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to engage with them in the war. At the commence-
ment of the contest, the most of the Indians refused
to take any part in the war, alleging that the Ame-
ricans were too numerous; but they were told that
although they were numerous, but very few would
come over, as the government could not compel them;
and that if they did not fight, they would lose their
land. Some of the white people were also led to be-
lieve, that they would be deprived of their land and
other property. In the course of the summer, on
the line between Fort George and Fort Erie, there
were not more than 1000 Indians under arms at one
time. These Indians go to and fro as they please, to
the country and back, and are very troublesome to
the women when their husbands are gone, as they
plunder and take what they please, and often beat
the women, to force them to give them whiskey, even
when they are not in possession of any; and when
they see any man that has not gone to the lines, they
call him a Yankee, and threaten to kill him for not
going to fight; and indeed, in some instances, their
threats have been put in execution. They act with
great authority and rage—since they have stained
their hands with human blood.

The inhabitants at large would be extremely glad
to get out of their present miserable situation, at al-
most any rate; but they dare not venture a rebel-
lion, without being sure of protection. And as they