

We are informed by a Gentleman from New-Albany, that on Sunday the 6th the Presbyterian Meeting House in place, was entirely consumed by fire. It is supposed, was communicating the stove-pipe.

The Vincennes Steam Mill has been re-built by the enterprise and on the individual efforts of Capt. WILLIS FELLOWS, now in complete and successful operation. The building is of brick, and the engine is said to be adequate turning of seven run of stones.

Hon. RATLIFF BOON is announced in the Indiana Gazette, as a Candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor.

John-sons-Denisein, has been selected by the Commissioners appointed for that use, as the future and permanent seat of government for the state of Missouri.

The following article is copied from a Philadelphia paper:

An Imperial Ukase, dated St. Petersburg, Oct. 4, the following, among other provisions are laid down for the trade of the Aleutian Islands, and in the Russian possessions on the northwest coast of America.

Sec. 1. All trade, whale fishing, fishing, and every branch of business in ports and bays, and in general along the whole northwest coast of America, from the Straits to 51 deg. N. lat. as also the Aleutian Islands and on the east of Siberia, and along the Kurile Islands, that is to say, from Behring's Straits to the south Cape of the Island Oorooop, in N. lat. are permitted to Russian subjects exclusively.

Sec. 2. Every foreign vessel is consequently prohibited, not only from landing on the coasts or islands specified in the foregoing section, but also from approaching them within a less distance than one hundred Russian miles. Whoever shall violate the prohibition is liable to confiscation of ship and cargo, &c.

We deferentially recommend this piece of information to the committee raised, on the motion of Mr. Floyd, for inquiring into the expediency of occupying the mouth of the Columbia river. If they do not bestir themselves, the Emperor of all the Russias will be beforehand with us, for when he has taken as low as the 51st degree of north latitude on the western shore, he will be at our borders.

The inquiry, in the House of Representatives, into the expense of transporting ordnance to the mouth of the Columbia, has, we believe, been thought to rather premature; but, it appears from the above article, that it was not so very premature, and that, perchance there may be reason to use it to defend American lands, planted on American soil.

Nat. Intel.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.

Sagana Indians.—We were informed, week, that the chiefs of these Indians impeded Mr. Wampler in his surveys, utterly refused to permit him to cross the Sagana river.

The cause of this conduct, on the part of the Indians, is not known to us, and we are unable to say whether it proceeded from a disposition to mischief and hostility, from a supposition that their rights had been infringed on, by permitting Mr. Wampler to cross. It is certain, however, that, on several occasions, these Indians have manifested a mischievous disposition, and have actually stolen and killed hogs and cattle belonging to our most advanced settlements. It is also stated that they, on one or two occasions, prevented the workmen, employed by the Missionary Society, from using their labors, declaring that they did not have no building erected among them for white men to inhabit. The Indians at Sagana have always been reported to us as peculiarly vicious, and committed in part of runaways from other tribes. Their principal chief, Kishkankou, is said to be a Sioux, and that he obtained his chieftainship by usurpation—has a numerous family, and seldom goes abroad without several attendants. During the last war, Kishkankou and family joined with the enemy, and many of our citizens affirm that he was the most cruel and vindictive of any of the Indians. He took a part with the enemy. He is reported as still cherishing a hatred for the people of the United States, as posses-

sing considerable cunning, and as very cowardly. Under the influence and direction of such a chief, it must be expected that the Sagana Indians will, from time to time, steal cattle, and commit other depredations, until a force be stationed in their immediate vicinity of sufficient strength to overawe them. At present they have nothing to fear except the militia of the country, and they well know that, before any portion of such force could be collected to resist or prevent their marauding parties, they can retire with their plunder in perfect safety. There are, we believe, only forty U. S. troops at that post, and it would be a ridiculous piece of temerity, to send them into the country of the Saganas to punish them for plundering. With this view of things, we trust that we may be permitted to ask, if it would not be much more conducive to the public good to reduce the number of troops at Sackett's Harbor, (N. Y.) and station at Sagana, or its vicinity, one hundred and fifty or two hundred men? We do not mean to question the intentions of those whose policy keeps so large a force at the former place; but, certainly, the utility of a measure, so very doubtful in its objects, should be made known to the nation. There are no new settlements among pilfering Indians in the vicinity of Sackett's Harbor; and, as there is not "a speck of war in the horizon," it would seem that the number of troops, which should be stationed at that place, should only be equal to the duty of guarding and preserving the public property.

Gazette.

From the Florida Gazette of the 1st inst. it appears that Capt. Bell returned on the 26th ult. from the Alachua country, after an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a meeting of the Seminole Indians, in consequence of their being dispersed in their hunting expeditions. Capt. B. traversed about 300 miles of the Indian country during his expedition.

A memorial is in circulation at St. Augustine, addressed to the Congress of the United States, praying that the two provinces may be consolidated into one, and admitted into the Union on the footing of the territorial governments of the United States, with the power of having Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary officers.

Nat. Intel.

POSTSCRIPT

Just as our paper was prepared for press, a Gentleman politely favored us with the loan of the Essex (Mass.) Register, of the 26th Dec. containing the following particulars of a most dastardly and wanton attack upon our National Flag by a Portuguese ship of war, under Portuguese colors:

From our Correspondent.

PALLADIUM OFFICE,

BOSTON, DEC. 25.

An Portuguese ship Mariana Flo- ra, Capt. Breto, from St. Salvador, of and for Lisbon, cargo sugar, cotton, hides, tobacco, plank, &c. ordered to this port by the U. S. schr. Alligator, Lieut. Stockton, for an attack on the U. S. flag—prize-master, Lt. Abbot.

"On the 5th of Nov. lat. 20. 38, N. lon. 30. W. the ship was discovered standing to the N. & E. She soon after tacked to the S. and on the Alligator's nearing her, she clewed up her courses, banded her top-gallant-sails, and hoisted a small blue pendant, half-mast high, at the mizen top gallant mast. It was supposed she was in distress, and all sail was made to approach her; but Capt. S. was shortly afterwards surprised by a fire from the whole broadside of the ship, then at a short distance, which was kept up for nearly an hour, in a raking position, before a single gun was fired from the schr. During this time, the American colours were flying on board the Alligator, and the ship displayed no national flag. The Alligator at this time commenced firing on the ship, and continued it till within pistol shot, on her quarter when all her broadside being charged, Lt. S. hailed the ship to know what she was, and whether she had any national flag. No answer was returned, but a few moments after, the Portuguese flag was run up at the mizen, & two guns discharged at the schr. after the same was displayed. Lt. Stockton hailed the ship, and told them if they did not cease firing and send their boat on board, he would sink her. The crew having deserted their quarters, the Captain came on board.

The ship had 10 guns, four long 12's, two do. 6's, and 4 24-lb. carronades, &c.

20 officers and men, who have all been brought on. The ship has now displayed the same flag, and in the same position, as when she fired on the Alligator.

Lt. A. Midshipman Blake, and a Master's mate, (Dixon) with 13 men, are on board.

We have seen a letter from Lt. Abbot, to Com. Shaw, which mentions no particulars not related above.

On the 6th inst. in the Gulf Stream, the ship lost several of her spars, and stern boat, and was obliged to throw over 4 guns. She is between 3 & 400 tons, and is injured by the Alligator's fire.

An account is given, in the Charleston Courier of December 20th, of a case of atrocious piracy on an American vessel, the schooner Emily, Capt. Robins, committed on the 13th inst. the day of her sailing from Matanzas. They hoisted the captain twice up by the neck, to extort from him information of specie supposed to be on board of his vessel; and the second time they allowed him to hang until life was nearly extinct. "We sincerely hope," says the Courier, and most cordially we anticipate in the hope, "that the U. S. brig Enterprise, Lieut. Kearney, which left Charleston on the 6th inst. for the scene of these atrocities, may overhaul the freebooters, and afford them an opportunity of partaking in the amusement of hanging, a sport to which they appear so very partial."

N. Intel.

It is information which may be useful to many, as saving them needless trouble, that the Bank of the United States does not hold itself responsible upon any of its notes which shall be voluntarily cut into parts, except on the production of all the parts. Halves of notes, therefore, are of no value, unless the corresponding halves be produced. This determination seems necessary to guard against frauds, however harsh its operation may be in some particular cases.—*Id.*

COMMUNICATED.

MEERS, DUNN & MORRISON,
You will please publish the following communication in your paper, and must oblige your friend.

TO JOHN H. FARNHAM, Esq.

Sir,

Some time ago my business called me to Charlestown, and stepping into the store of Mr. Collins, I discovered the form of an impeachment against Judge Goodwin. The Judge, upon the receipt of such information, immediately went to town, and called upon Mr. Collins, to know the gentleman who was the author of the impeachment. Mr. Collins assured the Judge that he received the form of the impeachment from his friend, and that he was copying a few of them for the satisfaction of his friend. The Judge, making no further inquiry of Mr. Collins, went among some of his friends, who assured him the author was John H. Farnham. Now, Mr. Farnham, what is the cause of your leaving Kentucky and coming to the state of Indiana, endeavoring to impeach a man who has grown grey in the service of his country? Do you remember the month of September, in the year 1816, in Kentucky, at a drill muster?—If you do, I will not suffer myself to believe that you have forgotten the fourth of July, 1817, in Versailles, Kentucky, when you drank a venomous, poisonous and malignant toast, which melted down the spirits of the republican and patriotic sons of Kentucky; and which caused the Ensign of the light horse company to dismount, and mutilate his standard in pursuing after you, when you had to call upon your scrappers for the only mode of safety; but the Ensign pursuing closely after you, through a fifteen or twenty acre field, you took refuge through the window and into the house of Mr. B.!!

These are facts not to be denied sir, and after practising as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in Frankfort, you have come to this state, endeavoring to cast a stigma on the character of a Revolutionary Soldier, who penetrated here before you were born; bring a soldier of General Clark's army, that penetrated to the state of Illinois, then a territory, in pursuit of the Indians; then returning to the falls of Ohio,

where he has resided for forty years and upwards, undergoing the many privations and hardships which men had to undergo in such perilous times—he fought the blood-thirsty savage for, and assisted in driving them from the soil which we now occupy!—Is it honorable, or is it just?

Judge Goodwin is a man that interferes with no man's business but his own. Probably you thought as you were a member of the Bar, he would not, in certain cases, do you justice. Did he not give a correct decision when he decided the bill of injunction in the case of the "Ohio Canal Company against Bigelow?"

I shall close writing on the subject, leaving the circumstance to be viewed in your own way, and I should have thought, sir, after undergoing so many calamities as you did in Kentucky, that you would not, upon your arrival in this state, endeavor to wound the posterity of a man who has accumulated so much wealth by his persevering industry, and who has been a father to the fatherless, and a friend to those who have stood in need.

SOLIDITY.

Taken Up,

ON the Ohio river, and landed at Bethlehem, on the 18th Dec. 1821, one KEEL-BOAT, partly laden with Corn, by the name of IRVON.

—ALSO—

A large Ferry-Flat,

forty-four feet in length—Oak gunnels and Poplar bottom.

—LIKEWISE—

One other FERRY FLAT, thirty feet in length, all Poplar timbers.

ALSO—One small FLAT, about twenty-five feet in length.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

HEZEKIAH SMITH.

N. B. The owners are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

H. S.

Bethlehem, Jan. 5, 1822.

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Jeffersonville, on the first day of January, 1822.

B.

John Brown, 2; Ralph Barver, Adoniah Brown, Jr.'s, Bell, Jacob Brookhart, Wesley Browning.

C.

Mary Ann Clere, Elizabeth Cole, John Campbell, Philip Cole, D. H. McCoy.

D.

Edde Durell, 3; Alexander Davis, A. C. Derby, James Downs, Chancey Dutcher.

E.

John Evertson.

F.

John Freeman, Andrew Fite, Doct'r. Fernet, John H. Farnham, 2; David Findley.

G.

Robert Gray, John Gunn.

H.

Ebenezer Hutchinson, Jonas Howard, Martin Holley, William Hughes.

J.

Samuel K. Jennings, Adam Johnson.

K.

John Kieran.

L.

Thomas Lister, James Lemon.

M.

John B. Miller, Joseph M'Connaughy, L. P. M'Clure, John Murray, John Muller, Cornelius M'Allister.

N.

James Nottingham.

O.

Moses Oldham.

P.

Aaron Prather, Walter Prather.

R.

Nelson Rozel.

S.

George Smith, 2; Peter Stoy, Jeremiah Stone, Christopher Searlan, Ch's. Stead.

T.

Benjamin Thrall, Susanna Tyson, Campbell Tarr.

W.

Emanuel Wainman, John White, Joseph White, Gavin Witherspoon, William Wright.

Y.

E. Young, 3.

O. RAYMOND, P. M.

Jeffersonville, Jan. 1st. 1822.