

Indian Hostilities.

From the Galena, of May 30.
SEAT OF WAR.

We mentioned in our last, that an attack had been made by the Indians on the little settlement at the mouth of Plum river, on the Mississippi. At the time the hostile Indians crossed the Mississippi, about the first of May, they stole three horses from this settlement, and when they made their attack they killed one horse, wounded and carried off two. There were but three at the settlement at the time they were attacked; one other who was out hunting was chased the whole afternoon by seven Indians. After this little skirmish, Col. Strode ordered the mounted volunteers to proceed to the spot on board the steamboat Dove, to ascertain whether any Indians were still there, but none were found. Bullet holes were seen in great numbers about the houses, in them, and in the door of the block house. They saw fresh Indian horse tracks at an old Indian village about 20 miles above Rock Island. The steamboat Dove proceeded to Rock Island and returned on the 25th with about 200 stand of arms.

On the same day an express arrived on the steamboat Winnebago, from Rock Island, with despatches for Gen. Atkinson, at his headquarters on Rock river. By order of Col. Strode, Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted volunteers accompanied the express to Rock river. They left Galena on the 26th. On the same day, Messrs. Thomas Kenney, Aquilla Floyd and Alexander Higginbottom, arrived here about 7 o'clock, A. M. They state that they left Gen. Atkinson's encampment at Dixon's ferry, on the 23d, in company with Felix St. Vrain, Indian agent, William Hale, John Lowler, and Aaron Hawley. That Mr. St. Vrain was sent as an express with a large bundle of papers, some of which were for Henry Gratiot. They came on the Buffalo Grove, and found the body of the lamented Durley. He had been shot just above the left groin; he was scalped, his nose cut, and his head nearly severed from the body, by a cut upon the back of the neck. This was on the west edge of the grove, and they buried the body about one rod from the spot where it was found. They then came on 12 or 14 miles, and encamped on the open prairie. The next day they proceeded towards Kellogg's old place, and when within about a half mile from the grove, they saw an Indian 300 yards ahead; they advanced about 100 yards and saw eight more, five in front and three on their right; they stood for a moment, and wheeled for a retreat, only four of the whites being armed. They rode about 300 yards before the first gun was fired, the Indians followed firing constantly. Mr. Hale, being on a poor horse, was shot first. In retreating down hill, St. Vrain was seen with his head turned back, as if in the act of speaking to the Indians. That was the last time he was observed. There is no doubt but he also met the same fate of Hale—slain by the very band to which he was U. S. agent. Fowler was shot in the ravine at the bottom of the hill; he was seen to fall, and an Indian stooping to scalp him. The last that was seen of Hawley he was 300 or 400 yards ahead of him. If he met with Indians on his retreat, he also has, probably, been murdered. Kinney, Floyd, Higginbottom, laid their course for the Mississippi; when about 10 miles they discovered four Indians on their right, who started in pursuit; the whites retreated around a point, and as they turned it, saw two others at the distance of 400 yards. They, however, made their escape, and arrived on the Mississippi bluff; here they saw two more Indians in the bottom, but were not discovered by them. Many fresh Indian tracks were seen, and the last night of their encampment they heard guns firing between their position and the Mississippi. The number of Indians who made the attack at Kellogg's grove, is supposed to be about thirty. Mr. Kenney saw twenty in view at one time. It is supposed by many, that these Indians belong to Keokuck's band. We know nothing about it. Although Keokuck's band is supposed to be friendly, and are supplied with corn at the public expense, we acknowledge we have but little confidence in them.

[From the same, of June 6]

"SEAT OF WAR."—The editor of this paper being surgeon in the 27th regiment of Illinois militia, and called into active service, by Col. J. M. Strode, was ordered to proceed, with a mounted detachment of about 70 volunteers, under command of J. W. Stephenson, to Dixon's ferry across Rock river, in order to guard despatches to General Atkinson's army, and to reconnoitre the different groves whence Indians had so often issued and killed many of our most valuable citizens. Being present, we are able to state facts as they actually presented themselves.

On the 26th ult., we started and travelled on the road leading by Apple river to Peoria; encamped first night at the farm of Mr. Avery. On the next morning we began our march and soon passed the fort on Apple river, where we found a stockade, in which were about one hundred men, women, and children, defended by captain Stone's company of militia. We soon reached Kellogg's old place, near which had perished, by the blood stained hand of the ruthless band of our savage foe, four of our fellow citizens, mentioned in our last.

We searched for their bodies where we had been directed by their surviving companions, but did not succeed in finding them. We saw near the spot, very many tracks of Indian horses in the midst of those of the whites;—and a little distance further, we discovered a trace where about 100 Indians had crossed over from the Mississippi towards the main army of the enemy, about two days before, which was the time that St. Vrain and his companions were killed. We proceeded onward about two or three miles when night began to approach, and we looked for an advantageous situation to make our encampment. It being desirable to get to some point or small grove of timber, which would fend off arrows and rifle balls, we turned off the high ridge prairie road towards a point of timber projecting from a large grove on our right. When about a quarter of a mile from the road, Capt. Stephenson called a halt till our spies went to examine the grove and report whether it would be suitable for our encamping ground. While our horses were grazing about the prairie, an Indian on a fine horse rode up on the ridge in full view, and stood for some time counting our numbers—upon which several of our horsemen gave him chase for a bout three miles towards the woods of the Pick-a-ton-e ka, but could not come up to him. By this time it began to grow dark and the persons returned. We all presumed that he belonged to the same party which had made the above mentioned trace; and had been sent to spy and report to the main band, who, had they thought themselves strong enough, would no doubt have attacked us. Finding no water at the grove, we marched on a few miles, came to a small creek, and there remained two hours to let our horses feed and rest. At the sound of the bugle, we mounted and moved on in the midst of night, to a house owned by Mr. Chambers, where we quartered through the remainder of the night. Early next morning we commenced our march, passed through Buffalo Grove, where had recently fallen our lamented fellow-citizen, Wm. Durley, by a band of Indians; and after viewing his rude tomb, we hurried our march till we reached Dixon's ferry.

We visited Gen. Atkinson's headquarters, learned that on the evening before he had received, per express, a letter from governor Reynolds, stating that the whole army under Gen. Whitesides, had turned their course down to the mouth of Fox river of the Illinois, and were there to be disbanded; that Gen. A. on hearing this had spared no time, but had proceeded to the spot with his staff officers, and a few other men, amounting to about 15 in all. About 12 o'clock, A. M. of the same day, 4 men came through from Gen. Whiteside's army, and stated they had been chased by about 30 Indians on horseback, a distance of several miles. To the superiority of their horses may be attributed their escape from their merciless pursuers. They had not more than got out of sight of the Indians, when they saw at some considerable distance in the prairie, General Atkinson and retinue, going in the direction towards this band of Indians; but being so far off, they did not think it prudent to delay long enough to ride to inform them of their danger. Circumstances render it very certain, that Gen. A. must have fallen in with those Indians; hence his fate is extremely doubtful.

We understood that it was the intention of Gen. Atkinson to change his headquarters to the mouth of Fox river. This change we suppose was thought advisable on account of the late massacre among some families in that quarter.

The General had reason, no doubt to suppose the Indians were generally moving in that direction; but it seems not to be so, from late intelligence we have received from the north and east. The main army of the enemy is now moving towards the Four lakes, and causes great alarm among all the mining part of the territory as well as at this place.

Col. Hamilton, while at Rock river, by order of Gen. Atkinson, took with him three men, and went out to ascertain where the main body of the hostile Indians were. On the day after the attack of the Indians on General Stillman's detachment, Col. Hamilton, with his three men, took nineteen Indian prisoners, viz: 4 men, 5 squaws, and ten children. Knowing nothing of the actual commencement of the war he did not slay them; he sent an express to Gen. Stillman for assistance, but received none. On the second night his prisoners made their escape, as is believed, by the assistance of a white man by the name of Martin Vansicle.

We understand that orders have been issued from the War Department, for the concentration at Chicago, of about 1000 men of the regular army, from the garrisons upon the seaboard and the lakes, and that General Scott has been directed to take the command of the operations against the hostile Indians. We learn that measures have already been taken for raising the mounted rangers, authorized by the recent act of congress, and that they will march, without delay, to the scene of warfare. Gen. Scott has been empowered to call for such militia force from the adjoining states, as circumstances may render necessary.—Globe.

The Lexington Observer states that a gentleman living near the Association Course, in that neighborhood, on Monday week last killed two of his dogs and a valuable horse, they evidently being mad.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.—We extract the following account of the proceedings in the British Parliament on the evening of the 15th May, embracing all the authentic information received by the British brig Susan, on the subject of the recall of the Grey ministry.

From the London Morning Herald of May 16.
In the house of lords last night, after some petitions had been presented, earl Grey moved the adjournment of the house till Thursday next, stating that he did so in consequence of a communication he had the honor to receive from his majesty. Lord Lenyon inquired what was the nature of that communication? The lord chancellor observed that although the noble earl had tendered his resignation to the crown, his lordship still stood in the situation of minister; and that every one must pretty well understand that the communication could have reference to the state of public affairs only, and the change in his majesty's ministry. He could only add that as far as he knew, the communication had not yet led to any result, and that it might lead to none. The like expressions were used by earl Grey.

Their lordships then adjourned to Thursday. In commons, almost as soon as there was a full attendance of members, on the presentation from Liverpool, (against further supplies till the reform bill be passed.) Mr. Home stated that he understood earl Grey had been sent for by his majesty, that earl Grey had had an audience with the king, and that with a view of avoiding any angry debate, or throwing obstacles in the way of conciliatory arrangements, he proposed that the house should again abstain from all further proceeding with business. He had 14 petitions to present, but to avoid the risk of increasing irritation, he would take on himself the responsibility of abstaining, for the present, from presenting them.

Mr. Baring communicated that the efforts and arrangements for the formation of a new administration were "at an end"—a communication that was loudly cheered. The chancellor of the exchequer (lord Althorp) said he felt it to be his duty to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to state that Earl Grey had received a communication from his majesty—that the noble earl had had an audience of the king—and that under the peculiar circumstances, he would move that the house, at its rising do adjourn to Thursday. This communication was greeted with great cheering, and after a short conversation the motion was agreed to and the house forthwith adjourned without transacting any other business, till Thursday.

Fat Livings.—A cotemporary has published the following as a list of the respective annual value of the Sees held by the archbishops and bishops of England, which—though it cannot, of course, lay claim to literal accuracy—comes nearer to the truth than any similar statement which has ever been made:

Archbishop of Canterbury,	£27,000
York	11,000
Bishopric of Durham,	18,000
London,	14,000
Winchester,	14,000
Ely,	14,000
Worcester,	7,000
St. Asaph,	6,000
Bath and Wells,	5,000
Rangor,	5,000
Lincoln,	4,200
Hereford,	4,000
St. David's,	4,000
Litchfield,	3,600
Salisbury,	3,500
Carlisle,	3,500
Chichester,	3,000
Norwich	2,700
Chester,	2,500
Exeter,	2,300
Oxford,	2,000
Peterborough,	2,000
Gloucester,	1,800
Bristol,	1,650
Rochester,	1,000
Llandaff,	850

Making a gross total of 164,000l. per annum, and an average of 6,308l. to each see.

The population of England, Scotland, and Wales is 16,537,398, out of which the annual amount of deaths is 306,143, and daily average 840.

According to an official report just published at Brussels, the population of Belgium amounted in January, 1831, to 4,032,427 inhabitants.

A letter in the Times, dated Parme, on the frontiers of Siberia, states that 30,000 Poles are to be banished into Siberia, forced to marry barbarian wives, and to colonize that unfruitful territory.

Within the last twelve months the Marquis of Hertford is said to have invested £200,000 in the Russian funds; and the Earl of Dudley upwards of 100,000 in American bank stock, canal shares, &c.

The expenses incurred by the establishment of martial law in Jamaica, is estimated at £250,000, and a loan of £50,000 has been advertised, to discharge the debt contracted for the purpose.

The West Indies.—We learn that a considerable number of the most wealthy inhabitants of

Jamaica have determined to remove to the U. States. The Port of Spain (Trinidad) Gazette Extraordinary gives an account of an extensive destruction of growing cane on several estates by fire. From the conduct evinced by the slaves during the conflagration, it was feared that a still greater destruction would follow. The state of insubordination among the slaves at Barbice, is represented as very alarming.

EXECUTION OF MINA

This took place on Thursday, at twenty minutes before 12, about two miles from Doyles-town, on the poor-house grounds. It is computed that at least ten thousand persons were present, and we are pleased to state that there were not more than one hundred females in the vast concourse. The culprit was taken from the prison at half past nine in the morning, and rode to the place of execution in an open dearborn, in company with the Sheriff and Catholic priest of this city. The civil authorities of the village preceded the dearborn, and immediately after it about twenty persons, assistants and friends of the Sheriff, and among the latter, the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this statement.—After these several troops of horse and several companies of infantry, from the surrounding neighborhood, followed.

Our informant visited Mina in prison, at a late hour on Wednesday evening, as well as on Thursday morning. On both occasions, the culprit conversed lightly and freely on various topics, and exhibited no symptoms of penitence, until the clock struck nine, when he raised his hands to heaven and exclaimed—"Oh, my God! the hour is arrived!" From that time until the moment of execution, he appeared thoroughly given to reflection concerning his dreadful fate, and held constant communion with the clergyman. He knelt on the scaffold, beneath the gallows, and prayed with apparent sincerity, for several minutes. He protested to the last that he was innocent of the crime for which he was about to suffer, and immediately before his exit into eternity, made a short speech in Spanish, the substance of which was as follows:—

"Americans! you see before you an innocent victim—I have not to my knowledge wronged any person; if I have, I sincerely hope they all forgive me, as I forgive all those who have ever wronged me. You thirst for my blood! You think that I am a coward, I will show you that I can die like a man—Innocent Mina! Poor Mina is innocent."

We regret to say that his death struggle was protracted for upwards of ten minutes, there not being a sufficiency of rope allowed for the fall to break his neck immediately. The poor wretch struggled convulsively for a long time, apparently endeavoring in every possible way to put an end to his mortal agony. There appeared not to be the slightest sympathy entertained in any bosom for the sufferer, and so strong was the excitement against Mrs. Chapman, that had she appeared upon the ground, it was the opinion of many that she would have been put to death.

The conduct of the Sheriff throughout, was such as to produce general satisfaction. He performed all the unpleasant duties with his own hands.

On Tuesday night last, Mina attempted to commit suicide. Having found a rusty nail in some part of his cell, he ground it to a sharp point on stones, and penetrated one of the veins in his left arm, by which a great quantity of blood was emitted. After having been detected in this attempt, and the wound bound up, he swallowed a quantity of broken glass, but without the desired effect. On being questioned with regard to these attempts, he said that his object was not to commit suicide, but to weaken himself by blood letting, in order that his death by violence might be rendered easier. Inquires.

A fellow who passes under the name of Franklin Herve, said to be a native of St. Albans, Vt. five feet six inches high, and about twenty-three years old, is advertised in several of the eastern papers as a great imposter and scoundrel. He was a few weeks since at Portsmouth, where he pretended to be religious, frequently prayed and lectured in one of the meeting-houses of that place, and made his escape a few hours after it was discovered that he was a swindler, a gambler, and every thing bad. It was supposed he had gone south. Young widows, and credulous store keepers, had better keep a sharp look out for him. A good looking knave, who has hypocrisy sufficient to make a prayer at class meeting, and to proceed from thence to the card-table, must be a dangerous villain.

A good distinction.—Our neighbor Clark, of the Gazette, has a very proper estimation of professions, when he speaks of the editor of the Charleston Gazette having retired from his employment, and "descended to the profession of the law." Meantime, however, a reference to this descent should be made with especial delicacy by us of the press, because, as one chimney sweep said to another who was ridiculing a different profession, "there's no knowing what we may come to."—U. S. Gaz.

We learn that the amount of duties secured to be paid at the custom-house in New-York, for the quarter ending on the first day of April last, exceeds five millions seven hundred thousand dollars, a sum exceeding by nearly one million of dollars, the amount ever before secured in the corresponding quarter of any previous year.