



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1832.

We issue our paper to-day on a half sheet. Should our delinquent subscribers ask the reason, we reply, we are out of paper, out of ink, out of cash, and nearly out of credit, we hope, however, to receive paper in a week or so. Should no paper be issued from our office next week, our patrons must attribute it to the impossibility of procuring paper.

From the Missouri Republican.

INDIAN NEWS.

The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in a becoming manner in Vincennes on Wednesday last. At sunrise and noon a salute was fired from a piece of artillery over which waved triumphantly the stripes and stars of our beloved country. At twelve o'clock a procession was formed at the Hotel of J. C. Clark, which proceeded under the direction of Gen. Myers, as Marshall of the Day, to the Methodist Chapel, where the Declaration of Independence was read in an impressive manner by James H. Hunter, and an eloquent and patriotic oration pronounced by R. N. Carnan. We were much pleased with the oration and hesitate not to say, it was one of the best, both for composition and eloquence which we have ever heard delivered—and we believe it gave general and universal satisfaction. A number of persons dined together in the vicinity of the town, and the day was closed by a splendid ball at Gen. Lasselle's.

A French paper says—We were much amused at the mistake of an English physician of reputation, who decided that the symptoms of a near "accouchement" were those of the Cholera Morbus. Pending the time he was occupied in directing the necessary medicines for a patient in such a melancholy situation as the unfortunate "cholérique," the cries of a new born child convinced him of his error.

We have received a circular letter from the Hon. Wm. Hendricks, in which he says, the session of Congress will probably close about the first of July.

We tender our thanks to Gen. Robinson of Illinois for many valuable public documents transmitted by him for the information of his fellow citizens, the substance of which shall have a place as soon as our columns will permit. The originals are filed in the office, subject to the perusal of any gentlemen who may wish to read them.

The communication of E. in relation to Colman's self-regulating horizontal wind mill is unavoidably postponed. It came to hand too late for this paper.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

CELEBRATION,

AT WASHINGTON, DAVIES COUNTY.

Ours be the plains of fair delightful peace, Unwarped by party-rage, to live like brothers.

Messrs Editors—

Although you may hereafter be called upon to publish the proceedings at Washington, Davies county, commemorative of the anniversary of our independence, yet as a visitor on the late occasion, and now here, I will in anticipation of the full and official report, give you my impressions. Every possible demonstration of regard, was manifested in the most becoming manner. The public ceremonies and the festive entertainments were highly creditable. The "Washington Guards" made a very handsome military display in full uniform; and a large conourse of citizens from different quarters of the country, joined their friends in town to celebrate the day. The orator selected to deliver an address being absent (called from home on professional business,) and the Rev. Mr. Shaw (having casually accompanied a friend) being present, was respectfully waited upon by a committee of citizens and requested to deliver an address, to which he fell bound to assent. The Rev. Mr. Hawley opened the ceremonies of the occasion by an able and appropriate prayer, in which he glanced at our present political position; and the multitude heard him with this devout and earnest aspiration,

"What is me is dark, Illumine what is low rise and support."

The prayer was followed by a very correct reading of the Declaration of Independence, by E. H. McJunkin, Esq., a production "glorified by eternal truth," and well calculated to give impress to the previous appeal to the clemency, justice, and benignity of the father of all who can stimulate patriotism and direct the attention of the people to sustain correct

principles. The Rev. Mr. Shaw then delivered an eloquent address well calculated to disseminate a correct feeling.

There is inspiration in the eloquence that breaks—

"Fresh from the fount of feeling, and is full Of all that passion, which, on Carmel, fired The holy prophet, when his lips were coals."

The mind of Mr. Shaw is of an exquisite texture; his intellect is of the first order, and he readily imparts fresh and brilliant impressions. The theme was inspiring; and the graces of his style and delivery secured a breathless attention, which I was happy to see result in well merited praise and admiration. The dinner was excellent, the toasts cheering, and domestic beer (a most palatable beverage) was the chief liquor used. The evening festivities closed with a ball; and good feeling, cheerfulness, temperance and kind ness prevailed most conspicuously. E.

From the Missouri Republican.

INDIAN NEWS.

By the arrival yesterday, of the steam boat Caroline, we learn that the militia have had several skirmishes with the Indians. Capt. Snyder, of St. Clair county Illinois, has politely favored us with the following particulars.

On the night of the 15th inst., while the scouting party, consisting of 42 men of which Capt. Snyder, was in command were encamped at Kellogg's Grove, about 30 miles S. E. from Galena, a sentinel was fired on by the Indians, who with the others sentinels on duty left their posts, and the whole party lay upon their arms the remainder of the night. In the morning the company got upon the trail of the Indians (who had stolen one of their horses) and pursued them several miles when it was discovered, that, expecting pursuit, they had dispersed for concealment, four of the Indians were however trailed for twenty miles, and were overtaken just as they had prepared breakfast, which, so close was the pursuit, they were compelled to abandon, together with the horse taken. In their flight, the Indians took a circuitous route, which for some time confused the whites, who however soon discovered that they had taken the back trail, and renewed the pursuit, and after a brisk march of ten miles, overtook and killed all four of them, and notwithstanding their small number, they fought with desperation. Capt. Snyder had one man (Wm. B. Mecomson) mortally wounded, for whom a litter was made, and the company continued on their return march. When arrived within about 4 miles of Kellogg's Grove, five men belonging to the company, entered a ravine, a short distance from the main body in search of water, who were immediately fired on by about 40 Indians, and two of them killed, and one wounded, slightly. The Indians then directed their fire upon the main body of the company which was at the time in some disorder. The company however retreated about 80 yards, rallied and returned a brisk fire, which in turn, forced the Indians to retreat into the thick woods. No further loss was sustained by the whites. Several Indians are said to have been killed, one certain. At the commencement of the attack, a chief, mounted upon a fine white horse, was seen in front of the Indians, encouraging and exciting them to the fight; shortly afterwards the horse was seen without the rider, who it is presumed was also killed, as he frequently approached very near the whites.

The names of the men killed, are Benjamin Scott and Benjamin McDaniel—Wounded, Dr. Cornelius—all of St. Clair county, Illinois.

On the 15th inst. five men were killed, within sight of Fort Hamilton—a small stockade on the Peekeetolake, on the following day. Gen. Dodge, with a small party went in pursuit of the Indians 11 of whom were found about 3 miles from the fort and killed the whole number. A chief who was with the Indians is said to have been shot by Gen. Dodge, with a pistol. Three of the whites were badly wounded but no lives were lost.

On the 18th, Capt. Stephenson's company, from Galena, while upon a scout (on Apple river) was fired upon by a party of Indians in ambush—number unknown—when two men were killed and Capt. Stephenson severely wounded.

After Dodge's men had killed the 11 Indians, the Menomonees, under the command of Col. Hamilton, who had been in search of the same party came up and commenced the most inhuman butchery of the dead bodies, they cut them to pieces and tore out their hearts and eat them, raw and bleeding. It will be remembered that a party of Menomonees were killed at Prairie du Chien, about a year ago by the Sauks and Foxes, which is in part the cause of the present war between the Indians and the Whites, and which urges the Menomonees to become our allies.

We understand that all the Sioux taken across the river by Col. Hamilton after having received new guns, ammunition, &c. deserted him without assigning any reason and it is feared that they have joined the hostile tribes.

When the steamboat Caroline left the Head Quarters, Fort Waburn, the army under the command of Gen. Atkinson, consisting of about 3,000 mounted Militia, and five hundred Regulars, on foot, had taken up their line of march, for the main body, of the Indians, (at the Four lakes) a distance about one hundred miles. The troops were in excellent health and associated with the hope of soon meeting the enemy.

Gov. Reynolds accompanies the army, and has appointed R. Holmes, commissary of the United States Army, one of his

staff, with the rank of Colonel. Col. H. and a company of 42 men, pursued them towards the Mississippi, about 20 miles where they discovered the camping place of four Indians. They had just cooked their breakfast of venison and chickens, which our men eat. After some search Gen. Whitesides, one of the party, and an old Ranger, found the trail which led back towards Kellogg's Grove. Rapid pursuit was made, and about 10 miles from the Grove, the Indians were discovered and all killed. In this contest, Mr. Meekemson of this county, was mortally wounded. They proceeded four or five miles carrying the wounded man in a litter. Five of the company went to a branch to procure water when they were fired upon by about thirty Indians, lying in ambush, and Benj. Scott, and Benjamin McDaniel were killed and Doctor Cornelius wounded. At first the company were thrown into confusion from a portion being without guns, having been engaged in carrying the wounded man. They retreated about 120 yards, and made a stand. Both parties fired briskly for a short time.

This war is fast assuming a most bloody and desolating character, and threatens to be of longer continuance than was expected. The chief aggressors are the Sauks and Foxes, well armed, mounted, and under good discipline. They fight with desperation. They harbor among the swamps, sand ridges, and thickets, towards the heads of Rock river and its branches, east and northeast from Galena, and send out marauding parties through the northern portion of the state. These parties, from thickets and ravines, watch the motion of our men in the day time, who are necessarily exposed to view in the open prairies, and at night pass from place to place, and keep up a constant intercourse with the main body of Indians. This body is supposed to be encamped and fortified about the Four Lakes, which are between Rock river and the Wisconsin, and towards the heads of Rock river. The country throughout that region is peculiarly favorable for Indian warfare, affording thickets, morasses, rice lakes, and sand ridges, with which the Indians are well acquainted, and where they retreat from our troops when pursued.

From the papers, and from information received from men who were in the engagement, we throw together the following particulars, which may be relied on as correct. For much of it, we are indebted to the "Galena" of the 20th inst. received by last evening's mail.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS

The three month's volunteers from this state, with a detachment from Indiana, have been organized to the number of about 3,000, and are commanded by Gen. Atkinson in person. Gen. Brady had arrived from Detroit and taken command of the U. S. Regulars. The volunteers are organized into three brigades. The first is commanded by Dr. A. Posey, of Shawneetown, the second by Gen. Alexander, of Vermillion, and the third by Gen. J. D. Henry, of Springfield. They were at Hennepin, on the Illinois, on the 16th, and about to march for Rock river. Gen. Dodge is to command the volunteers about the mines, with 7 or 800 of the new recruits, and the Sioux and Menomonees, by Col. Hamilton, and with this force, march from the Mining country to the Indian quarters. Gen. Brady is to command the eastern division, and march up Rock river. By this time we expect the two divisions are drawn around the Indian encampments, and that we shall soon hear of the result.

In Missouri 2,000 volunteers had been called upon to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, and two companies had been ordered to range on the Des Moines frontier. From Indiana we learn that much excitement exists on the northwestern border of that state, and that the militia were ordered to arms.

BLOODY BATTLE

Gen. Dodge with a command of mounted men in the lead mine country, 29 in number, killed eleven Indians on the 16th inst. after a severe contest of a few minutes. On the 14th, these Indians, (Sauks) killed five men at Spafford's farm, five miles below Hamilton's Fort, and 30 miles E. N. E. from Galena. On the morning of the 16th they killed another man half a mile from the fort. General Dodge immediately pursued them 3 miles, and discovered them, eleven in number, in open ground, and followed them across the east Picket-ton-e-ka, into an almost impenetrable swamp. The men dismounted, left four with the horses, placed four more on each side the swamp, and the remainder, 21 in number, advanced half a mile in the swamp, where they received the fire of the Indians, who were lying under the bank of a slough, at the distance of 30 feet. Three of our men were severely wounded, two mortally. A charge was made, another of the party wounded, and all the Indians killed and scalped in a few minutes.

Another bloody battle was fought by Capt. J. W. Stephenson with 12 volunteers and some citizens, and a scouting party of Indians more numerous than them. These Indians had stolen ten horses from the settlement on Apple river. They were pursued in the morning, and over taken about 12 miles east of Kellogg's, where they took shelter in a thicket. The men dismounted and entered the thicket and charged upon the Indians when a desperate fight ensued. They charged four times and besides guns, fought desperately with Bayonets, clubs, knives, tomahawks and spears. The party got two Indians scalps and supposed they killed several more. Capt. Stephenson was severely wounded in the breast, though not dangerously.

A third battle was fought on the 16th, about 20 miles west of Kellogg's Grove, by a company of volunteers chiefly from Madison and St. Clair counties, under Capt. Snyder, in which three of our citizens and neighbors were killed and one wounded.

On the night of the 15th inst., while encamped at Kellogg's Grove, one of the sentinels was fired upon by an Indian. At day light on the 16th, Capt. Snyder

and a company of 42 men, pursued them towards the Mississippi, about 20 miles where they discovered the camping place of four Indians. They had just cooked their breakfast of venison and chickens, which our men eat. After some search Gen. Whitesides, one of the party, and an old Ranger, found the trail which led back towards Kellogg's Grove. Rapid pursuit was made, and about 10 miles from the Grove, the Indians were discovered and all killed. In this contest, Mr. Meekemson of this county, was mortally wounded. They proceeded four or five miles carrying the wounded man in a litter. Five of the company went to a branch to procure water when they were fired upon by about thirty Indians, lying in ambush, and Benj. Scott, and Benjamin McDaniel were killed and Doctor Cornelius wounded. At first the company were thrown into confusion from a portion being without guns, having been engaged in carrying the wounded man. They retreated about 120 yards, and made a stand. Both parties fired briskly for a short time.

Gen. Atkinson has appointed Thomas C. Brown, of the Illinois volunteers, one of his Aids.

From the Western Pioneer—Extra.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 28. The Editor having been absent for several weeks, in the counties bordering on and north of the Illinois river, and having reached home after the present number of the Pioneer was struck off, he issues an Extra, containing the following authentic sketches of the progress of the INDIAN WAR.

This war is fast assuming a most bloody and desolating character, and threatens to be of longer continuance than was expected. The chief aggressors are the Sauks and Foxes, well armed, mounted, and under good discipline. They fight with desperation. They harbor among the swamps, sand ridges, and thickets, towards the heads of Rock river and its branches, east and northeast from Galena, and send out marauding parties through the northern portion of the state. These parties, from thickets and ravines, watch the motion of our men in the day time, who are necessarily exposed to view in the open prairies, and at night pass from place to place, and keep up a constant intercourse with the main body of Indians. This body is supposed to be encamped and fortified about the Four Lakes, which are between Rock river and the Wisconsin, and towards the heads of Rock river. The country throughout that region is peculiarly favorable for Indian warfare, affording thickets, morasses, rice lakes, and sand ridges, with which the Indians are well acquainted, and where they retreat from our troops when pursued.

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A large body of Indians on last Sunday made an attack on the Fort at Buffalo Grove, situated on Rock river, about 12 miles north of Dixon's ferry, and 55 miles from Galena. The fort was defended by about 150 militia, who kept the Indians at bay until their ammunition was nearly expended; in this critical situation, an officer of the Fort who had been wounded in the firing, made his way out, and went in quest of a re-enforcement of men and arms. He either went to Rock river, where Gen. Atkinson was, and there procured the aid he had gone to seek, or met a detachment under Col. Posey, proceeding to the Fort; this latter body marched on, drove off the Indians, and relieved the garrison. The number of killed and wounded, on either side, was not ascertained. Sixteen Indians were known to have been killed.

An express consisting of four persons sent from Galena, was attacked when near the Fort on Apple river, twelve miles from Galena, and immediately retreated. One man Edward Welsh, was wounded by a shot in the thigh, before he reached the Fort, another his name not known, was killed after gaining cover. One other man was also wounded in the Fort. This party of Indians was repulsed by the garrison consisting of thirty men under the command of Capt. Stone, but succeeded in carrying off all the horses, cattle, hogs and two yokes of working steers; they also destroyed all the moveables that were found in the houses around the Fort, but left the buildings uninjured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The mail last evening brought our eastern papers containing news from London, to the evening of the 15th instant, by the arrival of the ship Edward, at New York.

From the following extracts it appears that the whole of the Grey Ministry has been restored at the solicitation of the King, the Duke of Wellington not being able to form a Ministry.

The Liverpool correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser writes as follows:

"It is now quite certain that Earl Grey will resume his office; Lord Althorp has announced the fact in the house of Commons this evening, and Mr. Baring also stated that the Duke of Wellington is not Minister."

In a subsequent note he says—

"A second edition of the Standard announces the recall of Earl Grey." And again half an hour later, he writes as follows:

North and South America, &c. for the London, May 15th, 1832, 7 o'clock, P.M. Messrs F. Hall & Co.

Gentlemen: I have to inform you that the Lord Mayor has announced publicly on change that the whole of the late administration have been reinstated in their respective offices; this intelligence is also confirmed by Sir H. Parnell. I have this moment seen a gentleman who met him about ten minutes since, to whom he communicated the fact;—should a second edition be published by any of the newspapers previous the coach leaving Portsmouth, I will send you a copy.

I am gentleman Yours very truly, JAMES DAVIES

Great Reform meetings had been held in Liverpool, and Manchester, at which the proceedings were marked with the utmost indignation at the conduct of the King and the anti-reform Lords.

POST OFFICE INFLUENCE.

In the State of Ohio, according to the Cincinnati Gazette, there are Seventeen Post Masters belonging to the Jackson Central and District Committees. The U. States Telegraph makes the following comment upon the above fact: "If it was wrong in Post Masters to become active political agents under the administration of Mr. Adams, it is worse for them to be so under that of Jackson. Mr. Adams made no hypocritical pretensions on this subject—he violated no pledges."

Lex. Observer

Benefits of General Jackson's Colonial Trade Arrangement!—In the morning papers of June 4th may be seen the arrival in the port of New York of ten American and nine British brigs. Is there a port in England where American tonnage employed bears so large a proportion to the British?

Can any observer, moreover, of our shipping lists fail to be struck with the disproportionate increase in our ports of British shipping?—*N. Y. Amer.*

Jos. G. James, appointed Post Master at Exeter, N. H., under the glorious reform, according to the Portsmouth Journal, has proved a defaulter, and his bondsman was lately sued to the tune of \$1800, about the whole receipts of the office since James took it.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Extract from a letter addressed to the Editors,