

affording thickets, marshes, 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 "Galenian" of the 20th instant, received by last evening's mail.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

The three months' volunteers from this state, with a detachment from Indiana, have been organized to the number of about 3,000, and are commanded by Genl. Atkinson, in person. General Brady had arrived from Detroit and taken command of the United States Regulars. The volunteers are organized into three brigades. The first is commanded by Dr. A. Posey, of Shawneetown, the second by Gen. Alexander, of Vermilion, and the third by Genl. J. D. Henry, of Springfield. They were at Hennepin, on the Illinois, on the 16th, and about to march for Rock river. Genl. Dodge is to command the volunteers about the mines, with 7 or 800 of the new recruits, and the Sioux and Menomines, 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 round the Indian encampments, and that we shall soon hear of the result.

In Missouri 2000 volunteers had been called upon to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, and 2 companies had been ordered to range on the Des Moines frontiers. 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.

General 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. Gen. Dodge immediately pursued them three miles, and discovered them, 11 in number, in open ground, and followed them across the east Pick-a-ton-a-ka, into an almost impenetrable swamp. The men dismounted, left four with the horses, placed four more on each side of the swamp, and the remainder, 21 in number, advanced half a mile into 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 Captain 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 overtaken about 12 miles east of Kellogg's, where they took shelter in a thicket. The men dismounted, 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 2 Indian scalps, and supposed they killed several more. Captain 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 Saint Clair counties, under Captain Snyder, in which three of our citizens and neighbours were killed and one wounded.

On the night of the 15th instant, while encamped at Kellogg's Grove, one of the sentinels was fired upon by an Indian. At day light on the 16th, Captain Snyder and company of 42 men pursued them towards the Mississippi, about 20 miles, where they discovered the camping place of 4 Indians. They had just cooked their breakfast of venison and chickens, which our men eat.

After some search, General 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.

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. The Indians were commanded by a noble looking chief on a white or cream-colored horse, and showed great bravery and discipline. Gen. Whitesides took deliberate aim at this fellow. He was seen to reel behind a bush or tree, and his horse afterwards going down the hill without a rider. It is supposed that he and another

Indian were killed. The Indians stopped yelling and firing on this, and retreated to the thickets. Our troops, suspecting an ambuscade from a larger party, did not venture to pursue, but after waiting half an hour, returned to the Grove. The next day the party returned and buried the dead. They found the signs of about 40 Indians near the battle ground, which had formed an ambuscade, besides those they engaged.

About 50 whites have been killed, 8 or 10 wounded, and two prisoners (the Misses Hall,) taken since the war commenced.

Of the killed and wounded, there were at Stillman's defeat, Old Man's Creek, on the 14th May, 11 killed and 4 wounded; on Indian Creek, 3 families of 15 persons, men, women and children, inhumanly murdered, and two prisoners; near Kellogg's Grove, Mr. St. Vrain, agent of the Sauks, and his party, 4 persons killed; Mr. Paine, a Dunkard preacher, between the Rapids of Illinois and Chicago; Mr. Smith, at the Blue Mounds; Mr. Auberry, Mr. Durley, and some wounded, six men killed near Fort Hamilton, three killed and one wounded in Stephenson's battle, two killed and two wounded in Dodge's battle, and three killed and one wounded in the battle with Capt. Snyder's company. We cannot find any certain account of more than 30 Indians being slain.

[Editor.]

From the *Globe* of June 19.

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 sea board and the lakes, and that Genl. 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 these will march, without delay, to the scene of warfare. General Scott has been empowered to call for such militia force from the adjoining States, as circumstances may render necessary.

The plan of operations will be by a combined movement of the troops under Genl. Scott, and those under Genl. Atkinson, from Chicago and the Mississippi, to attack the Indians on both sides, and scour the country till they are entirely subdued. We are informed that General Scott has orders to reduce them to unconditional submission, and not to suspend his operations while any of the hostile Indians remain east of the Mississippi. They will be required to cross that river, and to repair to such district as may be assigned to them. And such arrangements are contemplated concerning boundary lines, as effectually to prevent the recurrence of similar aggressions.

The surrender of the Black Hawk, and some of his principal Chiefs, as hostages for these people, and to secure the frontier against their future cruelties, is made indispensable. The men dismounted, left four with the horses, placed four more on each side of the swamp, and the remainder, 21 in number, advanced half a mile into 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.

The surrendered of the Black Hawk, and some of his principal Chiefs, as hostages for these people, and to secure the frontier against their future cruelties, is made indispensable. There is reason however to hope, that the force now under General Atkinson, if the last call of the Governor of Illinois has been fully obeyed, will have checked, if not subdued, the Indians, before the arrival of Genl. Scott. Still, as the operations are remote, and the result of our Indian campaign always doubtful, and more particularly as the nature of the warfare is of the most distressing character, it is certainly prudent to guard against any consequences, and to take such measures as will effectually reduce the hostile Indians, and overawe the disaffected. It is the dictate, not only of policy and humanity, but of true economy. If our operations are not vigorously conducted, and if one or two more reverses should befall our arms, no one, who knows the Indians, can venture to predict how far the spirit of disaffection would extend, nor what tribes would remain quiet.

From the known talents and experience of Gen. Scott, and from the ample means placed at his disposal, as well as from the plan of operations which has been directed, we anticipate the most vigorous measures, and a speedy termination of this murderous and most unprovoked contest.

We cannot but hope, that in the state of things in the northwest, every dispassionate man, of whatever party, will see the necessity of an immediate removal of the Indians beyond the sphere of our settlements. The scenes that are now acting form a lesson worthy to be remembered by all who are the real friends of the Indians.

The Chickasaw Reservation — The committee, raised upon Mr. Everett's resolution, to inquire into the fraud charged upon William B. Lewis and others, touching this transaction, has at length presented a report. We have not received the entire report, but an abstract from which, it appears that the gentle men attempted to be implicated, have been honorably acquitted by the committee. The examination of the committee has been thorough, and characterized by the most rigid and unshaking scrutiny. An agent was despatched to Tennessee in quest of testimony, and after having collected and canvassed every fact relating to the subject, the committee declared in emphatic terms, that

"It may be assumed that the original lease was fair — was made in good faith — and within the terms of the fourth article of the treaty. It is fair to presume

an honest intention to carry into effect the fourth article of said treaty."

That no fraud can be imputed to any of the parties, is declared unhesitatingly by a majority of the committee. An opinion that the commissioners transcended their powers and acted under a mistaken notion of the operation of the concealment of the old lease, is expressed by a majority of the committee, but that they did so honestly and in good faith, and with a view "to carry into effect the fourth article of the treaty," is frankly admitted. Thus this vile column, like hundreds preceding it, after disturbing the nation with the note of fearful preparation, and involving a waste of public money, has been put to rest; even those who were most active in reviving and cherishing it, and giving it propagation, have been fated to follow in its funeral, owning its interment to be just. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the notorious Duff is trumpeting forth the acquittal of the committee, as proof conclusive, that Lewis, &c. are guilty! Such is the madness of this miscreant.

[Lou. Pub. Adv.]

Summary.

The hon. Charles C. Johnston, representative from the Abington District, Va. (say the Louisville Advertiser,) was drowned at the Dock in Alexandria, on the night of the 18th instant. Nothing was certainly known as to the manner in which the lamentable accident occurred. His funeral obsequies were attended by the Senate and House of Representatives.

DEATH OF GENL. SUMTER — This distinguished revolutionary soldier died at his residence near Stateburg, South Carolina, on the 1st inst. History has long since spoken his eulogy, and treasured in its brightest pages the story of his patriotic and eventful life. — *Ibid.*

John Rhea, of Tennessee, long a member of Congress from that State, and previous to the erection of the State of Tennessee, a member of the legislature of North Carolina, died on the 27th ult. aged 79.

A letter from Havre, received at New York, mentions the death of the young Duke of Richstodt, the only legitimate son of Buonaparte. Travellers visiting Vienna, have generally concurred in representing him as a youth, whose character presented nothing remarkable; and his education, from childhood, had probably given him the qualities and habits common to Austrian princes of no extraordinary talents.

[Philadelphia Chron.]

Mr. Clay deserted in Ohio. — We are informed (says the Cincinnati Republican) that it was currently reported and believed at Columbus, previously to the adjournment of the legislature at the recent special session, that the friends of Mr. CLAY WOULD NOT FORM AN ELECTORAL TICKET FOR THE ENSUING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. It is to be hoped, that his friends in Kentucky and elsewhere will follow this prudent example, and forbear to agitate the public mind by an unavailing contest — but withdraw his name from before the people, and restore tranquility to the country — All their struggles cannot prevent the triumphant election of Andrew Jackson; and they ought, therefore, to make a virtue of necessity, and leave the track before they are distanced.

From the *Indiana Republican*.

SOLON, (IND.) JUNE 17, 1832.

Messrs. Arion & Lodge — Thro' the medium of your paper I wish to mention, that the curious might cogitate upon it, a great natural curiosity that seems to prevail this year, perhaps universally.

Strange and improbable as it may appear, there is on every leaf of the present growing crops of oats, a plain and well proportioned letter B.

The fears of the superstitious are considerably excited. Some are determined that B stands for Burn — and that the approaching comet is to consummate their prophecy. Others try to believe it stands for Blood — and the present shedding of the red fluid by the Indians, is sufficient proof to them, that they have hit upon the right signification.

Others judging very reasonably from present appearances of the oat crop in this vicinity, think that it stands for Blast.

Others still more reasonably think it only a curious freak of nature. For myself I give no opinion, but advise every lover of natures curiosities to repair to the oat field, examine for themselves, and form their own conclusions.

Your friend,

SOLON ROBINSON.

The following is the vote in the United States' Senate on the bill to re-charge the bank of the United States; it will be observed both our Senators voted in its favour, — the Senators from Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and New Jersey divided.

Yea — Messrs. Bell, Buckner, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Ewing, Foot, Frelighs, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Naudin, Pindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Tipton, Tom-

linson, Waggaman, Webster, Wilkins — 28.

Nay — Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grun- dy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White. — 20.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME. ATHLON'S CASKET,

Or Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment, — (A Monthly Periodical.)

Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copperplate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music. — The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, to which an engraved title page and a general index are added.

THE number of volumes of the CASKET which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to show its true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASKET, has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed, will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of the contents, by any other periodical; and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work have of late, much increased. Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASKET, as well as the prominent American periodicals. From both selections are made with much care. To secure a sufficient quantity of ORIGINAL MATTER, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labours with success, & contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the Embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes that no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists in the city they will suffer nothing by comparison. These form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year, exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals for the same length of time, the subscription, price of which is no lower than the CASKET. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore — PORTRAITS of distinguished characters; plates of the NEWEST FASHIONS, both of Europe and America; VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY, particularly striking and interesting; NATURAL HISTORY; EMBROIDERING; FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE; BOTANICAL PLANTS, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snare of vice; to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give a taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are matters which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labours, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to POETRY, ANECDOTE, LIGHT READING, AMUSING SKETCHES, and those *etceteras* which relieve the mind from the labour of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give a zest to grave and more important compositions.

Each number of the CASKET contains at least one piece of MUSIC, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work. The popular and newest airs are always at command to afford a judicious selection.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures, and the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASKET. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for two months for \$2.50; or for three dollars if not paid until the end of the year. Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent, for collections. Complete sets for 1828, 1829, and 1830 supplied to order.

Orders, free of postage, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

TAKEN UP

By Samuel Moore, living in Knox county, Busseron Township, one iron gray HORSE, 4 years old, 15 hands high, with some saddle spots, had a rope round his neck, and a bell on, appraised to \$40 before me, by Michael Wiles and Washington Hollingsworth, this 8th day of June, 1832.

WM. HARPER, J. P. [L. S.]
June 16, 1832. 19 — 41st

50 — tf

N. SMITH.

Vincennes, Jan. 21, 1832.

16 — 3m.

16 — 3m.