

The rev. E. K. Avery, received one vote, at the late election in the Rhode Island legislature, as a candidate to deliver the next election sermon. What next? Let him be Governor.

An attempt was made last week, to rob the Alexandria mail—the robber was pursued and taken. The mail bags were cut open, but nothing stolen.

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Courier & Engr. Feb. 21.
LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *New York*, capt. Haxio, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th ult. The editor of the *Courier and Engraver* has received by this conveyance, London journals of the 15th and Liverpool of the 16th January.

The reply of the king of Holland to the last proposals of the British government had been received in London, but the precise contents had not transpired. It was believed, however, that the advances of England had been met by a counter project of the Dutch government, for the arrangement of all difficulties; and it is added, as had been before stated, that Holland had required as a preliminary step, the liberation of the garrison of the citadel of Antwerp, the removal of the blockade of her ports, and that permission should be given to the Dutch vessels sent into English and French ports to proceed to their destination. It is even said that these demands will be complied with; that France has reluctantly considered Chasse and his gallant garrison as prisoners of war, but that their refusal to pledge themselves not to serve against Belgium and France, left that latter country no alternative; and that the British government would also raise the blockade and liberate the vessels detained, both powers thus giving to Holland a proof of their anxious desire to return to a state of amity with Holland.

In the mean time, the closing of the Scheldt is rigidly enforced by Holland. At the present season when the navigation of the river is impracticable from the ice alone, the effects of this measure are perhaps not much felt, but this natural obstacle removed, it would seem impossible that Belgium could remain tranquil, with her principal—indeed almost her only—seaport shut up, with no outlet for her industry or commerce. The London Times calls upon the British government to compel Holland to give up, what it terms, a mischievous course of policy, but we do not see how this can well be done, unless it is by attacking her on some other point. On the Scheldt she is invulnerable. The expedition to Walcheren and the attack on Bergen op Zoom at a later period, will not soon be forgotten in England.

The chamber of deputies of France is engaged in a law exclusively relating to the internal policy of the country, and of course having no interest here. A squadron is fitting out, said to be destined for Hayti, for the purpose of compelling the government of that island to make some arrangement for the payment of the price she had engaged to give for the acknowledgment of her independence.

The English papers contain a very voluminous correspondence from Oporto, from which we gather, that the position of Don Pedro is not very enviable. A plan is spoken of to restore tranquillity in Portugal; it is, that both brothers should quit the country and Donna Maria assume the reigns of government. This, if true, has probably been conducted in the cabinet of Louis Philip, who looks forward to marrying his second son to the young queen.

The new British Parliament will meet in the end of February or early in March.

A great fire had taken place in Liverpool, in which 10 to 12,000 bales of cotton were consumed. The total damage said to be 150,000 pounds sterling.

The state of Ireland, according to the accounts before us, is most lamentable, and we fear that matters in that interesting country are hastening to a fearful crisis. A large additional military force is on the point of being sent thither by the British government. The county of Kilkenny is in a very distracted state. 22 houses had been attacked by the Whitefeet, principally with a view of dispossessing holders of land taken in opposition to the regulations of the Whitefeet. 30 persons were committed to the county jail, during the month of December, for alleged offences against the government. Near Newport, in the county of Mayo, and near Newmarket, in the county of Cork, the police and peasants had met and blood had flown profusely. The collection of tithes was again the exciting cause. Contested elections in the counties of Westmeath and Longford, had considerably aggravated the disturbed state of the

public mind there. On the 18th Jan. the National Council, so denominated by Mr. O'Connell, would meet with a view to consult on the measures which would bring about a repeal of the Union. 28 members of parliament, recently elected, had intimated their intention to attend.

Indian Hostilities.

Vandalia, Ill. Feb. 13, 1833.

We have in our possession a copy of a letter to the governor, from a gentleman who recently left Chicago, which states that the writer has been informed that a combination of six Indian tribes has been formed, and that they intended commencing hostilities against the whites in the spring. As an evidence of their hostilities the writer states that "An old Pottawatomie, about the last of December, had stated that in one hundred days from that time the whites would have to move across the Wabash, and must not stop there." It is further stated in the letter, that a party of Ottawas had killed 7 hogs near Hickory creek belonging to the whites; that the Winnebagoes had smoked the pipe of peace with the Pottawatomies the last of December, and promised to return to them again with the tomahawk and wampum, and, says the writer, "when I left there about a week ago, the return of the Winnebagoes were expected daily; and they say, that two more nations will join them in the league; being in the whole 6 tribes, viz: Chippewas, Ottawas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes, and Ottos." It is further stated, that the Winnebagoes have endeavored for some time past to induce the neighboring tribes to join them in a war against the whites in the spring. The above information has been obtained from the friendly Pottawatomies, of whose veracity the public can judge.—*Whig.*

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Owen, Indian agent at Chicago, on the subject of the late reported Indian hostilities on our northern frontier, and a report of two commissioners on the same matter; but from information since received on that subject, a different view of facts is given from what is there presented.

To the editor of the *Whig and Intel.*
GENTLEMEN: By reference to the report of the commissioners appointed by gov. Reynolds and gen. Atkinson, to inquire into certain alleged Indian depredations on the northern frontier of this state, I find the following language: "The Indians denied the commission of the aggressions laid to their charge, and justified their march into the country by a permit, they said they had received from their agent at Chicago"—having been thus alluded to, in reference to an official act, it is due to myself, that the public be correctly informed in relation to this subject.

Since the termination of our late Indian troubles I have given to *Shab-e-min, Wah-pun-seh, and Me-om-ec*, three distinguished chiefs, who had evinced their friendship for the whites and had taken a decided stand against the hostile Indians, each a certificate of their general good character, and requesting the whites to permit them to hunt undisturbed on the public lands. All treaties of cession heretofore entered into with these people recognize their right to hunt on the land ceded so long as it remains the property of the government; but the recognition of this right, necessarily imposes upon them peaceable and quiet manners towards the persons and property of the citizens. I have been extremely cautious in giving certificates to the Indians, since the commencement of our difficulties with the hostile band of Sacs and Foxes, as I was well aware of the existing prejudices against the Pottawatomies, but from such men as *Shab-e-min* and *Wah-pun-seh*, whose active exertions have been productive of much good, it would have been ungrateful to withhold this small testimony of their good character and conduct.

That an agent has not the power to give a permit to an Indian to hunt where he pleases, is a fact not to be denied, but he surely possesses a discretionary right to certify whether he is a good or bad Indian, and to ask the citizens to permit him to hunt in quiet on public lands, so long as he behaves himself in a peaceable and becoming manner.

As soon as intelligence reached me, in relation to the depredations complained of, I despatched two individuals of much influence with the Indians, to ascertain the facts and to require them to depart from the settlements without delay. They have not yet returned, but I have no doubt they will fully succeed in accomplishing the object in view.

In conclusion, I cannot but remark, that in my opinion, no danger need be apprehended from these Indians; conduct such as is imputed to them, is generally the result of intoxication, and it is matter of deep regret that some of

the inhabitants keep whiskey with the view of acquiring from these unfortunate people the whole proceeds of their winter's hunt. I do not attribute this crime to the people generally, but that some are guilty of it, will not be denied. Respectfully yours,

T. J. V. OWEN.

Chicago, January 8th, 1833.

T. J. V. OWEN, Esq.

Indian Agent at Chicago.

Sir—In conformity with your request, the undersigned repaired to the frontier settlements on Bureau, on the Illinois river, for the purpose of inquiring into, and ascertaining the truth of the rumors in circulation, in relation to certain depredations said to have been committed by the Pottawatomie Indians, upon the property of the inhabitants of that section of the country; and having performed that duty, beg leave to submit the following statements of facts:

The Indians, in conformity to their usual custom, located themselves in small hunting parties in the vicinity of the white settlements, for the purpose of exchanging their peltry and skins with their white brethren, for corn and other necessities for their families to subsist upon; and this traffic they supposed would be as susceptible now as at any former period to their white friends; and they have always been led to believe that it was mutually beneficial to both, but it has been made absolutely necessary to them during the present season, to prevent their women and children from starving, the disastrous events of the last season, growing out of the war, has east them in a considerable degree upon the munificence of the whites. Forced by the policy of the government, and their own peculiar situation, to leave their villages and take refuge for their personal safety at the agency, they were prevented from raising any thing to subsist their families upon the present winter—hence the reason why more of them have resorted to the neighborhood of the settlements, than usual.

But from the best information the undersigned could obtain, from the Indians and other sources, they are constrained to believe there has not been more than eighty Indians, including men, women, and children, any where in the vicinity of the settlements, and at several talks we had with them, they all disclaimed any, the slightest disposition to depredate upon the property of the whites, or to molest their persons, but aver, in the strongest terms, that they have the best feelings of friendship towards them, and they are desirous that those feelings may be perpetual, and intend they shall be, so far as relates to them, if a strict adherence on their to the treaties made with the United States government will effect that object; but in hunting (say they) upon the lands ceded by us to the United States, we violated the rights of no person, as we have stipulated for the right to hunt and fish on those lands, so long as they are the property of the government.

In reference to that part of your instructions which related to the burning of the bridge across the Winnebago inlet, the Indians state, that the bridge was not burned by them intentionally nor casually; they say it could not have been from firing the prairie in its vicinity, as the grass and herbage was so trodden down around it, together with the protection it received from the roads, that it precludes the possibility of such a belief; they believe it to be the act of some incendiary, but who it is, or what motive could have impelled the act, they know not.

We represented to them your wish that they should retire from the neighborhood of the settlements, and confine themselves, as much as possible, within the limits of their own country, to which they made no objections, but remarked, that, if their stay gave any apprehensions to the settlers upon the frontiers, they would immediately retire, as they would rather encounter the fear of starvation, and forego the benefits of the commerce before alluded to, than to be the innocent cause of these apprehensions.

In conclusion we will remark, from our own knowledge of the situation of the Indians, and their character and interest, we have no hesitation in saying that they have the strongest wish to cultivate a friendly intercourse with the whites, and the government, and that the apprehensions of danger from them, or hostility with them, are ill founded, and can exist no where but in the heated imaginations of the most timid; the Indians are not uninformed in relation to their situation, waving the impossibility of success in such an undertaking, they know in a contest with the whites they have every thing to lose and nothing to gain, and as they contemplate at no distant day, giving up their present precarious mode of subsistence, and turning their attention to the cultivation of the earth, they look to the paternal and fostering care of the government to aid and instruct them in effecting that object.

Respectfully your obt. serv'ts,
(Signed) B. CALDWELL.

ALX. ROBINSON.

Chicago, Ill. Jan. 18, 1833.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original report now in my possession.

T. J. V. OWEN.

January 20, 1833.

Logansport, Ia. Feb. 21.

By an Indian who arrived from the north-west, a few days since, we are informed that the Indians in that quarter are for war—great preparations are making, and it is supposed they intend an attack early in the spring. It is thought that some of the Pottawatomies will take part with the hostile party. The Winnebagoes have refused to join them, and we understand a deputation from that tribe will visit this place shortly.

Indian War.—We received, last evening, the following letter, which contains information of considerable moment.—*Louisville Jour.*

Cantonment Gibson, Jan. 12, 1833.

Dear Friend—I take this opportunity of informing you of our situation. Capt. Ford's company of U. S. Rangers left this place on the 5th inst. by order of Col. Arbuckle, on an expedition against the Pawnees, but to their surprise, they were attacked on the 9th by a band of Camansha Indians, five hundred in number. They fought with great bravery for the space of an hour and a half, but they were surrounded and overpowered and compelled to surrender themselves as prisoners of war. I was at the fort when the express came in. One of the lieutenants made his escape, and brought information that the savages, at the time of his leaving them, were massacring their prisoners. It is supposed that all have been put to death. Five companies of regulars on the receipt of the intelligence, immediately started to rescue such as might be still alive. There is every probability of a bloody war with the Camansha Indians.

JAMES SMITH,

A Ranger under Capt. Bonn.

VIRGINIA AND S. CAROLINA.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Commissioner Leigh, to gov. Floyd, with the enclosures therein referred to, were laid before the legislature of Virginia by the governor of that state on the 13th ult.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6th, 1833.

Sir—I arrived here on the evening of Sunday, the 3d inst. and the next morning waited on the governor of South Carolina, to communicate to him the resolutions of the general assembly of Virginia of the 26th January, on the subject of Federal Relations, and to ascertain from him the proper manner of submitting to the competent authorities of South Carolina the resolutions of the General Assembly, and especially the request therein contained, that the Ordinance of the late Convention of that state, entitled, "An Ordinance to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities," shall be rescinded, or at least its operation suspended, until the close of the first session of the next Congress. In consequence of the information derived from gov. Hayne at this interview, I yesterday addressed to him a letter, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, and was this morning honored with an answer from the governor, enclosing a letter to him from the President of the Convention of the people of South Carolina, of which copies are also enclosed. You will, I doubt not, think it proper to lay these papers immediately before the two houses of Assembly.

The convention of South Carolina will in a very few days be called by the president thereof to re-assemble, in order that the resolutions and request of the General Assembly of Virginia may be submitted to its consideration, and that that body may determine whether, and to what extent, the request of the General Assembly shall be complied with. But considerations of convenience will necessarily postpone the meeting of the convention until about the second Monday in March. I pray you to ascertain from the General Assembly, in the manner you may think best, whether it will be its pleasure that I shall remain here and attend the session of the convention; as to which I hope it will give me its instructions according to its own sense of public utility, without regard to my personal convenience. I shall certainly prolong my stay in this state, until I receive an answer from you, employed in promoting by all proper means in my power the purposes for which I was sent hither.

It is proper I should say, that the determination to re-assemble the Convention of this State, is to be attributed entirely to the sense entertained by the Governor, and by the President of the Convention, of what is due to the friendly intercession of Virginia.

After the reading of the above, a resolution passed the House of Delegates, requesting Mr. Leigh to prolong his sojourn in South Carolina until after the sitting of the Convention.

New Chinese Mulberry.—The excellent qualities of this species of mulberry for silk worms, are every day receiving new illustrations. A friend in Virginia writes to us that he had a leaf from one of his trees that measured 15 inches in length, and 13 in width; and that 36 leaves, medium size, after exposure one day to the hot sun in September to evaporate their moisture, weighed twelve ounces.

Sagacity of a Quadruped.—The *Thomson Journal* states, that a pig weighing about eighty attempting to cross Mill River on the ice, after proceeding a short distance broke through, when instead of drowning he very deliberately commenced swimming under the ice in a straight line for the shore he was seeking. The ice was about an inch thick, and being transparent, all his motions could be observed, and in this manner he swam to the shore, four rods, and when arrived there braced himself on the bottom and with his back bent up through the ice and got out without the least assistance.

Medical Prize Questions of the State Medical Society, for 1833.—1. The Medical History of Cholera Morbus, previous to the appearance of Asiatic Cholera, to be drawn from authentic writers and actual observation.

2. The influence of Malaria or Marsh effluvia in the production of disease, with the circumstances under which it acts most virulently.

A premium of fifty dollars is offered for the best dissertation on either of the subjects. The dissertations are to be forwarded to the secretary, Dr. Joel A. Wing, Albany on or before the 1st of November 1833.

Printers of newspapers will confer a favor by noticing the above, as there has been a neglect in the medical Journals to notice similar questions.

SHIP CALKING.—It is stated in the French Journals, that an important discovery has been made with regard to the calking of vessels; namely, that by mixing the essence of tobacco with the pitch and tar, the attack of worms and destructive insects is prevented, and the coppering of ships' bottoms rendered unnecessary. Very important, if true. [*N. Y. Standard.*]

Important to Millers.—The bill reported to the Legislature of this State to oblige owners of mills to erect side railings on each side of bridges placed by them on public roads, requires the posts to be at least 6 inches square, three and a half feet high, not more than eight feet apart, mortised and tenanted rails; not less than four inches square. Penalties, five dollars for the first offence and a like sum for every week such railing is neglected to be so placed.

Remarkable instance of presence of mind.—In the awful and destructive hurricane which occurred in the vicinity of Liverpool, in October last, and which caused the loss of the ship *Grecian* of Boston, the English ship *Wm. Neilson*, struck on the bank, went to pieces, and every person on board, twenty six in number, perished! The letter bag was picked up upon the shore the following day, and on opening it, was found to contain a quantity of *chiff*, which the Captain with a presence of mind in the hour of death seldom paralleled, knowing the importance of the letters which it contained, was supposed to have placed there for the purpose of rendering it buoyant!

CHAPLAIN TO CONGRESS.—Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that a convention of Christians will petition the next Congress of United States to abolish the office of Chaplain. The Church and State ought to be entirely separated; but, as it is, the Government pays one thousand dollars per annum of the PEOPLE'S MONEY, to support two priests. If our congressmen choose to appropriate their private funds to such purposes, they have undoubtedly right to do it; but the people's money should be otherwise appropriated.

New-Albany, Ind., Feb. 4th, 1833.

HORRIBLE.—An Athens (Ky.) paper gives the following account of a murder and suicide committed in that place:—

"The body of a woman, which bore evident marks of violence was discovered a few weeks since. She was seen in company with a man named *Aubry* a short time before her corpse was discovered. *Aubry* was not seen again until his body was found in a branch, having put an end to his existence by drowning himself.—He had taken off his coat, shoes, and socks, and laid them near the place where his body was found. No doubt is entertained of his having murdered the woman. They had lived together some time as husband and wife, (though not married,) and had several children.—"Thus endeth the days of the wicked."