

valuable presents, not only of blankets, other clothing and provisions, but of those articles so attractive to the savage;—vermillion to give the proper war color, and articles of personal adornment, such as brooches, ear-rings, bracelets, &c., &c. By these and other means most of the North-Western Indians were early secured to British interests. Through the influence of the Moravian missionaries on the Muskingum, most of the Delawares remained neutral.

The results of their efforts were not seriously felt upon the border settlements until 1777. In the latter part of winter, or early in the spring of that year, Gov. HAMILTON sent a war hatchet, wrapped in a belt of red and white beads, to the Ohio Indians. It was accepted by the Wyandotts and Shawnees, but rejected by the Delawares. Its effect was at once apparent. On the 6th of March a large party of Indians appeared before Harrodsburgh, in Kentucky. On the 24th of April Boonsborough was attacked, and again on the 23d of May; and on the 30th of May, Logan's Fort.* None of these attacks were successful, but several persons were killed, others wounded, and cattle and other property destroyed.

These stations or settlements on the border were all very much after the same pattern. A company of settlers selected farms adjacent to each other. At some convenient point they for the most part congregated their houses as in a village, and surrounded them with pickets, usually from twelve to fifteen feet high; the log houses of the settlers frequently formed a part of the outer wall of the enclosure, with pickets extending from house to house, where gaps occurred. Through these pickets were gate-openings, and the houses were pierced with holes to enable those within to fire upon a surrounding foe. For a space outside the forest was completely cleared away, so that an enemy could neither find a lurking place for an attack, nor conceal his approach. During the day the settlers cultivated their lands around, and in times of peril, often with arms by their side.

*These dates are different from those given in the printed accounts extant, but they have been verified by an original diary of Gen. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, in the possession of L. C. DRAPER, Esq., Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society. He has several volumes of original manuscripts, that belonged to CLARK, and among them many papers obtained upon the capture of Gov. HAMILTON. Mr. DRAPER is preparing a memoir of CLARK, for which he has the most ample material, never before used. Its publication is looked for with great interest.

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