

by them, and the volunteers from that place started back for its protection.

Whilst I am now writing, a party has come in from Indian creek—running into Fox river, and about 15 or 20 miles from here—where they had been to perform the last melancholy duties to be paid to human beings—to 15 men, women and children, the victims of a most inhuman butchery perpetrated yesterday morning, by the ruthless, inhuman barbarians. The men were mutilated beyond the reach of a modest description; the women hung up by the feet, and the most revolting acts of outrage and indecency practised upon their bodies. The children were literally chopped to pieces, and placed in the most revolting position; the houses were burned, the furniture all destroyed, and the stock killed, even the barn-yard fowls. The work of destruction and devastation has begun; the blood of helpless women and innocent children, fresh and warm, reeks. Their cries have scarcely died away in the forests; and on the plains the deadly stillness of their yester-day's cheerful dwellings, speaks with a solemnity that almost curdles the blood of one not dead to a sympathy for his fellow beings. To see the agony and distress of these people—to listen to their tales of woe—watch the smoke of their ruined dwellings, and then think of the apathy of some, situated beyond the reach of danger—think of their ridiculing the losses and distresses of the frontier citizens—think of their obeying the call of their governor, the call emanating from the field of distress and the sacred feelings of humanity; I say, to think of their obeying that call with cornstalks in their hands, as if to deride the shrieks and wailings of the sufferers, is enough to excite the honest indignation of every true citizen, of every honest man. It is enough to stir up the people to expel them with indignity from that country whose welfare and prosperity they thus contemn. The country should spew them out of its mouth.

The Indians are in parties around us; they already know of our arrival with provisions; but I much doubt if they are strong enough to attempt an attack. The volunteers from your place are in high spirits, and if attacked, I have no doubt will give a good account of themselves and the enemy.

We have gone on beyond Hennepin to this place—Croxier's Landing—to be near the army, which wants provision, fast as possible.

Indeed, this river will form the line of operations, as furnishing more facilities for the transportation of troops & provision than any other route. We shall protect the provisions until they are delivered over to the troops. There is a great scarcity of provisions all through the country; in fact, it is stated by all, that there is not more than ten days' rations for the citizens in this region. We this day left some flour and bacon for the citizens of Hennepin, who were almost destitute of every thing, and no arms to protect them, even in fishing for their subsistence.

The names of the families massacred on Indian creek, were Hall, Davis and Pennington. I will also mention that two young, and said to be beautiful, females, 17 years old, were taken off by the savages; their bonds have been found, but their persons are still missing. Heaven protect them!

Gen. Atkinson and the Governor are on Rock river, driving the main body of the army slowly before them, not yet strong enough to go into their strong holds with a sure prospect of success. The Indians are supposed to be making for the "Big-woods," when it is hoped they will assemble for a stand. Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. HOLMES, U. S. Agent.  
B. MC'CARY, Editor Beardstown Chronicle.

The United States really present a very curious spectacle at this moment. While other nations are puzzled how to raise the necessary funds to bear their expenses and pay their debts, we are about sponging off all our debt and feel at some loss how to reduce our revenue. We seem indeed to be as much at a loss how to curtail our surplus, as they are in supplying their wants. While they want millions to spend, we have millions to spare. At this very moment too, while we are about to extinguish all our debts, and a jubilee presents itself to our enjoyment, we are thrown by this propitious event into a state of *discord* and talk of dissolving the Union—and of a civil war—a discord, and a civil war too, arising from this very event of a disenthralment from debt. This seems a species of paradox—but we hope it will soon be terminated.

Richmond Compiler.

**Accidents.**—We regret to learn that one of the Boston delegates to the little boys' Convention, recently held at Washington, while amusing himself by swinging on Mr. Gadson's gate, fell from the top bar, and injured himself badly. Another member from the interior of this state, who had always before his visit to the seat of government slept in a crib, was put upon a bed unprotected by railings, from which he rolled on the floor in the night, and not only seriously bruised himself, but frightened two other delegates in the same room so much as to occasion great inconvenience.

Boston Statesman.

The locomotive engine Robert Fulton does all the work of transporting passengers on the Albany and Schenectady Rail-Road. Ten cars with 150 passengers were conveyed between the two towns in 65 minutes. The weight of the trains was about 20 tons. The engine returned with six cars, in less than an hour. The Albany Advertiser remarks that "the road is indeed invaluable to the community." The distance between the two places, by way of the Erie Canal, is 28 miles, and as the boats have to pass through 26 locks, they generally consume a day in performing the trip.

Baltimore American.

## PALLADIUM. Lawrenceburg, June 16.

**Pension Law.** The bill lately passed by congress, for the relief of revolutionary officers and soldiers, is given in another part of this paper.

**Meeting of the Directors of the Lawrenceburg Library Company** is to be held at G. H. Dunn's office to-day, at four o'clock P. M.

**THE WAR.** We are still without any definite information from the army acting against the Indians in the west. The papers contain little in addition to the accounts already published. The excitement continues to spread, and volunteers are turning out in different parts of this state, and marching for the seat of war. An express arrived at Indianapolis, asking aid for the protection of our north-western frontier, which was followed by a proclamation or order from the governor, calling on the neighboring regiments for men. One hundred and fifty mounted riflemen from the 40th regiment rendezvoused at Indianapolis on the 7th inst., agreeably to the requisition, and proceeded to organize by electing their officers. H. Benton, sr., J. W. Reding and J. P. Drake were elected captains. Each man was required to furnish himself with 20 days' rations, a rifle, 1 pound of powder, and ball in proportion, a tomahawk, scalping knife, &c. An additional force was expected at the same place on Saturday, from Hendricks and Johnson counties, when the whole was expected to move for Chicago.

The Charlestown, Ia., paper, of the 8th inst., gives a report from Bloomington, generally believed, that an engagement took place between the Whites and Indians, on the 29th ult., in which the whites lost 110, and the Indians upwards of 300. The latest accounts represent Gen. Atkinson as moving against the Indians with considerable force, and there is little doubt that as soon as they should embody and make a stand, a battle would ensue. The report may possibly be true, though we are much inclined to think the Indians would no where be found in force, nor risk a battle on equal ground.

**"Great noise and little Wool."** An article lately found its way into the Statesman, said to have originated in the Cincinnati Gazette, stating that Mr. Plummer, member in congress from Mississippi, had made an assault on Mr. Slade, member from Vermont, in the capitol. We have looked for something in the Washington papers, in confirmation of the report, but not finding any statement of the affray, we are induced to believe the story a *hoax*—a bit of *domestic* manufacture, on the part of our neighbor of the Gazette.

The "national republicans" are to meet in grand council or convention at this place on Monday next, to nominate candidates for representatives and county officers. The Statesman calls this movement, on the part of the nationals, "dictating to the *sovereigns* of Dearborn county."—A short time since the same paper modestly charged the Jackson convention with dictating to "its *menials* in Dearborn county," assuming for the nationals, in consideration of their superior talents and character, the title of *master*, and assigning to the Jacksonites that of *servant*. The supporters of royalty used the same language to the Whigs of '76, but when it came to the "scratch"—to the pull for liberty, they found the "rebel dogs" an over match for them, both in the field and in the cabinet. We pretend to no prophetic gift, but will venture an opinion, that the "sovereigns" will still find the spirit of by-gone-days stirring in the bosoms of those they contemptuously call "menials."

### MAIL ROUTES.

Gov. Hendricks has politely furnished us with the following list of new post routes, established in this state, by the late law. The contracts for conveying the mails on them will be made this fall, (probably in October,) and will go into operation in January next.

From Martinsville, Spencer, Fairplay and Bruceville to Vincennes.

From Montezuma, in Indiana, by Clinton to Paris, in Illinois.

From Indianapolis, by Logansport, at the month of Eel river, to Niles' village on the river St. Josephs, in the territory of Michigan.

From Richmond, in Wayne county, by Washington, Munseytown and Grant court house, to Miamisport.

From Lawrenceburg by Cambridge, York Ridge, Hughes' store, German village, Sunman's mill and George's, on Salt creek, to Rushville.

From Indianapolis to New Pennsylvania, Thorntown, Jefferson, Lafayette and LaPorte court house, to Michigan city, on lake Michigan.

From Milton to Newcastle.

From Richmond to Greenville, in Ohio.

From Milton by Jacksonburgh, Washington, Economy and Smith's to Winchester.

From Connorsville, by Danville, in Fayette county, and Perkins' to Greensburgh.

From Fort Wayne, by Selye's, in LaGrange county, Goshen, Pulaski, South Bend and LaPorte court house, to Chicago, in Illinois.

From Fort Wayne, by Selye's, in Monongenong Prairie, to the seat of justice of St. Josephs county, in the territory of Michigan. From Edinburgh to Martinsville.

From Crawfordsville to Covington.

From Petersburgh to Princeton.

From Madison by Paris to Brownstown.

From Michigan by Frankfort to Delphi.

From Lafayette by Lagrange, Gregory's settlement, Williamsport, Baltimore to Perryville.

From the Falls of Ohio by Salem and Brownstown to Columbus.

From Oxford by Billingsville, Dunlapsville, Connorsville, Phillott's mill to Raystown.

From Somerset by Chrisler's mills and Connorsville to Milton.

From Andersonville by Richland, Little Flatrock and Moscow to Shelbyville.

From Crawfordsville by Rob Roy to Williamsport.

Extracted from the New-Orleans Price-Current, of May 26.

Bacon lb. 74, hog round 54; Butter none; Beans bbl. \$4 to 4.50; Coffee lb. 124 to 14; Corn in ears bbl. 934, in sack, bushel, 50 cents; Fish, mackerel, bbl. No. 1 \$6.25, No. 2 \$4.50, No. 3 \$3.25; Flour bbl. \$4.50; Hay 100 \$1 to 1.25; Lard lb. 74 to 8; Molasses gal. 234 to 24; Oats bbl. \$1.25; Pork mess bbl. \$11.50, prime \$9.50; Sugar lb. 5 to 64; Salt, sack, \$2 to 3; Tobacco, 1st qual. 4, 2d do. 3; Whiskey gal. 31 to 32.

**Horse Stealing.** On Saturday night last, three horses were missing from the vicinity of Harrison, in this county, under circumstances that induced a belief they were stolen. The owners and a number of other persons immediately set out in search of the horses and thieves, and on Monday succeeded in arresting two men at Madison having in their possession the horses. They were conveyed to Harrison, and after an examination before Justice Godley, were committed for trial at the next term of our circuit court. One of the men is well known here, as of doubtful character, the other is, we believe, a stranger. Their names are Chamberlain and Groves.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

**IN SENATE—Thursday, May 31, 1832.**

### INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the bill to reappropriate certain unexpended balances heretofore appropriated, was taken up, the question being on the amendment reported from the Committee, appropriating — dollars "for the support of the friendly Indians who may seek protection within the Indian Agencies, in the North Western frontiers."

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to fill the blank with \$20,000.

Mr. TIPPOX explained the object of the amendment, stating that it was rendered necessary by the situation of the Indians on the frontier.

Mr. CLAYTON requested the Senator from Indians to state, if it was in his power, the origin of the hostility of the Sac and Foxes and other tribes, in the North West to the United States.

Mr. TIPPOX said, in reply to Mr. C's inquiry, that these Indians had been dissatisfied since 1829. In that year they sent a Chief and twenty men to the Agency, where he, Mr. T. resided; the Chief charged the white people with expelling the Sac and Foxes from their cornfields and cultivating them themselves; and stated that if the white men did not desist from these impositions his young men would injure the property of the white men. He [Mr. T.] wrote to the agent at Rock Island, advising him of the visit and its object.

In 1830, another party made similar complaints; and he was further informed that the Sac and Foxes went to Canada and received presents from the British government, and it was his opinion, they are influenced by counsel from British agents; that this was produced by our government having inefficient agents who are restricted by unnecessary provisions and prohibitions, and that if this Government did not send some efficient agents to that frontier, who were not connected with the Indian trade and Indian traders; and who must be clothed with authority to make such presents as they found necessary to meet exigencies; these difficulties would occur frequently, and would be the cause of the entire extinction of the Indians by the western people.

Black Hawk and his followers entered into a treaty in 1831, by which they agreed to cross to the west side of the Mississippi and remain there. But as they are influenced by bad counsel, and men have recrossed to the east side of the river in violation of that treaty, there inflaming the neighboring tribes, and have actually made war upon us, it is now necessary that this band should be quelled or driven from the United States without respect or delay.

That although it was true we have what is called our army, to defend us, yet it is also true that when we were invaded, and our people murdered, the western people had to leave their families and their homes and defend themselves, and it was necessary that this Government should act promptly and efficiently, in making this appropriation.

With regard to the probable amount of the expense, Mr. T. could only estimate it from the number of Indians who would join the war party. The whole number of Pottawatomies was about 9000, and of these about two thousand would join the war party: leaving about four thousand of that tribe that would probably come in and take protection. There were probably about two thousand other Indians that might also take protection.

And, said Mr. T., if you will furnish us of the west with the necessary means, we are both able and willing to defend ourselves, and protect the frontiers of the Union; but when we do so, we have reason to hope that Congress will not cavil with us about a few dollars.

\* After some remarks by Messrs. Hendricks, Tipton, Kane, and other gentlemen, the question was taken and the blank filled with \$20,000. On motion of Mr. Kane, \$300,000 was substituted for \$150,000, to defray the expenses of the war with the Indians; and then the bill was ordered to a 3d reading, and subsequently passed.]

**Breaches of Privilege.**—It is amusing to see how anxious a certain class of congressmen are to preserve the *privilege of slandering*, while they give themselves not the least concern about the performance of their constitutional duties. Let the privilege of slandering in debate be abolished, and the blackguards would be as secure from assault, as the gentlemen always have been—for they would mend their manners.

Boston Statesman.

Mr. Foot, United States Senator, from Connecticut, has been superseded by Mr. SMITH—who is represented "to belong to no party." The overwhelming majority by which the Honorable Senator had leave to retire to private life, must be gratifying to the republican party. Such a *Foot* should never have a track in a Congress hall. The people have kicked him off his hobby, and he is now left a *Foot*, sure enough. A redeeming spirit must be awakening among the Green mountain boys—we hail it as a bright omen. *Pub. Adv.*

It is stated that a number of individuals

have been arrested in Henry county in this state, on a charge of counterfeiting money.

A large amount of counterfeit bills are said

to have been found in the possession of some

of them. No exertions should be spared to

ferret out the individuals who are concerned

in this villainous practice. The people

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