

relation to the progress made by the Indian civilization, to the report of the Rev. Doctor Morse, which was laid before the House in pursuance of a resolution of the 22d January last.

All which is respectfully submitted.  
J C CALHOUN.  
To the President of the United States.

From St Peters — Major Taliaferro Indian Agent on the St Peters arrived in town a few days since. We have received from this gentleman an interesting account of our Indian relations in that quarter, and of the progress made in the public works, particularly at the new fort called St. Anthony. — This post (which is said to be equal in point of beauty and position to any similar establishment in the United States) was commenced by order of the war department late in the year 1819 and has been nearly completed under the direction of Col. Snelling in a manner it is said that reflects much credit upon the colonel and his command. The situation is highly favorable to health, being at the junction of the rivers Mississippi and St. Peters, nearly 100 feet above the level of those waters, on a point of land naturally fortified on two of the angles by steep and almost inaccessible precipices, and presents to the eye of the beholder a very imposing aspect. This important establishment, reared in the wilderness, as if by magic, at once answers the great objects for which it was so wisely contemplated — security to our frontiers, protection to the fur trade, and an opportunity to carry into effect the laws relating to the intercourse with the Indian tribes. The most favorable impressions are put upon the minds of the neighboring Indians, whose villages surround St Anthony in every direction, and many of whom are in the habit of paying frequent visits during the summer, in considerable numbers. They have become more numerous since the peace between the Sioux and Chippeways; the latter are of the Pigeons generally believed to be the most warlike and daring of all their nation, and come from the sources of the Mississippi. The Sioux from Lakes Traverse and Big Stone, and also from Red River, visit the post. A deputation from those distant regions visited Major Taliaferro, on the St. Peters, with a message from the Yanketys, requesting him to come up and see their country and themselves; and it is believed the government intends exploring the River St. Peters. The result would be highly beneficial to the government and to the fur trade, as the minds of the Indians (from recent occurrences at Selkirk's Colony on Red River) are now wavering in their interest, and the presence of a constituted American Agent would be doubtless hailed with pleasure by the Upper Sioux. It would be the means of opening a communication to one of the richest fur regions in the world, and as the Colony from Scotland is within the territorial limits of the U. States, (or the greater part of it) the inhabitants are represented by several persons we have conversed with from that country, as truly desirous that they should be considered under the protection of the national government. Many of them are said to have left the settlement and passed into the interior, and it is believed that many others are desirous of doing so, if

the means were in their power, particularly the Swiss emigrants who have lately arrived there. Starvation on one side; and the fear of Indian depredations on the other, have created apprehensions in the minds of these unfortunate people, amounting almost to despair. Their crops, as we were informed by Col. Dixon (formerly of the British Indian department) although abundant in wheat, which is said to produce remarkably well in that climate, were principally destroyed, in consequence of the ravages committed by the grass-hoppers, so numerous in those parts for the last two or three years that the whole face of the country is literally covered with them, and in many places they lie dead in heaps several inches thick, which occasions an effluvia of the most offensive nature. As an illustration of the correctness of what is here asserted, we have it from a gentleman who recently visited St. Louis, and who has resided in that country for a number of years in a responsible capacity, that in his journey hither he has rode for a whole day over a surface that was thickly strewed with those insects, and that he was obliged to keep his horse in a slow walk during the whole of that time, in order to disturb them as little as possible; such was the necessity to restrain his speed, that otherwise his route would have been rendered totally impassable. The Swiss emigrants, we learn, are very desirous of getting to Vevay, in the state of Indiana, and we would suggest it as an act worthy the well-known philanthropy of the Messrs. Dufours, the leader of the Swiss settlement in Indiana, if they would take upon themselves the task of visiting their fellow countrymen and conducting them into the bosom of their industrious and hospitable community.

In addition to the works already noticed on the Mississippi, Major Taliaferro states that a saw mill, upon the best construction, has been erected at the Falls of St. Anthony, eight miles above the new fort of that name, and has been made to cut in the lowest stages of the water twenty five hundred feet of plank of any description, in twenty-four hours. At this rate all the lower posts can be furnished with as much scantling as will be necessary for public use. A grist mill also established at Brown's Falls, convenient to the fort, which will greatly conduce to the ease and comfort of the establishment. We mention these simple facts, that the People may actually know how their soldiers are engaged, and that there may not be an unreasonable suspicion or prejudice put upon their minds, by the unjust insinuations which are frequently thrown out by their representatives in congress. The People, we are disposed to think, will learn to appreciate more fully the usefulness of their military establishments, and the wise policy which has marked the administration of the war department, particularly as it relates to the economy of its measures — for it is believed in many instances where excessive disbursements were alleged, there was on the contrary a clear saving of expence to the nation.

Dispatch. — The Convention of

Vermont have pursued a very different course from the body lately assembled in this State, and over whose labors we are this day rejoicing. The proceedings of our convention are recorded in a heavy close printed octavo, of upwards of seven hundred pages, while those of Vermont delegates are contained in the following lines:

"The convention assembled and organized on Thursday 21st ult. deliberated and departed on Saturday, leaving the Constitution of the State just as they found it."

The late Gov. Galusha, was elected president of the Convention, and the Hon William A. Griswold, Secretary.

N. Y. Spectator, March 4.

A LIST of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Vincennes, the quarter ending the last day of March, 1822, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Joseph Alton  
Enoch Bacus  
Rufus Butterfield  
B. V. Backes  
Solomon Bonewits  
William Beauchamp  
Isaac W. Bruner  
Clerk of the K. C. C.

Elijah Chapman,  
Rev. Mr. Comes  
Fr. Cunningham 2  
Frederick Claycomb  
John Craven  
To the Officers & Students of the College.  
Margaret Dayley  
John Daugherty  
Charles Dewey

William Frast  
Thomas Golden  
George Garrette  
John Hartley  
Wesley Harrison  
Samuel Hamilton  
Asel Haskin

Jacobs & Le Roy  
Joseph Jackson 2  
Peter Johnson  
Enoch Kyle 2  
George Knox  
Wilson Lago  
William Laven  
Ruel Learned  
Edwin Lagdon

John Moore  
William McClure  
Charles Manville  
Simon Monk  
James B. McKown  
Macom McFaddin  
Jeremiah McNeely  
James Mead  
John McClure  
Ruben Norton  
Jacob Pancake  
William Pace  
Stephen Patrick

John C. Reiley 3  
John Rael  
Dennie Sayre 2  
Mr. Simpson  
John Sheets  
John T. Simpson  
Rebecca Seaton

William Towasend  
Hosca Shaw  
Mr. Vigo  
Orson Willard  
Ruben Ward  
B. Wetmore  
Azeriah Williams  
Benjamin Wease  
G. R. C. SULLIVAN, P. M.  
April 1, 1822.

Mrs. McKOWN.  
I have leave to inform the public in general that she intends opening a SCHOOL on the first day of April, for the tuition of YOUNG LADIES, and CHILDREN learning the first rudiments of Education. She proposes to teach the following branches, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, and Needle Work, in its various branches. Her house is airy & commodious, and as well situated for a school as any in town, being that owned by Mrs. Smith, opposite Captain R. Huntin's. — She hopes to meet with a liberal share of patronage from the enlightened inhabitants of Vincennes, and its vicinity, as every care and attention will be paid to those who may be placed under her tuition. Her terms are \$2 25 cents, per quarter, and 25 cents entrance.  
9-11 Vincennes March 29, 1822.

Blank DEEDS for sale.

A LIST of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Washington, the quarter ending the last day of March, 1822, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

BCDEFGH  
Charles Brown  
Mr. Beazely  
Daniel Colbert  
Reason Cran  
Nathan Clifton  
William Chapman  
Elijah Depue  
Alexander English  
Isaac Fry  
Joseph Harrison  
Samuel C. Hall

James Brown  
Wm. & E. Beazely  
Walter Clark  
John Cooley  
Solomon Case  
Joseph Cowen  
Jesse Eviit  
Horatio Griffith  
Job Hammonds  
David Harber  
Elender Harrington

JKL  
John Johnston  
Jesse Lynch  
Richard Merrell  
Henry Mattingly  
Robert McFarren 2  
Reuben Mathes  
Reuben Perkins  
Rachel Porter  
William Roach  
Stephen Sesney

M P R S  
John Melton  
William Mattingly  
Elias Mears  
Daniel Pender  
Abraham Perkins  
Abner Robinson  
James Spond  
Raleigh Scott

T V W Z  
William Thompson  
William Traylor  
Charles F. Wells  
John Weckell  
John Van Zante

Benet Thomas  
Adam Teel  
Andrew C. Vanslyke  
Aaron Walker  
SETH RODDICK, P. M.  
April 1, 1822.

PROPOSALS

OF  
SAMUEL DILLWORTH,  
FOR  
PUBLISHING or SUBSCRIPTION  
The Military Instructor,  
And Militia Manual,

Containing a System of Discipline and Manoeuvres of Infantry,  
Adapted to the use of the Militia.  
Shewing the formation, manoeuvres and revolutions of Company, Battalion & Regiment.

Also the several duties and situations of each Officer and non-commissioned officer, on Parade and in Manoeuvre.  
To which is added, the most approved mode of

Manuel Exercise.  
The whole compiled from the best modern authors, under the immediate inspection of Major Genl. A. JOHNSON, of Vincennes, Indiana.

The necessity and utility of such a work must be obvious to every Officer and Soldier: a uniform action of the whole, greatly facilitates the movements of any body of men, & on the knowledge of this, the efficacy of their exertions must greatly depend. There are no means by which knowledge can be more readily obtained than by the experience of others, with these considerations the proposed work is presented for patronage.

CONDITIONS.  
The work shall be neatly printed, on good paper, and will contain about 150 pages. It will be delivered to subscribers at 75 cents per copy, stitched, or \$1 bound in boards.

Those who subscribe and pay for ten copies shall be entitled to one copy gratis — the work will be put to press, & shall be finished with all possible dispatch, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expenses of printing. — The names of subscribers will be printed at the end of the work.

Vincennes, Feb. 1822.  
Printers in Indiana and Illinois, disposed to aid the above work, will be pleased to give the proposals a few insertions in their papers, and receive subscriptions for the same. S. D.

State of Indiana,  
SULLIVAN COUNTY, set.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Thomas H. Clark did on the 20th of May, 1821 sue out a writ of foreign attachment, and had it executed on my docket, against the estate, goods and chattels of Silas Dean, and unless the said Silas Dean, shall appear by himself or attorney, on or before the first day of May, next ensuing, and give bail to answer said suit, that then judgment will be entered against him by default, and the estate, goods and chattels so attached, sold for the satisfaction of the said plaintiff's debt.  
JOHN CREAGER, J. P. C.  
Gill Township, March 30, 1822. — 10\*3w

Bar Iron & Castings

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES

THE subscribers have a large quantity of the above articles on hand, which they will sell in quantities of five hundred weight and upwards, at very low prices.

JAMES & McARTHUR.  
Vincennes, January 1822

BLANK DEEDS for Agents