomahawked and scalped. She lay about ten paces from her husband; two little daughters, one apparently seven, the other nine years old, in the same horrid manner; two little twin sons which appeared about three years old, stabbed with their knives and scalped, and one little daughter about eighteen months old—this they had not scalped, but struck on one cheek with the head of the tomahawk, and struck the whole family murdered without a relative nearer than the state of Vermont. One of the women, who made her escape in the canoe, had been ill of childbirth for 36 hours, and at the moment of the alarm and cries of the murdered, the doctor was in the act of delivering her. They caught her up, threw her into the canoe, descended the Embarras 5 miles and up the Wabash one, got her to the first house this side of the Wabash, where she was delivered of a fine son in fifteen minutes. On my return the people of the house had all fled and left the sick woman with her child in the house; her husband was with me—I took the woman into my boat, and brought her into town.

The people of this Western Country are in great confusion and distress. The war with the Indians I believe is only begun, and an Indian war with all its savage horrors is inevitable.—The inhabitants of the frontiers are moving in daily—18 families got into town from the frontiers in one day—some going to Kentonky, others hiring cottages in town and elsewhere, leaving the principal part of their property to the discretion of the savages. In some parts where eight or ten families can get together they are building block houses and forts, determined to fight it out. The people in this place are all engaged in fortifying the houses best calculated for defence, as they daily expect an attack on the town. I have this moment received orders to march to-day to Dayton, where I am to receive further orders. Detroit is the place of our destination.

I am, with the highest respect, your sincere friend,  
JAMES MILLER,  
Lt. Col 5th Reg. Infantry

The Wilkesbarre paper of May 15, speaking of the hostile conduct of the Indians, and of their being excited and urged on by the British, says "All accounts from Malden, (a British post) declare that the British government agent supplies the Indians, far and near, with rifles, powder and other articles necessary to strike at the Americans, and that the Indians even from the Mississippi, resort to that post for such supplies."

Extract of a letter from Benj. F. Stickney Esq. Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, to Governor Harrison, dated April 18, 1812.

"Mr. Shaw has informed you that 24 of the Prophet's band had passed this place in the last of Feb. for Fort Malden, to receive ammunition that was promised to be ready for them. They returned on the 4th inst. with as much powder, lead and new fuses as they could carry. A report arrived yesterday, from Sandusky that two persons had been killed at that place by the Indians."

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. B. VARNUM, Indian Agent at Sandusky, Ohio.

"Sandusky, May 21.

"Since I wrote you last, many occurrences have transpired that induce me to believe that serious disturbances will shortly take place on this frontier. The murder of three persons at the Miami settlement has lately taken place. The Indians in this vicinity appear to be in motion. The Ottoway and Chippeway tribes have actually left this place, and probably will make their stand in Malden. Large councils are daily held by the Indians that remain here, the result of which I am unable to determine, as they not only exclude white people from them, but all those of their own tribes who can understand English. Runners are constantly on the move from one tribe to another, and unfounded and unjust reports against the U. States are kept in circulation. The remaining Indians are offering all their cattle for sale at very reduced prices, and making every preparation for removing. The inhabitants of this place are making their escape by all possible exertions. The probability is, that in one week there will not be a white person, perhaps not an Indian, within

20 miles of me, except my interpreter, who assures me that he will remain with me to the last. People who have been here twenty or thirty years are now leaving the place & advising others to follow their example. A friendly Indian the other day told us we were in danger and advised us to be expeditious in making our escape.—The time seems fast approaching when this quarter will be involved in all the horrors of a savage war,—and should there not be a sufficient guard to protect the public property here, it will undoubtedly fall a prey to their rapacious dispositions."

The above extract affords a lively picture of the danger, which menaces our unprotected frontier settlements. The gentleman who is the writer of this letter, it appears, attended only by his interpreter, with intrepidity maintains his station, & prefers death from the savage tomahawk to a desertion of his duty. It is much to be feared that the protection of an armed force cannot be afforded to him and others similarly situated, in time to save them from a general massacre. Let the general indignation be directed against the instigators of these savage barbarities, and of the conspiracies against the Union; let all transient or local feeling be merged in energetic measures against this common foe.  
*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Vincennes, May 5.

Since our last we have not heard of any murders being committed by our Indian neighbors—every preparation, however, is making throughout the county for defence—garrisons or picketed forts, are erecting in almost every neighborhood—and this place, against which their principal attack will, we have every reason to believe, be directed, is using every possible industry in order to give them a warm reception.—The governor is picketing in his house and the citizens are fortifying different places in town for their protection.

MAY 12.—Since our last, two Wea chiefs have arrived here to inform governor Harrison that 12 Winnebago chiefs have arrived on the Wabash for the purpose of going on to see the President—the Weas were instructed to ask whether the great murders would prevent them from going—the governor informed them that it would not; that the road was still open, and that arrangements were made at Fort Wayne for taking them on immediately, if they saw fit to go. We understand that the Governor has no reliance on the sincerity of these Indians, and believes that the present is only another attempt to gain time to complete their arrangements. The sincerity of their professions will however be determined immediately, as they are required forthwith to depart for Fort Wayne.

St. Louis, (Louisiana) April 25.

On Wednesday last, Governor Edwards met at Cahokia, the chiefs and warriors of the Ottowas, Chippawas, Kickapoos and Putawatomes of the Illinois river, all of whom had arrived a few days before for the purpose of holding a council with him.

The council commenced on Thursday, continued two days at Cahokia, was then adjourned to this place, and finally terminated yesterday.

In the Governor's speech he impressively portrayed the strong desire of our government to maintain peace and harmony with all our Indian neighbors. He fully explained all the destructive consequences which must result to them from yielding to British machinations and engaging in a war against us.

In his long and very comprehensive speech the governor anticipated much of what the Indians intended to say. They were evidently disconcerted, and requested till next day to reply. The whole night was spent in consultation by the chiefs, and Gomo, the principal chief, was chosen as their speaker for the next day.

He manifested much humility, made many professions of friendship, stated recent attempts of the BRITISH to induce them to commence immediate war upon us, and the offer of arms, ammunition, &c. to be delivered at fort Malden for the purpose.

The result of this long conference was, that the Indians promised to deliver up the perpetrators of the late murders in this quarter, or that they would kill them themselves; and it is tho't they intend to fulfil the promise.

These chiefs told Gov. Edwards, that the Winbagoes were, when they left home, embodying their forces; that they were determined to attack

the frontiers, and that nothing could stop them from committing hostilities upon us. They also stated that bad Indians from other tribes would join the Winbagoes, and that they would attack our frontiers at different points.

Information from other sources, justifies the belief that we are to have a serious Indian war, carried on under the name of the Winnebago War, altho' many individuals from other tribes will co operate. Nothing but very energetic measures on the part of government, will be sufficient to meet the combination with which we are threatened, for no calculation or account has been given of the Winnebagoes, makes them less than between 700 and 1000; and in point of desperate bravery, there never was a savage nation to which they are inferior.

Dayton (Ohio) May 21.

Governor Meigs returned to this place on Friday last. Captain Mansfield's company of Light Infantry, from Cincinnati, arrived here yesterday morning.

The troops at this place, amounting to about 1500, have been divided into three regiments, under the command of Cols. M'Arthur, Findlay and Cass. Capt. Van Cleave's rifle company, of this county, have volunteered their services to the Governor, for the protection of the frontier. They will march to Greenville in a few days.

We understand that on Friday last five or six men who were covering corn in a field near Greenville, were fired upon by five Indians, and one of the men was wounded. They instantly pursued the savages, killed one and wounded another.

Georgetown (Ken.) May 21.

VOLUNTEERS. We understand that Major T. Herndon will this day leave this county with a company of about 100 volunteers, who are to be joined by about 50 from Franklin county.—The whole company to march to the Indiana Territory for the purpose of relieving the frontier inhabitants, who are at this time in imminent danger of being murdered by the savages.

Frankfort (Ken.) May 27.

On Thursday last, the company of volunteers raised in this county for the purpose of marching immediately to the Indiana Territory, assembled in this place, to the number of betwixt fifty and sixty, and they elected John Arnold Captain, Anthony Crockett, Lieut. and Berry Searcy, Ensign.—In the afternoon of the same day, they left this place for Louisville, where we understand they arrived and crossed the Ohio on Saturday, and proceeded immediately to Vincennes, to receive their orders from Governor Harrison.

Lexington, (Ken.) May 26.

Colonel William Russell, of the 7th Regiment, has received orders from the War Department to repair to the Indiana Territory, to take command of the Troops in that Territory, and five companies of Rangers on the frontier. The Col. is invested with the power to have the whole or a part of the Rangers mounted, as the service shall require—and to order the recruits of the old army, raised in Ohio and Kentucky, to join him whenever deemed necessary.

To his Excellency, WILLIAM HAWKINS, Esq. Governor of the State of North Carolina.

County Court, May Term, 1812.

WE, the undersigned, Grand Jurors for the County of Mecklenburg, respectfully represent,

That although we wish not to attribute corrupt motives or criminal conduct to our late Legislature in depriving the citizens at large from their accustomed right of suffrage in the election of Electors for President and Vice President of the U. States; yet we feel it a duty which we owe to ourselves and our fellow-citizens, to represent to your Excellency, that in our view, the said law, is anti-republican and highly aristocratic.

That however the letter of the Constitution of the U. States may screen the sentiment and tolerate the measure adopted; yet the spirit and design of that instrument, under a fair and unbiased construction, will never sanction a regulation involving principles so directly repugnant to the rights of general suffrage and equal representation, and so far transcending their delegated power.

We are therefore constrained to view the procedure of our late legislature as a sacrifice of correct political principles, which goes measurably to disfranchise the citizens, and to establish a dangerous precedent, neither imposed by necessity nor resulting in convenience, benefit or economy.

We would therefore beg leave to suggest to your Excellency the propriety and necessity of convening the Legislature of this State at some period subsequent to our next election, not later than the first Monday in October, which would afford sufficient time to designate the election districts for Electors and Representatives to Congress, and to transact all the necessary business of the State.

Such an early call of the Legislature rests not merely on the ground of appointing electors—other matters of high importance impose the necessity of a prompt attention.

There is at present one district of this State unrepresented in Congress—the destiny of man as to life is involved in such uncertainty that we know not how many sections may be similarly situated—which, owing to the improvidence of the repealing law of last session, cannot be represented until after the meeting of the Legislature.

We would also urge the present crisis of our national affairs as rendering the measure highly proper; a crisis, when the governments of England and France, the enemies of our independence, the destroyers of human happiness, endeavor by the most insidious means to destroy our sovereignty and independence, or render us auxiliaries in their havoc of mankind.—When robbery and piracy have become with them the only operative law of nations—when the outrages of England, the robberies and perfidy of France have been met by our government with the placid overtures of perpetual negotiation and peace, and have only, as might have been anticipated, excited in them the tribulation of indignity heaped upon insult; at such a crisis, our general government requires all the aid & energy of the State Legislatures to meet the storm, and, if not too late, to save the American name from dishonor, and our rights and sovereignty as a nation from destruction.

From motives of so high and impetuous a claim we hope that your Excellency will be induced to accede to the measure proposed.

And we, as in duty bound, will ever pray,  
HUGH PARKS, Foreman.

## AUCTION.

AN Assortment of GOODS, recently laid in by the late Hardy Sanders, Merchant of Raleigh, will be sold at Public Auction at his Store house in the city, upon a credit of 12 months, by the subscriber. The sale will commence on Wednesday the 24th of this month, and continue from day to day until all shall be sold. No change of property shall take place until bond with approved security shall be given by the purchasers.

These Goods are prime and saleable, and many of them Goods of the first necessity.—The time of payment is very distant, and the gradual rise, in the prices of goods is progressive. All persons are, therefore, invited to come and be accommodated.

MARY SANDERS,  
Raleigh, June 8, 1812.  
N. B. There are among the Goods a hand some assortment of CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

## CHARLES PARISH,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement they have given him heretofore, in his line of business, and informs them that by the first of the ensuing July, his large and commodious three story Brick Building, at

## The Sign of the EAGLE,

North of the State-House, will be in complete order to receive Boarders and Travelers—where he earnestly solicits a continuance of their patronage. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction to all those who favor him with their custom. Honest and active servants alone will be engaged; and his Stables will perhaps be excelled by none.  
Raleigh, May 29, 1812.

## LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL,

At Charlotte, N. C.

ON Monday the 25th inst. the Subscriber will open a SCHOOL for Young Ladies, in which will be taught those branches of Female Education usually taught in similar institutions. Those Parents or Guardians who may entrust their Children or Wards to her care, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their morals and improvement.

The price of Boarding will be 60 dollars per annum—Tuition, 5 dollars per quarter.  
Mrs. E. BEVENS,  
Charlotte, May 7, 1812. 61f

## TAKEN UP,

AT the plantation of Mrs. White, near this city, on Monday the 18th of May last, a small DARK BAY HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a swab tail, and about 4 years old. The owner may have the above Horse by proving property and paying charges.  
D. L. BARRINGER,  
June 12, 1812. 364

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 15th instant, a NEGRO FELLOW named JACOB, alias Yellow Jacob. He is a tall, lusty Mulatto, about six feet high, and about 21 or 22 years old; walks remarkably straight and slow; has uncommonly large feet, which he turns out in walking—He speaks very quick, and to a person unaccustomed to hear him talk, almost unintelligibly. He has rather a mild inoffensive countenance, and a manner well calculated for any species of deception. To describe him by his dress would be impossible, as he carried off several articles of clothing of different colors. He has been heard of on his way to Murfreesborough; and Many's neck, in Hertford County, where he was raised, and where he has several relations, and no doubt, many well disposed to conceal him. His father, named Abraham, lives as a husband with a free woman in Northampton county, who hires his time of Mr. Tigues' estate of Hertford; and he has a brother named Moses, who now belongs to Mr. Underhill at Hornblow's Point, a few miles below Edenton. He has passed for Major Park's Jim, which name he, probably, for some time, particularly where not known, may wish to retain. He has been heard by the overseer to throw out some hints that all should be free, and that he saw no reason why the sweat of his brow should be expended in supporting the extravagance and idleness of any man; or some words to that effect. This principle, I am informed, he wished to impress upon the minds of my other negroes; and I doubt not will attempt to do the same wherever he goes. It therefore becomes not only the duty, but the interest of every person possessed of such property, to apprehend such a fellow, and thereby arrest the progress of such dangerous principles. I will give \$10 to any person who will apprehend him and lodge him in the jail of the county where taken; and the above reward of \$100 to any person, who will discover and give evidence against any person or persons, who may harbour, conceal or employ said negro, so that he, she or they, so harboring &c. be legally convicted of the same.  
JAMES H. KEYS,  
Warren County, May 24, 1812. 363