



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1832.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President of the United States.

HENRY CLAY.

For Vice President of the United States.

JOHN SERGEANT.

CLAY ELECTORS.

JACOB KEEFER, of Knox county.
JOHN HAWKINS, of Fountain.
SAMUEL HENDERSON, of Marion.
DENNIS PENNINGTON, of Harrison.
WALTER WILSON, of Cass.
STURGES LUDLOW, of Dearborn.
ABEL LOMAN, of Wayne.
SEYMOUR EVERETT, of Union county.
JOHN I. NEELY, of Gilson.

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.

A gentleman from St. Louis has handed us the Courier and Missouri Republican of May 29. We have only room to epitomise some of the most important matter relating to the Indian War.

The Paducah Mo. Courier states that six men who were on an express were attacked by the Indians and one man killed. The savages were represented as being in a state of starvation; they were dispersing in small bands in order to obtain subsistence. The whole army under Gen. Atkinson, numbering 2,000 men, left Dixon's Ferry on the 16th May in pursuit of the enemy. The people of Galena were fortifying up, and martial law prevailed. It was also said that small parties of various other tribes were joining the Indians.

The Missouri Republican says, that a party of men had just come into Hennip from Indian Creek, (running into Fox river) where they buried 15 men, women and children, whom the Indians had murdered the day previous, and had cut and mangled them in a horrid manner. Two young women about 17 years old, were taken away by the Indians as prisoners, their father and mother having been slaughtered by a portion of the Pottawatomie tribe. The Indians were spreading devastation in every direction. The citizens of Pekin, Illinois, were much alarmed in consequence of a band of 200 Kickapoos being seen at the head of Mackinaw. The whites on the frontier were also suffering for provisions, as none were to be had in sufficient quantity for their comfort.

Gen. Atkinson and Gov. Reynolds had formed a junction and were moving on the Indians. The property of a Mr. Kellogg was completely destroyed at Galena Grove, and the hat of Mr. Winters, mail contractor at Galena, was found near Dixon's; he is supposed to be murdered. An express which had been sent to Gen. Atkinson, consisting of 5 men who left Galena on the 16th were attacked, one man killed and one left wounded on the field—the others made their escape.

The Editors of the Republican remark, "that disastrous accounts are brought by every arrival from above of the massacre of the families resting near the scene of Indian Hostilities, and we fear that these barbarities are to be continued for a long time. Indeed from the complexion of our accounts, nothing but the most energetic measures and daring bravery, will be able to restore peace to that section of country."

We are of opinion that the defeat of the militia under Maj. Stillman has been entirely owing to the mismanagement on the part of the officers; we may be mistaken, but time will show. Our working men never were lacking in bravery, and farmers, mechanics and laboring men composed the detachment of Major Stillman, or we are misinformed.

The Lawrence county, Illinois Volunteers march this day for the frontiers.

The communication of our correspondent G. in this day's paper, will serve to expose many of Mr. Boon's notions upon the subject of Mr. Clay's report, and those not adverted to in that article, will be almost demolished by some remarks we shall extract next week, from the Louisville Journal. The Report of Mr. Clay, already published by us, presents arguments sufficient to convince every rational mind, and it may be on this very account that it is quite obnoxious to some violent partisans. We hope it was read by the people, and will on every occasion be referred to, so that the misrepresentations of men who look only to party views

may be effectually corrected. "The Louisville Advertiser" is a well known party organ, handsomely rewarded, and kept in full pay; its views correspond with those of Mr. Boon, and the reply of the "Journal and Focus" to the one, is not altogether irrelevant to the other. The system recommended by Mr. Clay does not change that now existing under which we have prospered; it changes the appropriation of the money; it gives us clear, 10 per cent additional on the amount sold in this state, and our equal share as one of the twenty-four states, of all the remainder. Who would condemn this with fair intentions? Why it seems Mr. Boon would rather reduce the price, and leave the money to be expended as at present! Well, what say the people? When the people read and understand, they can surely answer.

A correspondent whose communication is too prolix for insertion at present, requests the editor of the "W. Sun," to inform his subscribers, how many of the publishers of the laws of the U. States have been removed, and changed for party reasons by the present administration? Also, to say, if more than eight such changes and removals were made by the last administration; about which, notwithstanding the good and sufficient reasons alleged, so much noise and complaint was made? Our correspondent also asks, if Mr. Boon (now in Congress from this district,) was not mainly instrumental in getting the printing "by authority," for the "Indiana Democrat"? The writer infers strange inconsistencies and incongruities from the silence of the "W. Sun" at the late change, after making such woeful charges and complaints formerly. We only say, if it be so—so be it.

MR. CLAY.

The philippics of Col. Benton, and all his incomprehensible projects, and party slang, will not serve to shake a solitary position, or a single argument of the Report on the public lands, in the mind of any intelligent reader, of any party. Such, however, is the involuntary homage of avowed enemies, to the enlightened author of the Report, that they almost annihilate their own pretended object, in making efforts to counteract the deep impression that report has already made. The following are only a sample of the almost universal expression of approbation, which we may hereafter adduce touching this matter.

From the Crawfordville Record.

"MR. CLAY, a member of the committee on Manufactures, has presented to the Senate a report on the subject of the public lands. We think no unprejudiced man can read this report without acknowledging that Henry Clay is an upright man, having a tender regard for the interests of the whole country. It breathes a love of country superior to every consideration of a personal kind."

From the Louisville Journal and Focus.

"The business of preparing the Land Report, did not properly belong to the committee on Manufactures, but was forced upon them through the influence of Mr. Clay's political enemies, who knowing his opinions and believing them repugnant to the popular doctrines of the day, hoped to injure his standing, especially in the West, by procuring an open and explicit avowal of them. He has met the exigency in a manner worthy of a patriot, of a statesman of himself. In this, as in all other emergencies, he has pursued a fearless, independent, and straight forward course, doing what he believed to be right, and challenging responsibility. His is no ambiguous or non committal policy. His sentiments are not of a nature to be accommodated, like those of Jackson and Van Buren, to sections of opposite interests and men of antagonist principles. Soaring above all local considerations and desirous to seek a temporary popularity by flattering the hopes of this or that individual state, he takes his stand for his whole country, and maintains it with an energy, that no force of opposition can quell. His report will constitute one of the most brilliant leaves in American history."

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The able report of Mr. Clay, from the committee on Manufactures, made in the Senate of the United States in relation to the public lands, is wittily misrepresented with all the base party prejudice that shrinks with fearful apprehension from the truth. A letter writer, copied in the "W. Sun" of the 12th inst. call it an "iniquitous proposition," asks the men who defended the soil, if they will suffer their children to be made slaves? and then with brazen falsehood, attempts to rivet his misrepresentations by saying, the author of the report is opposed to the dearest and most essential interests of the whole west! This calumniator, whoever he is, only pictured himself. Henry Clay has too long devoted his invincible talents to promote western interests, and extend liberal principles, to be injured in the es-

timation of any man of moral honesty by such vituperation. He is known to be the friend of the west—the friend of the Union—the friend of the people. He can say with truth, what his whole life has exemplified.

"Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's Just estimation prized above all price, I would rather be myself the slave, and Wear the bands, than fasten them on others."

The "W. Sun" copies other like misrepresentations from the party organ at Cincinnati. Why has he not published the luminous document to which they refer? Will any of "the party" dare to let the people judge for themselves. But let us examine the Report—look into our present situation under the compact by which we become a state, and correct the vile and deceitful garbage of the Indianapolis organ. Every citizen who has a "reviled code" of our laws in his possession, can examine the stipulations agreed to by the wise convention appointed to frame our constitution, and the adoption of the constitution sanctioned the agreement!—The state of Ohio had previously accepted conditions, and all the new states since admitted, stand in the same predicament. With four other states, Indiana for some years past, has claimed the right of soil within her state boundaries; but even Ohio opposed this claim; it has since rested upon the voice of six states, in the teeth of their own contracts, against eighteen states who were the original owners, and paid dearly in blood and treasure, for the freedom and rights they acquired. We may admit, that in theory this state was not unjust to her sisters in putting forth the claim. It has become worse than hopeless; the old states would treat us liberally, but never relinquish; and indeed it is doubtful, whether our claim, if successful, would not have been practically destructive. It would have been a constant bone of legislative contention, expense and trouble; and it would have led to grievous acts of partial legislation, if we can judge by what we know. To reduce the price would only injure our present property holders, and the cheapness would only cause non-residents and speculators, to hold large quantities of the soil from improvement. Mr. Clay advocated the 40 acre tract bill; and that accommodates the poor man.

Now compare the system recommended by Mr. Clay, with the existing system to which he is opposed, and see who is the friend of freedom, the poor man's friend, and the friend of the west; see whether it be Mr. Clay or his defamers!!! The land is now sold for \$1 25 per acre; 2 per cent. of the net proceeds is set apart to complete the national Road, and 3 per cent. is paid to our state to improve our roads and rivers; the whole of the residue is expended on the sea board, except the annuities to the Indians, the pay of some soldiers, and officers in the west. According to the plan recommended by Mr. Clay, the price is not changed, but the State will receive 10 per cent. additional, and the remainder is to be divided among all the states, to be applied by themselves to advance education, internal improvements, &c, thus Indiana will have 10 per cent more than she now has, & get her equal share of the remainder, according to the principle of apportionment established by the cession from Virginia. And all this is called "taxing the west," to give us some thousands yearly! What a pity our present taxes do not give but take money! But this is not all; it is believed that the system recommended by Mr. Clay will give to Indiana more money than she could get if all the vacant lands within her own boundaries were now gratuitously ceded to her at cost. How many hundred millions of acres of land within the boundaries of the United States, of which under Mr. Clay's system this state will equally partake, are yet to be disposed of? The fact is the glorious system recommended by this enlightened statesman, not only meliorates our present condition, but secures to us more than we have asked, and in a manner too the most noble and patriotic. I may again advert to this subject; the editors busy in misrepresenting Mr. Clay, are only shewing they know not the truth, or cannot tell it.

From the Vanlala Whig.

INDIAN WAR

THE WAR BEGINS.—A detachment of militia, 275 in number, commanded by Major Stillman fell in with a party of Indians on Rock river the 13th instant, and suffered a most disastrous defeat. Our information is brought by a gentleman who arrived here last Sunday on express, with orders from the Commander in Chief to the southern counties for 2,000 more men; it may be relied on as correct.

Our informant states that Major Stillman's men were raised in the counties of Fulton, Peoria, Tazewell, and McLean—formed a separate battalion, and met the main army at Dixon's on Rock river the 12th inst. Wishing to be active, they obtained permission to scour about the country; and proceeded up the river on the morning the 13th. When about thirty miles from the main body of militia, their spies came up with a party of ten or twelve Indians, fired upon them, killed three, took three prisoners, and returned to the battalion, then encamped for the night. Soon after the return of the spies, a Company of 12 or 13 Indians made their appearance a short way off. The battalion not observing very strict order, started out in great haste after them; following three or four miles, they unexpectedly came up to the main Indian encampment. While preparations were making for battle, they discovered an Indian about half a mile from them, displaying a white flag. Capt. Lades was sent out to meet

it, but as he approached, the flag receded. The artifice of the Indians was now perfectly manifest. The whites found themselves on a disadvantageous ground, and nearly surrounded by the enemy. Major Stillman, wishing to gain better ground, ordered his men to retire across a difficult ravine which they had passed a short time before. While attempting this, the Indians rushed in upon them in a regular line, showing much more of order and discipline than savages usually display in the open field. The battalion was necessarily thrown into disorder, while crossing the stream, but soon formed and fired. Major Stillman, thinking himself overpowered by numbers, gave orders to retreat. The Indians pursued 10 or 12 miles, mounted on fresh horses, cutting off all who fell behind, and frequently rushing in upon the main party, committing their customary savage barbarities. Stillman's detachment reached the main army in small parties during the night. At daylight the next morning, fifty-two were missing. When our informant left, the militia, under command of General White, sides had started up the river to bury the dead, and if possible inflict summary punishment upon the Indians. Gen. Atkinson had not arrived at Dixon's but was expected with the regular troops and about 200 foot volunteers.

LATER.

Gen. T. M. NEALE arrived in town on Tuesday last, having left the army on the Saturday previous. We learn from him, that on the 15th the army proceeded to the battle ground, near Sycamore creek, and buried those who had fallen in the late action with the Indians, who were eleven in number. Below are the names of all but one of those unfortunate citizens:

Capt. JOHN ADAMS, Major ISAAC PERKINS, — MENDESHALL, and — CRISP of Tazewell Co. — JAMES MILTON, of Macon Co. — DORRITY, of Peoria Co. — JOHN WALTERS, BIRD ELLIS, and — FARISS, of Fulton Co. — DRAHER, of McLean Co.

After performing the last sad duties to the dead, the army returned to Dixon's. On Saturday, the regular troops, and provisions, having arrived, the whole force, with the exception of Major Stillman's command, moved in pursuit of the Indians. General Atkinson who commands, was with the mounted troops. The infantry and foot volunteers, proceeded on in boats.

The Indians were stationed about 60 miles above Dixon's, and were calculated to be about 700 strong. The troops from Prairie du Chien had arrived at Galena, and were supposed to be on their way to join the army. The best spirit animated the troops. A few days will produce decisive results.

Last evening Mr. NELSON SHEPARD, arrived in this town from Hempin, sent as an express from Col. STROSC to Gen. NEALE, for arms to furnish the volunteer troops of that county. Considerable alarm prevailed in the western part of Putnam; most families on Bureau Creek had moved in; also those on the Little Vermillion, and the upper part of Fox river. Three houses had been burnt on the Fox river; and three families were missing. It was hoped, however, that they had gone to Chicago, for security.

Little confidence can be placed in the numerous flying reports which are bro't from the army; and accordingly we decline giving any additional currency to them. We hope that a few days will settle the disturbance on our frontier; and that our troops will not be satisfied until the Indian banditti are driven from the State.—Sangamon Journal.

A STORM OF MUD.

The following account of a natural phenomenon is from the Cosmopolitan, a paper published in Buenos Ayres, dated on the 15th ult.

"On Saturday last between one and two o'clock, a dense black cloud was observed approaching from the westward. The haste and apparent terror of street passengers at the time, indicated to us the nature of a coming storm, and we turned to behold an object most terrifically sublime. The cloud at first resembled black smoke rolling onwards with indescribable rapidity, driving before it flocks of all-frighted birds screaming in terror at seeming approaching destruction. In a moment it was over our heads—the sun was hid from us—we were in darkness, utter darkness. We stood before an open window, but, for the space of nearly a minute, could not perceive that it was one. Then was heard a loud peal of thunder, which was immediately succeeded by a shower of "mud," thick mud—and there was light!—the dark veil which enveloped us, had been wrent, a part falling to the earth, mingled with water. On the reappearance of light, surrounding objects presented themselves in a different color. The fronts of houses, which, but a moment before, appeared to our view white as snow, now were a dingy robe.

"But it would be idle to attempt to give an accurate description of this 'dust cloud.' We can only say that its appearance was awful indeed, and would, perhaps, in any other country, cause dire alarm."

"We conversed yesterday with a gentleman just from San Pedro, who states that in the neighborhood of that place there has lately been a plentiful supply of rain, and that the lakes are well filled; the cattle, however, had all strayed from the estancias, during the drought, in pursuit of water; but the owners entertained a hope that part of them would return."

NOTICE.

CITIZENS willing to volunteer in a mounted Rifle Company, to go from Knox county, if necessary, against "BLACK HAWK" and his Indians, will find a list of names commenced at the Bar Room of Gen. Lasalle's tavern for further signatures. A meeting of those who have already signed, and those who may sign, is requested this day at 2 o'clock, at Gen. Lasalle's, for the purpose of electing officers, &c.
Saturday, June 2, 1832.

FAMILY

STORES.

B. PRIER & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now, and intend to keep on hand, at the corner of Water and St. Peter streets, a complete supply of Family Groceries—

VIZ:
FLOUR, BACON, COFFEE, PICKLED PORK, LOAF SUGAR, MACKEREL, RICE, PRUNES, MUSCADO SEED, LARD, BOTTLED PORTER.
TEA, CORN MEAL, MOLASSES, COD FISH, SCOTCH HERRING, BUTTER, RAISINS, BEER.

A Choice Selection of

OLD LIQUORS,

50 BBL'S. KENHAWA SALT, Just received, together with a great variety of other articles; all of which are now offered low for cash.

Vincennes, May 30, 1832. 32-11

TAKEN UP

BY James Hemm, living in Warrick county, a bright BAY HORSE, fourteen hands, three inches high, supposed to be seven or eight years old, had on him when taken up, an old belt, with a leather collar, and iron buckle, his right eye nearly blind—has a white spot above his left ear. Appraised at forty-five dollars, by John Hart, Sen. and John Hart, Jun. before me this 16th day of May, 1832.

DAVID HASE, J. P. W. C. May, 1832. 35-31.

TAKEN UP

BY John Powers, living in Warrick county, is a bay MARE, fourteen hands, three inches high, supposed to be fifteen or sixteen years old; no brands perceptible; has a large heavy head and ears, a swab tail, a knot on the hock joint of the right hind foot; some saddle spots, a scar with some white hairs in it on the forehead of his right thigh. Appraised to twenty-five dollars by James Lockheart and Thomas Seales, Jun. before me, on this 11th day of May, 1832.

JAMES ASHLEY, J. P. W. C. May, 1832. 36-31.

GROCERIES

At Wholesale.

W. & J. LEWIS, Evansville, Indiana.

HAVING received per steam boat Caledonia and other arrivals, an additional stock of Groceries, now offer for sale the following articles, to-wit:—

140 Bags prime Rio and Havana Coffee
30 Hogsheads prime New Orleans Sugar
40 Barrels, do do do
20 do No. 2 and 3 Mackerel
12 Half barrels, No. 1 do
30 Barrels Molasses
33 do New Orleans Rum
20 do Malaga Wine
2 do Madeira Wine
30 do Pittsburgh Porter
10 do Brandy
5 do Gin
4 do Peppermint & Anise Cordials
20 Kegs Eastern Nails, from 4 to 20d
18 Boxes Collins & Co's axes
80 Reams Writing and Letter Paper
120 do Wrapping Paper
20 Boxes Imperial & Young Hyson Tea
40 Kegs Dupont's Powder
10 do S. Brooking's Powder
10 do Bar Lead
20 Bags Shot
30 Boxes Tobacco
50 do Melee Cigars
30,000 Common do
10 Boxes Glass Tumblers
60 do 10 by 12 and 2 by 10 Window Glass
12 do Glass Bottles from 1 pint to 1 gallon
6 Gross Porter do
60 Doz Hoes
50 do Drawing, Log and Ox Chains
75 Barrels old rectified Whiskey
250 do Kenhawa Salt
250 Bags Turk's Island Salt
2 Tons Juniata Bar Iron, assorted
Juniata Plough Plates, do
Rod, Spike, Sheet and Hoop Iron
1500 lbs American Blistered Steel
1500 do English do

TOGETHER with Pepper, Allspice, Rice, & Ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Copperas, Pot Ash, Indigo, Madder, Rosin, Tar, Leaf Sugar, &c &c.

A FEW MILL STONES.

The above articles have been purchased entirely for cash. We therefore flatter ourselves we can do as well by Merchants and Dealers in the above line, as any other House in the west, as we are determined to sell most articles at the Louisville prices.

P. S. Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods.

W. & J. L. Evansville, May 30, 1832. 37-11

FLAX SEED OIL.

For sale, by HITT & ORRICK, Vincennes, May 3, 1832. 38-11