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CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS, if paid within three months from the time of subscribing, or THREE DOLLARS at the expiration of the year.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.
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Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

AFFAIRS AT DETROIT.

A friend has handed us for publication the following documents, from No. 1, to No. 9, inclusive, in relation to some recent occurrences at Detroit.—These documents will be read with much interest. They afford evidence of the hostile disposition of the British commanding officer towards the American government and people; they show the length to which he is disposed to go, in maintaining the British ascendancy over the minds of the Indians, and they furnish the most unequivocal testimony of a desire in the British authorities to cherish and promote among the savages dispositions hostile to the United States; to be employed as future events may render necessary. These circumstances, connected with the preparations making by the British government, throughout the whole extent of the Canadian lines, loudly call for preparation also on the part of the United States.

The principle set up by the British authorities, of taking cognizance of alleged offences committed within the limits of the United States, is too absurd to admit of a moment's dispute.—It is altogether unwarrantable. It strikes directly at our national sovereignty. In this light it must have appeared even to Col. James himself.—Why then is the pretension advanced? Was it supposed that the American authorities were too timid to resist the preposterous claim, or too unjust to afford redress where it was due? No! but the pompous interference of his majesty's agents in behalf of his old allies, in a matter which did not concern them, was designed to give the untutored savages exalted ideas of the friendship, the power and the dignity of the British government—to make that government appear to them as the avenger of their wrongs. It was not a love of justice, but a design to magnify his own importance, which prevented Col. James from directing the Indians to the proper authority, the American government, for a hearing of their complaints.

Governor Cass has, however, met the application with becoming dignity and spirit. While the American courts are left open for the hearing of alleged offences, he suffers no interference of a foreign power with questions coming within the American jurisdiction. He will not suffer an American citizen to be transported to his Majesty's dominions for alleged crimes committed within the American territory.

In these remarks, we have confined ourselves entirely to the unwarrantable interference of the British authorities. That the killing of the Kickapoo Indian was an act of self-defence we believe, from a perusal of the documents, admits of no doubt; as well as that the Indians in the neighbourhood of Detroit, perhaps with the connivance of the British, are in the constant habit of committing depredations on the property of the American citizens.

We have one remark more to make. Why have the British authorities, in offering a reward for the offender, substituted the American currency, dollars, in the room of pounds or guineas, which is the usual practice in their proclamations and other public documents? Was it intended by this, to operate on the minds of the citizens of the Michigan territory, and thereby to excite them to acts unbecoming their own character, and the rights and dignity of their government? The question must be answered in the affirmative. But, we trust the attempt will be found as futile as it is insidious.

Pittsburg Mercury.

No. I.

SANDWICH, 5th Oct. 1815.
SIR—I beg leave to inform you, that it has been officially reported to me, that an Indian was yesterday murdered under most aggravated circumstances, in a canoe close to Gross Isle, by a shot fired from an American boat, having eight or ten men in her, suppos-

ed to be soldiers; and that an officer or non-commissioned officer was in the boat at the time this cruel act was perpetrated. This boat must have left Detroit yesterday.

I need not point out to you the line of conduct necessary on this occasion. I shall direct an inquest on the body to-morrow morning; and I beg leave to remind you, that this murder has been committed on the body of an unoffending Indian, and my pointing out the custom of savages would be unnecessary in the present instance.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

H. JAMES, Lt. Col. Comd'g. His Excellency Gov. CASS, Detroit.

No. II.

DETROIT, 5th Oct 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date. I will cause an enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the murder alleged to have been committed upon an Indian by a party of men in an American boat. If a murder has been committed by American citizens, and the perpetrators can be detected, they will suffer the punishment which the laws of all civilized nations provide for such an offence.

In an application of this kind, it was unnecessary to allude to the Indian custom of retaliating upon innocent individuals, injuries which any of their tribes may have received. The laws of this country operate with rigid impartiality upon all offenders; and confident I am, that no dread of the consequences will ever induce the courts of justice to punish the innocent or to screen the guilty.

I will send a person over in the morning to attend the inquest, in order to procure such evidence as may elucidate the circumstances of the transaction, and lead to the detection and consequent punishment of the offenders.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Col. JAMES.

No. III.

DETROIT, 7th Oct. 1815.

SIR—Since my letter of the 5th inst. in answer to yours of that date, I have ascertained with precision the circumstances of the transaction which formed the subject of your communication.

The Indian alleged to be killed while in the act of presenting his gun at Mr. M'Comb, by one of the party who was with him. The event was connected with that predatory system which the Indians have pursued for some time upon the islands in the mouth of the river, and which if not checked, will be attended with still more disastrous consequences to them. I state these facts, not in consequence of the representation which I had the honor to receive from you, but merely in justice to Mr. M'Comb, that erroneous impressions may not prevail with respect to his conduct in the business. The Indian was killed within the territorial jurisdiction of the U. States; and a British officer has, consequently, no right to require, nor ought an American officer to give, any explanation upon the subject.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Lieut. Col. JAMES.

No. IV.

PETIT COTE, Oct. 21, 1815.

SIR—Herewith I beg leave to forward a copy of a letter addressed to me by the superintendent of British Indian affairs, in this district; its contents will fully bring to your recollection the circumstances, and I make no doubt you will cause a similar restitution.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

H. JAMES, Lt. Col.

No. V.

[ENCLOSURE.]

AMHERSTBERG, Oct. 21, 1815.

SIR—Yesterday in council, the proposal requested that you should be informed, that the Americans had stolen eight horses and a colt, off Stony Island, belonging to the Kickapoos, to which place they had crossed them before the Indian was killed, preparatory to their going to their own country.—He said if the Americans were disposed to be peaceable, they would make no difficulty in having those horses restored; and requested you will have the goodness to make the demand from them; that last summer, when some of their young men stole a number of horses from the other side, you requested them to be restored; at that time they listened to your words, and immediately gave them up. Those horses were stolen a few nights after the Kickapoo was killed.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

W. CALDWELL, A. D. S. G.

Lt. Col. JAMES, &c.

No. VI.

DETROIT, Oct. 26, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, enclosing one from a Mr. Caldwell.

The terms of his letter prevent me from taking any notice of it. Upon the general relation of the Indian tribes to our respective governments, and the right of mutual interference, such misunderstanding has prevailed, and I am so anxious to remove all collision as well of sentiment as of action, that I will take the liberty of stating my opinion upon the subject. The jurisdiction of the United States and of Great Britain within their territorial limits is exclusive. If the Indians residing under the protection of either, are injured, they must apply for redress to the government of the country within which they live, and can obtain only that redress which its laws prescribe. If any Indian is injured in his person or his property within this territory, our laws have amply provided for the punishment of the offender, and the redress of the party injured. We do not acknowledge in principle nor shall we ever admit in practice, the right of any foreign authorities to interfere in any arrangement or discussion between us and the Indians living within our territory. Any other principle would render the sovereignty of the United States merely nominal; and by giving to the agents of another government the right of interfering, would lay the foundation for continued disputes.

If the Indians were in the habit of stealing horses from your side of the river, and bringing them here, I should consider it my duty to put a stop to the practice and to restore the property. This was the case with the Indians who stole horses from the Miami last summer, and took them to Malden. You directed their restoration, and in any similar case, I shall cheerfully follow the example.

But, if the injury is done in Upper Canada, there exists no right in the United States to interfere, and if done here, there is no right of interference in the British authorities there. Were an Indian injured at Malden, you would think the course of precedence indecorous, and the demand inadmissible, should an Indian agent here hold a council upon the subject, and demand of you that the injury should be redressed, and in substance tell you that the alternative of peace or war depended on your decision. I am inclined to think you would form the same opinion of him that I do of this Mr. Caldwell, and impute his conduct to a profound ignorance of the relative rights of nations, or to a more artful though less pardonable motive, that of preserving an influence over the Indians to use as subsequent events may render expedient.

In the application of these principles, I have only to observe, that Stony Island, whence these horses were stated to have been taken, is in this territory; that the horses were not taken from there to Canada, and that a British officer has consequently no right to make any claim in behalf of the Indians upon the subject. But sir, to yourself personally, I freely say, that I did not hesitate a moment to enquire into the transaction. I found, that these horses were taken from Stony Island to Gross Isle, under the impression that they belonged to the people of this territory, and for the purpose of reclaiming them; and that four others and a colt followed these. As soon as the fact was reported to me, I directed that the whole should be brought here with a view to restore those which had not been stolen.

On their arrival here, one was identified, as the property of a citizen of this place, and has been delivered to him. The others shall be delivered to the Indians who own them, as soon as they appear to claim them.

With much respect, sir, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Lt. Col. JAMES.

No. VII.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
WHEREAS by an inquest taken by the Coroner of the Western District, it appears to the magistrates in special session assembled, that an Indian of the Kickapoo nation was, on the evening of the 4th instant, willfully murdered, on the navigable waters of the Detroit river, by persons unknown.

A reward of five hundred dollars, will be given to any person or persons that will secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder, in some one of his majesty's jails in this province.

Done in special sessions at Sandwich, the 18th day of October, in the 55th year of his majesty's reign.

R. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

No. VIII.

By Lewis Cass, governor in and over the territory of Michigan.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, a reward of five hundred dollars, has been offered by the magistrates of the Western District of Upper Canada, for the apprehension of the person alleged to have murdered an Indian on the 4th inst. on the navigable waters of the Detroit river, and for securing him in any jail in that province; and whereas, the Indian in question was killed while in a canoe, within a few rods of Gross Isle, by a man upon that island, and as it is stated, while in the act of presenting his gun at one of the party which was with him; and whereas, the island of Gross Isle, is in this territory, and the right of the United States to its jurisdiction has never been contested, and the Indian at the time he was killed, was a considerable distance on the west side of the middle of the water communication between lakes Erie and Huron, which forms the boundary between the United States and the possessions of his Britannic majesty.

Now, therefore, that pretensions so unfounded may be resisted, and attempts so unjustifiable may be repelled; that the people of this territory may not be transported to a foreign country for acts committed here; and that the Indians residing within the United States, may not be taught to look to the agents of another government for that protection and redress which our laws so fully afford, and a foreign influence thereby acquired and exercised over them as incompatible with the sovereignty of the United States, as it is with the amicable relations existing between them and Great Britain, and the hope that those relations will continue, I have issued this my proclamation, hereby requiring all attempts which may be made to apprehend any person on the west side of the middle of the water communication aforesaid, whether upon the land or upon the water, by virtue of the advertisement before mentioned, or of any process which may issue from any authority, other than that of the United States, or of this territory. And to apprehend and secure all persons offending in the premises, that they may be dealt with according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the territory to be affixed, at Detroit, this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

LEWIS CASS.

No. IX.

DETROIT, October 27 1815.

His excellency Governor Cass,

SIR—Agreeably to request, I transmit to you for your information, a statement of the acts relative to the killing of an Indian on the shore of Gross Isle.

I was on my way, in a batteau accompanied by nine men, to Gross Isle. When arrived within about a mile of my house, on Gross Isle, I heard the report of a rifle, which proceeded from the shore. I immediately ordered the men to put to shore with the boat.—The shore where the batteaux landed was high on a bluff—I ascended it unaccompanied by any of the men; when arrived at the summit of the bank, I discovered an Indian's tent pitched & a cabin. I entered the cabin, where I found one Indian, a squaw, and two or three young children. I observed the squaw was working at something which she endeavored to conceal; upon a nearer examination of the matter, I found that the object of her labor was a number of cattles' feet. I asked the Indian where he procured so many of them; he informed me he had got them at the wigwam, pointing to my house. I told him I had not killed any cattle this summer, & consequently he must have taken that liberty himself. I then left him and returned to the batteau, where I desired two or three of the men to go with me and see what these fellows had been committing. The men followed me up the hill and entered the cabin, where, in addition to the cows or cattles' feet, they found two or three, tails which appeared to be taken from animals that had been but lately killed. I then informed the Indian, that if I caught him or any of his tribe upon this island after to-morrow, that I would come with the men I had with me then, and massacre every one of them. I was then proceeding to the batteau, with the intention of going off, when I perceived four or five Indians issuing from the woods, with their rifles upon their shoulders. They came up to the place where I was standing, and passed by me to their canoe, which lay about twenty yards from the batteau.—When they had arrived at their canoe

and were entering it, I (still standing on the top of the hill with the three men) called to them and bade them be off and never more to make their appearance on the island. Whilst I was speaking to them, the Indian, whom I found in the cabin came forward and addressed them in the Indian language; upon which they set up the most hideous yell I ever listened to in my life. The canoe in which they were during the time I was speaking to them, had been shovled or paddled from the shore about ten or twelve feet, when one of the Indians seized his rifle, (which he had placed in the bottom of the canoe) and levelled it at me, with what intention, I could not divine at the time. The men in the boat cried out, "Mr. Maccomb, he is going to shoot you;" upon which one of the three men who was near me, immediately fired upon him and killed him.—He fell in the bottom of the canoe and was taken over to the English side.—It was with the greatest difficulty I could prevent the men in the boat from firing upon them after the first one had fired I then ordered the men to return with me to the boat, and we proceeded on our way to my house. This, sir, is a true statement of facts; & permit me to add, that I have often been annoyed by these insolent fellows, who have heretofore been instrumental in killing my cattle on the island.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient serv't.

DAVID B. MACCOMB.

Sworn to before me, at

Detroit, the day and

year as above written.

JAMES ABBOTT,

Justice of the Peace.

FROM PARIS.

The following is an extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city from an American citizen of much distinction, now in Paris, dated August 28th. Whatever diversity of ideas may prevail as to his picture of France, Bonaparte, &c. there ought to be but one opinion of the profound advice he gives to our country, in the close of his letter.

Richmond Enquirer.

"This crowded city loses its former distinctive traits of faces, manners, &c.—among the innumerable hosts circulating through its streets, of Russians, Prussians, Austrians and English, and people from all other corners of Europe; yet order, silence, decorum, pervade the whole mass. France over-run throughout somewhat in the same way, is divided equally for the present, among the four great conquering powers, into military districts, leaving little to the French government except its name and instrumentality in suppressing popular indignation, and supporting their immense armies by impressments and contributions. All within the walls of Paris, and especially the printing presses are governed and punished by each one of those ruling powers. Frenchmen of all descriptions, with whom I have an opportunity to speak, declare that the nation must soon be driven to a state of desparation, dreadful in consequences, both to themselves and their oppressors. But it is not my opinion that France has any intention to perish by her own hand; but, like other conquering nations in adversity, will rather receive the law from her conquerors.

"The weight and popularity of Bonaparte's character is much lessened in France, by his many acts of treachery in prosperity, and cowardice and extreme attachment to life, in adversity. It is from many of his most faithful companions in arms, that I hear him most abused for his having by flight abandoned them in Egypt, in Spain, in Russia, in Germany, and lastly at the battle of Waterloo, while yet the spirit of his party, and of his other armies in France, remained unbroken, and it is believed, with him at their head, might ultimately have succeeded in expelling the allies. The blood now spilling of some of his Generals, whom he so lately abandoned, seems to seal this sentiment of his degradation.—The United States have abundant cause of felicitation, that he did not visit them. The wrath of Europe combined I am persuaded, would have followed at his heels.

"The Royalists themselves in France are much divided in sentiment between his present Majesty, the Duke d'Angouleme, and the Duke d'Orleans; whilst the Revolutionists, together with the old Army and Proprietors of National and Emigrant estates, forming the most powerful and active strength of the nation, wish to see the Young Napoleon elevated to the throne. Hence, among the greater number, still anxiously awaiting the peace and tranquility of unhappy France, the departure of the allied troops is no less dreaded, than desired, from the apprehension of his Majesty being again driven from his throne, and their country, in consequence, being plunged in