



# THE WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, JUNE 23, 1810.

The editor thinking that he could not present any thing more acceptable to his readers than a particular account of the causes of alarm which has existed here for some days past, waited on governor Harrison for the purpose of procuring information, and was favored with the following:

Since early in May, the governor has been possessed of information communicated by Indian traders, and by friendly Indians, that the Shawanoe Prophet was again exciting the tribes of the Wabash to war against the United States, and indeed, that it was actually agreed upon by all the tribes west of that river; this information was communicated to the government, and was the cause of the detachment of troops being sent here which we mentioned in our last. Early in May also, the interpreter maintained by the government amongst the Delawares arrived here, to inform the governor that that tribe had heard of the hostile movements of the Prophet, and that they had determined to send a solemn embassy to the tribes west of the Wabash, to warn them of the danger of listening to the advice of the Prophet. The governor did every thing in his power to strengthen them in this resolution, and composed a speech for them to deliver to the other tribes. This it appears was faithfully delivered, and it is more than probable, that to the influence of the Delawares, and the impression made by them on the minds of the other Indians, that the war has been averted.

From the 10th to the 18th instant, the governor was informed through various channels, that the Indians were collecting in very great numbers about the Prophet; that the Miamies had been so intimidated as to agree to attend his council—that the Wyandots had come into his schemes, and they had agreed with him—that every thing that had been done between the white people and Indians, since the treaty of Greenville, was void and good for nothing, and that they were determined to stop the progress of the white settlements.

About the 9th or 10th instant, an Indian came to Mr. Dubois (a French gentleman who lives about a mile above this town) in the dead of night, and told him that his friendship for him, had induced him to come to him for the purpose of advising him by all means to remove over the Mississippi with his family, as he might shortly expect trouble if he remained where he was. The old Piankashaw chief, Groble, came also to the governor, and asked his permission to retire over the Mississippi, observing, that he heard nothing from the Indians above, but the cry of war—that he was old and did not wish to have any share in it—that he wanted to retire to a place of safety—the next day he informed the governor that a particular plan had been laid by the Prophet for the surprise of this town, and told him what the plan was—about this time also, a boat which had been sent up the Wabash with the annuity salt for the Indians returned—the master informed the governor that the Prophet and the Kickapoo tribe had refused to receive the eight barrels of salt destined for them—that the Prophet's brother had insulted him in the grossest manner (the Prophet being present) shaking him violently by the hair, as well as some others of his crew, and asking them whether they were Americans (they were all young Frenchmen.)

Mr. Brouillette, a trader, who was suspected of being in the employment of the government was also insulted, made to deny that he was an American, and his house immediately plundered of his provisions and other articles. The Prophet sent word to the governor "That his people should not come any nearer to him, that they should not settle on the Vermillion river—he smelt them too strong already."

The governor being loth to create an alarm until they should appear an absolute necessity for it, from the great injury that it might produce by stopping the emigration to the country, and perhaps driving off some of the frontier settlers, had not hitherto made public any part of the information he had received—but as the danger appeared to him to be extremely threatening, on the 18th inst. he assembled 17 or 18 of the leading citizens, viz.—the Secretary of the

Territory, a Judge of the Supreme court, the Representatives of the county of Knox, the Register of the Land Office, county officers, merchants, &c. & having laid before them the information he had received, requested their advice upon the subject of taking measures for putting the country in a state of defence—this was unanimously advised, as well as the immediate ordering two companies of militia into actual service.

Whilst these measures were progressing, a principal Putawatimie chief arrived, being sent by the representatives of 16 villages west of the Wabash to inform the governor that they had abandoned the Prophet, and had thrown away the tomhawk which he had put into their hands. This revolution in their minds was produced by the forcible representation of the Delaware deputies above mentioned, to a council which was convened the latter end of May, somewhere in the neighborhood of St. Joseph of lake Michigan.

The governor assures the Editor, that the chief who brought the above information is entirely to be depended upon, his fidelity to the United States, and personal friendship for him, having been manifested in every transaction with the Indians since the treaty of Greenville.

Two young Frenchmen arrived from Fort Wayne last night, as they passed the town of the Prophet, they were desired by Mr. Brouillette, to inform the governor, that every thing appeared to be quiet above the Prophet's town, but that another council was shortly to be held—there are not more than 400 warriors at the village where the Prophet resides, and the governor thinks that the whole number which still adhere to him does not exceed twice that number. Notwithstanding the above favorable appearances, we understand that the governor will not countermand the order for turning out the militia, until he discovers what measures will be taken by the Prophet upon the defection of his followers.

The citizens of Knox County, are requested to attend, at the court house in Vincennes, on Wednesday, next to consult upon the best plan of avoiding the threatened war with the Indians, & of securing their several families.

JOHN JOHNSON.

From a Dublin paper, April 9.

London April 6 half past 7. P. M.

Some egregious errors appear in the papers of this evening regarding Sir Francis Burdett. He is neither in the Tower nor intends to be there. He disputes the authority of the speaker's warrant for his commitment, and means to resist its execution by every legal expedient. A considerable crowd is before Sir Francis's house in Piccadilly, but he is himself at his country residence at Wimbledon.

During the whole of the morning a numerous concourse have attended at the Tower Hill, and the streets adjacent, with the expectation of seeing Sir Francis. Lord Moira, in his official situation, has been at the Tower to receive the member for Westminster. As a measure of precaution for which I trust there will be no occasion, the guns at the principal gate and bastion towards Tower Street have been loaded, and artillery has been planted along the interior streets of the fortress leading to the portcullis. The garrison is greatly reinforced. Such are the particulars I have received from a special messenger who has just left the place.

In Westminster meetings have been held by the friends of their Representative, to consider what expedient they should adopt to be restored to the benefit of the elective franchise, of which by the vote of this morning they are deprived and many thousands of signatures are by this time obtained to a requisition to the high bailiff for meeting in the palace yard, which it is said will be immediately appointed. On the same opportunity a vote of thanks is to be proposed to Sir Francis Burdett, for what is called his confidential letter to his constituents.

During the whole of the day a crowd has been assembled in the vicinity of the Tower at times vociferating "Burdett forever!" a much greater assemblage of persons fills the street of Piccadilly and the avenues leading to it—at present they indicate no mischief, but what might will produce I cannot say.

London, April 9.

Sir Francis Burdett taken and sent to the Tower.

The measures adopted last night for the

prevention of all riot and disturbance in the neighborhood of Sir F. Burdett's in Piccadilly were successful. All carts, carriages, &c. coming into the West end of the street by Hyde-Park corner were obliged to go round, and all coming into the East end of Piccadilly were obliged to go round also. In the course of this morning not even a foot passenger was suffered in the space opposite the Baronet's house which was thus left entirely to the military and the civil power.—In this state of things Sir Francis Burdett remained at home all night and the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Colman, the deputy-sergeant, Mr. Clementson, with the messengers Wright Jones Skelton, Blake, &c. continued in Piccadilly during the whole night, in order to execute the Speaker's warrant. About eleven this morning was judged a favorable opportunity to make the attempt and with that view they proceeded to his house from the Gloucester-Coffee-house. The doors and windows on the ground floor being secured, and there being no chance of admission in that quarter, a ladder was brought and placed against a window in the front-dining-room, on the first floor. One of the Messengers of the house of commons immediately ascended, but we are informed he was pushed. His party however, being strong and well supported, they soon forced their way through the window and took Sir Francis into custody. The Baronet was overpowered by numbers. It would have been idle to have made any farther resistance, and he was obliged to submit to force.

A very low shabby looking carriage was in waiting at the door. Sir Francis was brought out and put into it, and the Sergeant at arms, Mr. Colman slept in after him.—The military force was now very strong and became concentrated around the carriage, which drove up Albemarle street, Bond-street into the New-Road Mary-labone, and along Finsbury, to the Tower.

Two troops of the horse guards preceded the carriage, and several of them rode alongside. A regiment of light horse immediately followed the carriage; and the rear was brought up by a very strong body of the Life Guards. The cavalcade, as it proceeds, excited wonderful interest, and the crowd attending it increased to such an extent that, by the time Sir Francis reached the Tower, the crowd had blocked up the Minories, and all the streets in its vicinity, and it became impossible for a cart or carriage to pass. All the shops were shut, and all business was at a stand. On the whole line to the Tower the immense concourse of people in the rear continued shouting and hollering, and the troops were hooted and insulted with abusive language by the populace as they passed, while prayers and praises were bestowed upon Sir Francis. The military bore the abuse very patiently, although some of them appeared to have been maltreated their clothes being bespattered with mud; one of the guards suffered much, his clothes were covered with mud, and he was cut in the face. Besides the force that accompanied Sir Francis Burdett, a regiment of the Foot Guards proceeded up the stand, about half past eleven for the Tower and every possible precaution was taken to prevent riot and preserve the public tranquility. The number of troops which arrived in the metropolis and its immediate vicinity in the course of yesterday is estimated at 10,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

The ship Fair Helen arrived at New-York on Saturday from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 23d of April, and Paris news to the 16th.

By this arrival we have advices of great interest from both G. B. and France. It has been officially notified to general Armstrong, that no vessel bearing the American flag will be admitted in to any port of the continent of Europe and that such as may be found will be confiscated.

A treaty had been concluded at Paris, between the emperor and his brother, king of Holland, which among other stipulations contained that of the sequestration of all the American property found in Holland, and the transfer of all proceeds of sales of such property to the French treasury, to await future determinations.

An American vessel about to enter the Texel, destined for Amsterdam was forbidden to enter and all intercourse with Holland declared to be interdicted to the American flag, of which a positive notification was given.

The Danish government has made a similar communication, qualified in the mode

by an intimation that though the American flag will not be suffered to enter the ports of Denmark, it will not out of any hostile dispositions on the part of Denmark, which would cheerfully countenance the fair trade of America; but that the double conviction of multiplied frauds and impositions carried on under American colours, could not be defeated by any effort of discrimination.

The other, and more imperious principle of excluding the oppressor of the seas from the European continent, which it was determined to enforce inflexibly would not admit of exhibiting a partiality, where the abuse of it had been so enormous and so destructive of confidence and good faith.

The principles of the duke of Cadore's letter, is declared to be adopted by all the powers of the Baltic, and American vessels would not be permitted to enter any port in that sea. The efforts of Mr. Adams, at St. Petersburg, to avert this consequence, by a strict discrimination between British covered, and real American property, had not the effect hoped for, as the difficulties and innumerable varieties of frauds rendered the detection, not always practicable. Russian ports as well as Danish and Swedish Prussian, and the whole of the coast, will be closed against our flag.

The British government has issued an order in council in March, declaring the whole coast of Spain in a state of blockade, and that any vessel whatever found on the coast or attempting to enter any port of Spain or Portugal, would be made prize of.

The regency at Cadiz, the last remnant of the Spanish power in Spain had issued a manifesto, which indicates their folly and their despair. The taking of the person of the emperor Napoleon, dead or alive or of his brother king Joseph was made a principal object and vast estates and titulary distinctions are held forth as the reward for assassinating one or the other.

INDIANA TERRITORY,  
Dearborn county, } ss.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Miller of said county and territory, has this day filed in my office, her petition to the Honorable, the Circuit court, holden in and for the said county, praying a divorce from her husband, John A. Miller, in the words and figures following, to wit:—"To the Honorable Judge of the Circuit court, holden in and for the county of Dearborn, in the Indiana territory, humbly complaining and sheweth unto you honor—That your petitioner, Elizabeth Miller, a citizen and resident of said county, was married in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ and state of \_\_\_\_\_

on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year one thousand and \_\_\_\_\_ to a certain John A. Miller, with whom she lived as his wife from the period aforesaid, until the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and five, or the year one thousand eight hundred and six—and your petitioner further states, that from the time of her marriage, until the year, either one thousand eight hundred and five, or sometime in the year one thousand eight hundred and six, the aforesaid John A. Miller, her husband, treated your petitioner with the utmost rigor, and cruelty, and that either in one or other of the years last aforesaid, the said John A. Miller, left your petitioner in the county aforesaid, without either food or clothing, and has since that time failed to contribute in any way or manner towards your petitioner's support—your petitioner further states,—that when the said John A. Miller left your petitioner, he did it without any cause arising on the part of your petitioner, and that all property of consequence the said John A. Miller took with him, and has ever since his departure as far as your petitioner believes and is informed (a non resident.)

"Your petitioner therefore prays a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, with her said husband, John A. Miller, and your petitioner as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

ELIZABETH MILLER.

April 10th, 1810.

JAMES NOBLE, }  
Atty. for complt. }

NOW therefore, notice is hereby given to the said John A. Miller, to appear at Laurenceburgh, on the third Monday in June next, and then and there, before our said Circuit court, shew cause, if any cause he can shew, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

SAML. C. VANCE, Clk.  
C. Court D. C.