

one side, and vote on the other; or of mystifying his sentiments, so that his constituents could not understand them. He knew the present bill to be the most insidious, the most dangerous, and the most hostile, to the new States, that ever had made its appearance in the halls of Congress; and, as such, he had given it the reception which a measure, so fatal to his constituents, should always receive at his hands.

From the Illinois Advocate.
To the Militia of the Northwestern Section of Illinois.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Your county requires your services. The Indians have assumed a hostile attitude, and have invaded the state, in violation of the treaty of last summer. The British band of Sac and other hostile Indians, headed by the BLACK HAWK, are in possession of the Rock river country, to the great terror of the frontier inhabitants. I consider the settlers on the frontier in imminent danger.

I am in possession of the above information from gentlemen of respectable standing, and from General ATKINSON, whose character stands so high in all classes.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Armstrong, April 13th, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—The band of Sac under Black Hawk, joined by about one hundred Kickapoos, and a few Pottawatomies, amounting in all to about five hundred men, have assumed a hostile attitude. They crossed the Mississippi at the Yellow Banks, on the 6th instant, and are now moving up on the east side of Rock river, towards the Prophet's village.

The regular force under my command is too small to justify me in pursuing the hostile party. To make an unsuccessful attempt to coerce them, would only irritate them to acts of hostility on the frontier, sooner than they probably contemplate. Your own knowledge of the character of these Indians, with the information herewith submitted, will enable you to judge of the course proper to be pursued. I think the frontier is in great danger, and I will use all the means at my disposal to co-operate with you in its protection and defense.

With great respect,
Your most ob't serv't,
H. ATKINSON, Brig. Gen.
U States Army.
His Ex Goy REYNOLDS,
Bellville, Illinois.

Extract of a letter from General Hughes, sub Indian Agent, to General Johnson, dated

ROCK ISLAND, April 13, 1832.

"My opinion is, that the squaws and old men have gone to the Prophet's Town, on Rock river—and the warriors are now only a few miles below the mouth of Rock river, within the limits of the State of Illinois. That those Indians are hostile to the whites, there is no doubt; that they have invaded the State of Illinois to the great injury of our citizens, is equally true; hence it is that the public good requires that strong as well as speedy measures should be taken against Black Hawk and his followers.

Respectfully, I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
(Signed) AND. S HUGHES.
To. Brig. Gen. ATKINSON.
United States' Army.

Extract of a letter from Geo. Davenport, Esq. to Brig. Gen. Johnson, dated

ROCK ISLAND, April 13, 1832.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries of this morning respecting the Indians, I have to state that I have been informed by the man I have wintering with the Indians, that the British band of Sac Indians, is determined to make war upon the frontier settlements."

"The British band of Sac Indians did rendezvous at old Fort Madison, and induced a great number of the young men to join them at their arrival at the Yellow Banks; they crossed about five hundred horses into the state of Illinois, and sent about seventy horses through the country towards Rock river—the remainder, some on horseback, the others in canoes, in fighting order, advanced up the Mississippi, and were encamped yesterday five or six miles below Rock river, and will no doubt endeavour to reach their strong hold in the Rock river swamps, if they are not intercepted. From every information that I have received, I am of opinion that the intentions of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier.

"Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
GEO. DAVENPORT.
To Brig. Gen. ATKINSON.

In possession of the foregoing facts I hesitated not as to the course I should pursue. No citizen ought to remain quiet when his country is invaded, and the helpless part of community is in danger.

I have called out a strong detachment of the militia to rendezvous at Baird's town, on the 22nd inst. Provisions for the men, and corn for the horses, will be furnished in abundance.

I hope my countrymen will realize my expectations, and offer their services as

heretofore, with promptitude and cheerfulness, in defence of their country.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
Commander in Chief.

Assault and breach of privilege.—On Saturday morning last, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. States, laid before the House the following letter from the Hon. Wm. Stanberry, of Ohio:

To the Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the H. of Representatives:

SIR:—I was waylaid in the street near to my boarding house, last night about 8 o'clock, and attacked, knocked down by a bludgeon, and severely bruised and wounded by SAMUEL HOUSTON, late of Tennessee, for words spoken in my place in the House of Representatives; by reason of which I am confined to my bed, and unable to discharge my duties in the House, and attend to the interest of my constituents. I communicate this information to you, and request that you will lay it before the House.

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM STANBERRY,
Member of the H. R. from Ohio.

April 14, 1832.

Mr. Vaux thereupon offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Speaker do issue his warrant directed to the Sergeant at Arms attending to the House, commanding him to take in custody wherever to be found, the body of SAM'L HOUSTON, and the same in his custody to keep, subject to the further order and discretion of the House.

Which after a long discussion was agreed to—yea 145—nays 25.

On Monday the Speaker informed the House that in obedience to the resolution adopted on Saturday last, he had issued his warrant directing the Sergeant at Arms to take into custody SAM'L HOUSTON, that the Sergeant at Arms had thereupon taken him into custody, and that he now awaited the further order of the House; upon which

Mr. Davis of Mass. moved a resolution that Thursday next be set apart for the hearing of the case. Mr. Carson suggested the propriety of an amendment, that in the mean time said Houson should be admitted to bail for his appearance. Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. then moved as a substitute for the motion of Mr. Davis, that said Houston be forthwith discharged from custody. On this motion a debate arose, which occupied the whole of the day, when Mr. M. withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Davis after some further debate, and to entice to the friends of the accused that his object was not a vexatious delay, modified his resolution so as to order the acc. set to be immediately brought to the bar of the House, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Wickliffe, accepted the following substitute for his own motion, viz:

That Samuel Houston be brought to the bar of the House, &c. to answer the charge of having assaulted and beaten William Stanberry, a member of this House from the State of Ohio, for words spoken by said Stanberry, in his place as a member of this House, in debate upon a question depending before this House."

The resolution was in this shape agreed to almost unanimously.

Mr. Houston was then brought to the bar of the House, in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, when

The Speaker announced to the accused the charge alleged against him, and stated to him, that if he desired counsel to assist in his defense, time to prepare that defense, or the benefit of witnesses, to mention it, and his request should be reported to the House for its order thereon.

Mr. Houston replied that he did not desire counsel, that he wished to have the testimony of witnesses, and that he could be prepared with his defense in twenty-four hours.

The Speaker then directed that the accused be conducted from the House. After which, Mr. Davis, of Mass. moved the appointment of a committee of privileges, to consist of seven members, to consider and report the proceeding proper to be observed by the House in the trial of the case.

The resolution was agreed to without debate, and the following members were forthwith appointed by the Chair, to compose the committee, viz: Messrs. Davis, of Massachusetts, Drayton, Taylor, Wayne, Muhlenburg, Clay, and Ellsworth.

The cause of this attack upon Mr. Stanberry, is said to have been the remarks which he had made in the House relative to the contract for furnishing rations to emigrant Indians, contemplated by Gen. Houston with Maj. Eaton; and the following is given in the Telegraph, as that portion of Mr. Stanberry's remarks, at which offence was taken:

"The superintendent of the Cumberland Road is not the only officer who has been suffered to continue in office after proofs of his transgressions had reached the President. Was the late Secretary of War removed in consequence of his attempt, fraudulently to give to Governor Houston the contract for Indian rations? I derive my knowledge of this transaction not from the columns of the Telegraph. The whole affair was known to me at the time it took place. The editor of the Telegraph gives himself too much credit for defacing this attempted fraud. I under-

stood that it was in consequence of the remonstrances of the delegate from Arkansas, that the contract was not completed. There is one fact, however, for which I am indebted to the Telegraph, and that is, that the President had full knowledge of the business, and that it did not meet with his disapprobation."

Upon reading the report of Mr. Stanberry's speech in the Intelligencer, Mr. Houston addressed him a note, through a member of Congress, from Tenn. demanding an explanation. Mr. Stanberry informed the member who bore the demand, that he recognised no right in Mr. Houston to interrogate him upon the subject. Houston then threatened that he would make a personal assault, which was accomplished as above stated.

Reduction of the public lands.—Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana in the debate on Mr. Clay's resolution in relation to the reduction of the price of the public lands, justly said—"He had heard the propositions for the modification of the and system spoken of as wild schemes, and that of the Secretary of the Treasury, looking to their transfer to the states in which they lie, as the wildest of them all; and this in the face of distinct expressions of almost every legislature of the new states, asking a modification of the system. It had not escaped him, nor did he suppose it had escaped any member of the Senate, that, in the various schemes for reducing the revenue, it had generally been affirmed, that the revenues of the public lands should remain as they are. For one he protested against this."

He observed that the emigrants in the west could properly tell their eastern brethren "that all your allegations about purchasing the soil of the new states with the blood and treasure of the old states, are delusive—that they are fallacies. They will tell you as we tell you, that these things are the offspring of the revolution, that we are the sons of the revolution as well as you. That in this sense of the phrase, you have no right to say to us that you are, exclusively, the old states."—[Cin. Repub. 1832.]

Congregational.

Monday April 9

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Pearce resumed and concluded the remarks which he commenced on Thursday and continued on Friday, against the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the affidavit of a McClinton, a removed inspector, alleging charges against the Collector of the Customs for the port of Wiscasset, Maine. The further discussion of the subject was arrested by a call for the orders of the day.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to enforce quarantine regulations, which was passed. Numerous private bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House, and, with one exception, directed to be engrossed.

Tuesday, April 10.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill supplementary to the acts for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution was taken up, and an amendment was offered and discussed, extending the provisions of the bill to those officers and soldiers who fought under General Wayne, Clarke, Harmer, Izard, and St. Clair, in the Indian wars, in the Northwestern Territory, after the revolution. At one o'clock the bill was laid on the table, and the general appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Kane spoke two hours in conclusion of the remarks upon the British Colonial Trade arrangement, and Mr. Holmes followed him and spoke without concluding, till the usual hour of adjournment. Mr. Webster gave notice that he should call up the Apportionment Bill on Wednesday, if the Senate should then be full.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Kavanagh presented sundry depositions negating the charges brought by Mr. McClinton, the dismissed Inspector, against the Collector of the Port of Wiscasset, Maine, which were read. Mr. Davy, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of a Military Board for the administration and government of the Ordnance Department, which was read twice. Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill providing for a deficit of appropriation thereto named.

Mr. Washington, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill supplementary to an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Georgetown Female Orphan Asylum. The bill for the postponement of certain trials in the Superior Court of Arkansas Territory, the bill to provide for the vaccination of the Indian tribes as a preventive of small pox, and fourteen private bills were passed. The House resumed, in Committee, the consideration of the general pension bill. Messrs. Choate, Dearborn, Sutherland, Bell and Johnston, of Virginia, addressed the Committee, when at the usual hour for adjourning, the Committee rose and obtained leave to sit again. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, April 11, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Grundy, from the Com. on the Post Offices and Post Roads reported the bill for the establishment of certain post routes and the discontinuance of others, with many amendments, which were read, after which

they were laid on the table. The Appropriation Bill was taken up, and Mr. Holmes continued his speech the reon for two hours and a half, when not having concluded, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill establishing a Land District in the Territory of Arkansas—Mr. W. R. Davis, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill altering the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Mr. Storrs addressed the House until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business, in opposition to the report of the Committee on the Judiciary asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the charges made against the Collector of the port of Wiscasset, Maine, by Mr. McClinton, the late Inspector. The House went into Committee of the Whole on various bills (14 in number) in relation to the District of Columbia, which, with one exception, were reported to the House, when an adjournment took place.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his

MILL AND DISTILLERY,

including five and a half

acres of LAND, situated near

the village of Palestine, Crawford

county, Illinois. This property is

new and in complete repair, and is situated

in a fertile and flourishing district of country, and is recommended to the notice of

capitalists wishing to make a profitable

investment in such kind of property. It

will be sold at a reasonable price, part

only of the purchase money required in

land. The balance on favourable terms

as to credit. A good title will be given.

Enquire of ROBERT H. MORRIS

Palestine, April 5, 1832. 10-3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having commenced

the HATTERING BUSINESS on

Water-street, Vincennes, in the

house formerly owned by Wilson

Lagow, takes this method of

informing the citizens, and the

country at large, that he

intends to keep on hand, and for sale, a

general assortment of EUR HATS, which

he intends to have made in a neat,

substantial and fashionable manner.

The highest price given for all kinds

of EURS. H. M. GILHAM.

Vincennes, Ia. March 17, 1832. 6-1t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having commenced

the HATTERING BUSINESS on

Water-street, Vincennes, in the

house formerly owned by Wilson

Lagow, takes this method of

informing the citizens, and the

country at large, that he

intends to keep on hand, and for sale, a

general assortment, by

filling the same, or a statement of the

nature, description and date of the contract

or assump'tion, upon which the same may

be founded, in the office of the Clerk of the

Probate Court, on or before the third

day of the next August Term of this

court, at which time a final distribution

of the assets of the said dec'd, will be

made, such claims will be post-

poned.

PROBATE COURT,

SPENCER COUNTY, Sect.

IN VACATION.

BE IT REMEMBRED, that on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1832, William Tooley, administrator of John Tooley deceased, filed in the Clerk's Office of this Court his complaint, shewing the condition of the estate of the intestate, and that the same is insolvent, and praying generally for relief. It is therefore ordered by John Proctor, the Judge of this court, now here present, that the creditors of said estate be notified of the filing and pendency of this petition, by a publication for 6 weeks successively in the Western Sun and General Advertiser, a newspaper printed and published at Vincennes, and further, that unless they notify the administrator of said estate of the existence and extent of their respective claims, by filing the same, or a statement of the nature, description and date of the contract or assump'tion on which the same may be founded, in the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court, on or before the third day of the next August Term of this court, that the creditors of said estate be notified of the filing and p