

forks on their way to Vincennes settlements some time ago, and that several small war parties of the same nation had crossed above Fort Clark, and we may suppose that it was some of those parties who killed the rangers the other day on Silver Creek.

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FORSYTH TO RUFUS EATON.

St. LOUIS, Sep. 18, 1814.

Understanding you are returned a Delegate for this Territory to Congress, and are preparing to set out for the seat of the General Government, it will be perhaps satisfactory to you, to be made acquainted with Indian affairs as relates to this part of the country.

At the commencement of the present war, the whole of the Indian Nations from Detroit to the Mississippi were prepared and ready to raise the tomahawk against us; it is true that the Wyandott's of Brownstown, the Ottawas of Portage River, and the Chippewas of River Huron above Detroit, hesitated to interfere in the war, but the moment those Indians saw Gen. Hull recross Detroit river, they to a man joined the British. The fall of Detroit and defeat of Gen. Winchester's army at River Raisin, raised the spirits of the Indians to such a pitch that they really thought that nothing could conquer them, but Gen. Harrison's army convinced them to the contrary, and many nations asked peace.

During all this time the Saukies and Foxes had an U. States factory to supply them with all their wants, were fed occasionally by and received many presents from the U. States, and in all their talks they professed the greatest friendship towards the Government. Nevertheless I was always of the opinion that if ever a British force came into the Mississippi, the whole of the Indians would join the enemy and I advised it strongly that the Saukies and Foxes ought to be sent into the Missouri, and to establish a Factory with them. This was done, but many remained at Rock River, and was called the war party, but after the peace party had resided one winter in the Missouri, the most of them returned overland to their friends on Rock River, as