

## THE STATE OF INDIANA.

### CHAPTER III.

**History.** This country was first explored in the year 1682, by Mon De La Salle, a Frenchman, in an inland voyage from Canada to the Mississippi, who traversed the tract of country between the Lakes and Ohio and Mississippi rivers, by way of the Maumee, Waubosh, and Ohio, to the Mississippi.

This adventurer was imitated by many of his countrymen, who, during the succeeding 63 years, seem to have been the exclusive visitors of this region.

In the year 1735, Vincennes was founded on the east bank of the Waubosh.

In the year 1778, Gen. George Rogers Clark erected a fort at the falls of the Ohio river, a little below where Jeffersonville now stands. On the 24th day of June the same year, whilst the sun was totally eclipsed, Gen. Clark and his little army passed the falls of Ohio; and on the 28th day of June, landed at the mouth of a small creek nine miles below the mouth of Tennessee River, and on the morning of the 29th they took a line of march for Kaskaskia. They had with them no horse, or any other four footed animal; each man, both officers and soldiers, carried his own baggage, arms and ammunition on his back. Their clothing consisted of a shirt, breech-clout, leggings and moccasins; and their arms a rifle, tomahawk, and large knife. The calculation was, when they landed, that it would take them four days to travel to Kaskaskia; but, on account of the roads being bad, and the pilots unacquainted with the route, it took them six days. Having provision for only four days, most of them were entirely without for nearly the two last days.

About dark on the fourth of July they crossed the Kaskaskia river, a mile above the town. They entered the town at midnight and captured governor Rochblave in his bed, and took from him the keys of the magazine, and made every thing secure. In the morning Gen. Clark made the citizens take an oath of allegiance to the Government of Virginia. Shortly after he despatched Capt. Bowman, with about 60 men on horse back, to take Coho a small town about 60 miles further up the Mississippi. Capt. Bowman reached there the same night, and took possession of Coho without firing a gun. The oath of allegiance was also administered to the citizens of Coho, to be true to the Government of Virginia. Gen. Clark held treaties with different tribes of Indians; and their Chiefs affirmed to the whites that they would be true to the State of Virginia "as long as water runs and grass grows."

Post Vincennes, sometimes called O'post, and sometimes St. Vincents, situated on the east bank of the Waubosh, (as before described,) was garrisoned by a few British troops under the command of a Lieutenant; this officer abandoned the place and went to Detroit, of which fact Gen. Clark was shortly after apprised. Father Gibeaux, a popular priest, and Doctor Lefong were engaged to visit that place, to prepare them for a quiet and peaceable submission; which they in a very short time effected. Capt. Leonard Helm, was immediately ordered to that place, as a civil Governor and commandant of Militia.—Gov. Hamilton, from Detroit, with 500 British, Canadians and Indians, took Capt. Helm and his little band of soldiers prisoners of war.

About the middle of winter Gen. Clark resolved on retaking St. Vincents; on this resolution he ordered 40 men to descend the Mississippi river, in a boat with one cannon, and ascend the Ohio and Waubosh rivers and meet him at St. Vincents. Gen. Clark set out with 100 men, and marched through water several days; at length they arrived at the place of destination; and about midnight, an attack was made by firing in the bastions and wounding several of the centinels. When the first fire was given Gov. Hamilton, Capt. Leonard Helm, and several other gentlemen were seated at a game of whist, (of which game Capt. Helm was remarkably fond;) the instant he heard the fire, he jumped to his feet and exclaimed aloud, "By G—d, that's Clark." In the course of the night Gen. Clark procured a trusty Canadian to gain admittance as a friend, under the pretence of giving information of Gen. Clark's approach. He succeeded, and informed the Governor that it was not Gen. Clark's intention, to have made the attack with small arms, but with cannon, which was on the way up the Waubosh, and was to have met him there that evening; it had not arrived but would be there the next day, with an addition of 50 or 60 more men. This information seemed to produce a considerable damp on the spirits of the whole town. Early next morning Gen. Clark paraded his men on the side of a small eminence, within cannon shot of the fort, and so marched and counter marched them, so as to expose them to the view of the people of the fort, only as they marched one way; in order that their number should appear to be double what it really was; he also exhibited the appearance of a cannon, and of planting it on the top of the rise, from whence the fort could be easily battered.

About ten o'clock the next day all

motion ceased, and Gen. Clark sent a flag demanding the surrender of the fort forthwith. Three flags passed before the terms were agreed on; when Gov. Hamilton, surrendered to Gen. Clark a garrison well furnished with every necessary for its defence, including a greater number of efficient men than were opposed to it.

In a very few days after the surrender of St. Vincents, Gen. Clark received notice that a Mr. De Lean, was descending the Waubosh from Detroit, with 8 or 10 boats, in which were clothing, money and military stores, for St. Vincents. Immediately after receiving this information, Gen. Clark despatched Capt. Helm, with a party of men to intercept the flotilla. Capt. Helm so managed as to come on De Lean and his party in the night encamped on the bank of the Waubosh, surprised and took the whole, consisting of 85 men, and every thing in their possession, without firing a gun. Gov. Hamilton, De Lean, Major Rochblave, and all the other principal officers, were sent to Williamsburg, in Virginia.

## POLITICAL.

### THE ENEMY IN TROUBLE.

The New York Daily Advertiser, in an article on the subject of the next Presidential Election, declared that the hopes of the opposition rested on the expectation that the Jackson party would be divided on two candidates, and that New England would determine the election by casting 51 votes for the aristocratic candidate. The wily Secretary of the Hartford Convention seemed to forget that his own party had not agreed on a candidate. He chose not to remember that the Nationals of Kentucky and of Massachusetts had each their candidate, and that, despairing of the success of either, the *tertium quids* of both were looking to Ohio for relief. It will be remembered that Mr. Charles Hammond, to whom Mr. Clay once committed the key of his conscience, more than once intimated that the West might set forth the pretensions of another and more favoured candidate. That the individual in question will not permit himself to be used in such an alternative we are fully persuaded; but that Mr. Clay entertains great apprehension, cannot be doubted.—Among other symptoms of alarm pointing to that quarter, we notice the establishment of a new paper, bearing Mr. Clay's flag aloft, at Cincinnati. Has Mr. Clay lost confidence in Charles Hammond? Why else should he set forth a new paper, which cannot fail to produce weakness, rather than strength, if it had been sound in Cincinnati?

Another striking indication of alarm, on the part of Mr. Clay, is the effort now making by his partisans in Lexington to unite Lexington, & Cincinnati by a railway, to the prejudice of Louisville & Mayville. A moment's reflection must satisfy all intelligent persons, that such a railway will not only bring the farmers & market women of Cincinnati in competition with those of Lexington in the Lexington market, but must necessarily make Cincinnati the great manufacturing town for the interior of Kentucky, to the utter ruin of the mechanics of Lexington, who would be compelled to abandon their workshops. Is this not true? and, if true, can it be accounted for on any other than political considerations? We believe that, like all the bargains conflicting with patriotic principles, it must fail. Its tendency must be to array against its projector the influence of Louisville, and the surrounding country, as well as the entire population of the districts of country interested in a rail road, to commence at Mayville and terminate at Louisville. It will do more. It must build up an interest hostile to Lexington extending itself from Louisville through Shelby, Nelson, Washington, Mercer and Lincoln counties, which must embrace a portion of the Green River country, and will ultimately unite in some great work of internal improvement to the exclusion of Lexington, and to the prejudice of Mr. Clay.

These are reflections which satisfy our mind that Mr. Clay and his partisans are not yet certain that they can unite all of the opposition, itself a minority. What, then, must be Mr. Clay's alarm, when he learns that some of the most violent of his party have given the clearest indications of a determination to cast him overboard? Will he not have cause of bitter complaint against those who have brought forward his own lieutenant to supersede him in command? Such is the condition of the opposition, held together by no common tie, but love of office and disappointed ambition; a thorough conviction of their own weakness, and the delusive hope that they are to obtain the control of events by a division of the majority. That they are better organized, is admitted, but that that organization is preserved by a common danger of dissolution, is obvious. Let the republican party look well to the result.

U. S. Telegraph.

John Holmes.—It is stated in letters from Washington, that Mr. Holmes of Maine, in a late speech in the Senate, remarked, substantially, that the New

England States sent twelve Senators to support their cause and character in that body; these were the twelve apostles of New England; but New England, like the Saviour of mankind, found a traitor among her twelve. The traitor had not, indeed yet received his thirty pieces of silver, but was in daily expectation of it. The remark, though hardly excusable on the score of reverence, is not difficult of application.

Boston Courier.

**Comment.** It is true that Mr. Holmes was understood, by Mr. Woodbury and others, to have expressed himself as is here stated. In reply, the able Senator, from New Hampshire, vindicated himself and his course in the Senate, with such effect that Mr. Holmes, overcome for the moment by the power of truth and the eloquence of honest patriotism, rose, at the conclusion of Mr. Woodbury's speech, and denied having made such a charge; but concluded by saying, significantly, that although he had not charged the gentleman with being a Judas, he remembered that there was a Peter who denied his Lord and Master, in his hour of trial. Thereupon Mr. Benton rose and said, (pointing to Mr. Woodbury) "Y—s, Mr. President, this is Peter, the rock of New England democracy, and upon it do we build our faith." Some person added—"and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against him." To this the Senator rejoined, "I accept the amendment, Sir." U. S. Tel.

**The next Presidency.**—The republican papers from every section of the U. States, we are pleased to see strongly advocate the re-election of our present Chief Magistrate. This is as it should be; the work of reform has been commenced, but not completed; and it is to be hoped that he who has enabled us to triumph over the aristocracy of the country, will be re-elected in order that he may finish the work which has been commenced, and with which the permanency of our republican institutions is intimately connected. Under this view of the subject, it is peculiarly gratifying to see the republican feeling of the country, as expressed through the republican papers, calling upon General Jackson to consent to serve another term.

The Coalition papers, and those which have come into our ranks since the last presidential election, assume quite a different ground; they are nominating Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun, as successors of the General at the expiration of the present term. Their object in bringing before the public the claims of the two last named individuals, is to sow dissension in the republican ranks, and produce, if possible, feelings of hostility among the republicans who are attached to these two conspicuous members of the republican party. This is a weak and contemptible artifice of the enemy—one that would only be resorted to by the Swiss editors of the aristocracy, and which will not have any weight with those for whom it is intended. The different members of the party have their partialities for one or the other of the distinguished individuals named we do not pretend to deny; but those partialities are at all times held subservient to the general good, and cannot be trifled with by the designing tools of an unprincipled opposition. N. Y. Courier.

**Secretary's Succession.** In the course of his rignarous speech, Mr. Barton took occasion to make an attack upon the Secretary's succession to the Presidency, which Mr. Clay called a "safe precedent," in which he compared the conduct of persons who have filled the station to that of Absalom at the gate. His friends have spoken of the home truths which his speech contained,—and we must suppose that this was one of them; but how the friends of the late coalition, with whom he is connected, relished this palpable hit as the bargaining Secretary we cannot undertake to tell. No doubt they must have been disposed to say, "No more of that Hal, and thou lovest me;" and if Mr. Clay had himself been present, he would in all probability have been disposed to say that Mr. Barton was, according to his own expression, a "bastard son of the West," to attack, in such a manner, the man whom he called the "favourite son of the West." Del. Gazette.

**Rewarding Editors.** The coalitionists are quite out of humor with the majority in the United States Senate, far not permitting the minority to reward their friends, the Editors of the National Intelligencer, with the sum of 60 or 70,000 dollars more for doing an unnecessary job of printing, over and above the sum which others were willing to take for the performance of it. They talk much about the impropriety of rewarding Editors; but their objections apply to cases in which Editors are required to render public services for the amount received. They have no objection to paying \$1930 to an Editor for carrying despatches to Buenos Ayers, who went to London in place of Buenos Ayers, nor of giving \$70,000 to Gales & Seaton, for just nothing at all; but it mortally mortifies them to think of paying to an Editor the same price for his labour, which is given

to persons of other classes for the same amount of labour.

Perhaps, after all, we should consider this as an evidence of their partiality for Editors, and that they are of opinion that the Editors troubles & perplexities are so much greater than those of other persons, that they should occasionally have a sop from the public dish without being required to render any services for it. Also, we cannot but feel grateful for their kind feelings; but would nevertheless thank them to mind their own business, and not trouble themselves about matters which do not concern them.

## THINGS IN GENERAL.

From the Washington (Geo.) News.

### INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

FRANKLIN TOWN, Feb. 9th, 1830.

Dear Sir:—I have to day returned from Terrapin Creek Valley, with the news of the destruction of all the emigrated places by the Cherokees in Vann's Valley.

On Friday morning last, about breakfast, an express arrived on Terrapin Creek, stating that a body of about thirty armed Indians, headed by Ridge, one of the principal chiefs in the Cherokee Nation, had commenced an indiscriminate burning of all the houses on such places, and soliciting aid to prevent (if possible) the destruction of the buildings. By twelve o'clock we had collected the force of the Valley, amounting to twenty-three men, and proceeded to David Vann's, and inquired of him by what authority the Indians were acting, and whether they were gone. He told us they were commissioned by Ross and Ridge, the two heads of the nation, and that their object was the destruction of Cedar Town, but that in all probability they had effected their end, and were then on their return. We pursued on the Vann's Ferry road, as far as one Simms, to intercept them; but learning there, that a party of them had left there only about three hours, we determined to pursue them to Cedar Town, where we arrived half an hour too late to save the place—it was then in flames! We inquired for the Indians, and were informed that they had mostly dispersed, but that a body of them were sent to burn a house about two miles higher up Cedar Creek, and also learned that there was a tipping shop kept on the way about a mile and a quarter. We calculated that it was probable they had called to drink. In this we were not deceived. When we charged on the house, we found ten or twelve Indians in and about it, five or six of whom made their escape; the balance we made prisoners without much resistance on their part. The chief of the party, Chewaya, was beaten to death, the balance, as well neutral as active, amounting to fifteen or twenty, were severely wounded, and some, I fear, mortally. The object of the party was to take the Indians and bring them to justice, but the mob was so exasperated at the suffering of the women and children in that inclement weather, and particularly the suffering of two women who were in child bed, and had just lain in, that they could not be restrained.

My mission from Terrapin Creek was to obtain a warrant for Ross and Ridge, with a sufficient force to bring them to court; but Judge Colquet is on the circuit, and we cannot get the warrant.—Terrapin Creek Valley is threatened with the same fate. Men are sent to the frontier of Georgia and Alabama, to act defensively, until the governor shall aid them. About thirty-five houses are burnt in Vann's Valley, and we understand all on the Cherokee side, on the Chatahochee above, are also burnt.

**The Sea Serpent Outdone.** The following statement, made by Don Jose Maria Lopez, Captain of the Steamer Neptune, (plying between the ports of Havana and Matanzas,) to the Captain General of the port of Havana, is translated from one of our late Havana papers:—

Having sailed from the port of Matanzas at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst. for the Havana, in the Steamer Neptune, under my command, we continued our course without any particular occurrence until 12 o'clock, when, at a distance of some four miles from the coast, we desiered, in the direction of N. West, about a mile and a half from us, a large object, which to myself as well as to the passengers and crew, appeared a vessel in distress. I immediately gave orders to approach, with the purpose of speaking her, but while we continued nearing, it changed its appearance to that of a large boat; but when we had got within musket shot, we saw distinctly, that it formed the upper jaw of a fish of immense magnitude; it raised itself some 16 feet above the surface of the water, and we discovered it to be surrounded by an infinite number of others of different sizes, playing about in all directions, occupying a circumference of nearly a mile; in making a nearer approach, we saw its mouth open, and at the same time heard a tremendous noise; on his back was observed a wing of some nine feet in height, of a dark color, and probably, about sixty feet distant from its mouth. Its full length could not be as-

certaind, in consequence of its tail being under water, at this moment it disappeared.

"The anxiety of the passengers to have a speedy passage, obliged me to abandon the idea of remaining for the purpose of making further discoveries, and we immediately directed our course for the port, where we arrived the same evening.

"About ten minutes after the disappearance of this Leviathan of the deep, we again saw it in the direction of north, and in the same position it was presented to our view.

"The size of the monster was incomparably larger than that of the largest whale, and of a shape so different in appearance, induced me to believe that it belonged to an entirely different species.

"This important information I feel it my duty to communicate to you.

"Havana, Jan. 5th 1830."

Raleigh, N. C. March 4.

**Mrs. Royall.**—On Friday last, our city was visited by Mrs. Anne Royall, author of the "Tennessean," "Black Book," "Pennsylvanian," &c. &c. Her fame had long since reached us; and her arrival immediately threw our tranquil metropolis in commotion. Many visited her; while others seemed desirous of avoiding her, as if apprehensive of having their names conspicuously inserted in the Black Book. All who saw her affirmed that they had never seen her like before; and all who came within the range of her colloquial powers, were fully convinced that she wielded a weapon equally as powerful as her pen. She is now on her grand Southern tour, which she purposes extending as far as New Orleans—Yesterday morning she left this for Fayetteville; whence she will proceed to Charleston, via Wilmington.

Just before her departure, we received from her the following flattering note to ourselves and fellow citizens. Star.

"Mrs. Royall, about to take her departure from Raleigh, begs leave to tender to Messrs. Lawrence and Lemay her grateful acknowledgements for their courteous attention. She would have been pleased to have taken them by the hand; but, not seeing them among her friends, she seizes the only alternative of wishing them, and, through them, the citizens of Raleigh, many days of lengthened happiness and prosperity.

Raleigh, March 3, 1830."

The following letter has been received in this place, and is given to the public without comment. West. Sun.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

January 2nd, 1830.

Sir:—In reply to yours of the 30th ult. I have the honor to state, that the balance appearing against the late Receiver of Public Moneys at Vincennes on the 2nd June last, as adjusted at the Treasury was \$15,234 41 cts. being \$4,892 and 31 cents more than the amount then acknowledged by the Receiver to be due.

The difference is understood to consist of claims which were either disallowed, or could not for want of suitable vouchers, be admitted by the accounting officer. It may be proper to add, that a payment of \$2,450 has since been made.

I am very respectfully, Sir,

your obt servant,

S. D. INGHAM,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. Boon, house of Representatives.

A committee of one Member of Congress from each state has been appointed to attend to the conveyance of the remains of General Washington, from Mt. Vernon to the Capitol, where it is contemplated to erect a marble monument to his memory, in conformity to resolutions of Congress passed thirty years ago, but not acted on.

The following are the names of the members of the Select Committee appointed (in the House of Representatives) on the motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, to attend to the entombment of the remains of General Washington in the Capitol.—Messrs. Mitchell of Maryland, Anderson of Maine, Harvey of New Hampshire, Gorham of Massachusetts, Burgess of Rhode Island, Barber of Connecticut, Swift of Vermont, Johns of Delaware, P. P. Barbour of Virginia, Hall of North Carolina, Drayton of South Carolina, Wilde of Georgia, R. M. Johnson of Kentucky, Polk of Tennessee, Stanberry of Ohio, Overton of Louisiana, Test of Indiana, Duncan of Illinois, Clay of Alabama, Pettis of Missouri, & Hinds of Mississippi.

**Shocking to Humanity.**—On the 11th inst. a quarrel took place near Monticello, S. C. between William Duckets and Fleming Duncan, brothers in law; when the former shot the latter in his own yard with a double barrel gun, discharging both barrels at once, which were heavily loaded with buck shot. On the fall of Duncan, his step son, quite a lad, seized his father's gun, which was also heavily charged, and shot Duckets. They both lingered in great agony until next day, and expired at the same time.

Raleigh Register.