

from twenty to fifteen years, while we have increased the amount of tax upon it from a million and a half (the former basis) to three millions of dollars. We complied, as we thought, with every proper suggestion of the secretary of the treasury, the executive officer, and the only officer whose duty it was by law to advise us on the subject, and who at the beginning of this session told us how important it was to re-charter this very bank to enable him to collect the revenue and conduct the fiscal concerns of the government. Yet we are gravely taxed for not asking "the executive" what we should have done, and are reminded that it was his duty not only to reject our doings, but to legislate in advance of us—thus leaving us only to register his receipts and submit to his will. If this doctrine be sound it was idle to speak of "submitting this measure to the wisdom of congress" three years ago. The president had need only to have declared to us *sic volo, sic jubeo, sic retulo*, and we might at once have returned to our homes. Sir, it would have been an infinitely more unimportant usurpation of power had the senate, at the commencement of the present session, claimed it as their duty to inform the president what officers he should nominate for their advice and consent.

I should not have prolonged this debate at this late hour, by any remarks of mine, had I not felt the necessity of calling the attention of the senate and the country to the true issue now tendered for our acceptance. The question once understood—whether we shall have any bank to regulate our currency and relieve our distresses, I cannot doubt—what will be the verdict of that country on the issue joined.

### Native News.

#### THE INDIAN WAR.

GALENA, July 13.—Gov. Reynolds, Col. Field (Secretary of State), Judges Smith and Brown, of the Supreme Court of this State, Cols. Hickman and Grant, aides to the Governor, Cols. Breese and Gatewood, Capt. Jeffreys and others, arrived in town this afternoon, from the Army. From these gentlemen we learn that, after an extremely perplexing and fatiguing march, in which there was the most unflinching courage and perseverance displayed, from the commander-in-chief to the drivers in the train; and after forming in battle some 3 or 4 times, under the expectation of an immediate fight, it had been discovered that the Indians had scattered and eluded the army. It is supposed that they will concentrate again at some given point, either to cross the Wisconsin into the Chippewa country, or endeavor to recross the Mississippi. Scouts were out in every direction to discover their trail; as yet however, they were unsuccessful, owing to the nature and frequency of the swamps and muddy creeks.

July 15.—The steam boat Enterprise arrived here yesterday about ten, bringing 50 regulars under the command of Lieutenant Morris, of the 2d infantry. They left town this morning, under the command of Lt. Gardner, (Lieut. Morris remaining there sick) for Hamilton's, where they will remain until Lieut. Morris is able to march them to the main army.

An express has arrived this evening, stating that Captain Harny, of the United States Army, had found and pursued the trail of the Indians for thirty miles, passing in that distance four of their encampments.—He says he found many signs of their want of provisions; such as where they had killed and butchered horses, dug for roots, and scraped the trees for bark. Should this report prove true, without doubt the Indians have determined to cross the Mississippi, near the Yellow Banks. An express was started late this evening by Col. Crossman, Quartermaster General, bearing orders from Col. Holmes to the troops at the Yellow Banks, to protect themselves, and prevent or delay the Indians from crossing until the brigades said to have been sent on their trail by Gen. Atkinson, should come up with them. The Quartermaster General also sent information to Rock Island relative to their movements.

July 16.—An express reached town late this evening from Apple River Fort, from which we learn that a party of men belonging to that fort, discovered fresh Indian trails early this morning, about two miles south of the fort, coming in the direction from Bush Creek, and leading toward the fort. There were three ponies' tracks and one man on foot in moccasins. A party of six men from the fort, have gone out to night to lie in ambush, each with two

July 17.—Capt. James Craig, with 30 mounted men, left town this morning for Apple River Fort, to scour the country round.

From information received this morning, by Mr. Marsh, it appears that the trail of the Indians had taken an eastern direction from Rock River, and in the direction of Winnebago Lake, or Mil-wa-ke, agreeably to Gen. Atkinson's expectation. It is thought that by a forced march, the Indians might be able to reach Mil-wa-ke in a day or two, and it is possible when there, they can obtain canoes (in exchange for horses,) from the Menomenees, Ottawas, and Potawatomies, and across the Lake (Michigan) in whatever direction they may choose.

Governor Reynolds and Aids, Col. Field, the Hon. Judges Smith and Brown, of the Supreme Court, Cols. Breese and Gatewood, and Captain Jeffreys, who arrived in town on the 13th inst. from the Army, have all been volunteers, except the Governor.

We understand that hundreds of the Army were frequently compelled to dismount during their march, and wade through mud and water, to keep their horses from miring in the swamps.

St. Louis, July 21.—the Indian War is, for the present at an end.—

Our army, as was stated in our last paper, marched in pursuit of the enemy, who were said to be encamped near the four lakes. When General Atkinson reached Lake Cosh-konong (which on Tanner's Map of 1830, is placed near the junction of the river Goose-ke-hawn with Rock river) he found the country clear, and his long sought enemy vanished. The Indians, it is supposed, have made for the Chippewa country, and will endeavor to cross the Mississippi, but far beyond any white settlements. General Atkinson, expecting, when he marched, to meet the enemy in a short time, had taken with him but a small quantity of provisions, in consequence of which he was obliged to halt and divide his forces, at the lake above named. He himself, with the regulars, some six hundred and fifty strong, remained at the lake; the militia, consisting of three brigades under Generals Posner, Doolittle and Henry, and of about two thousand men, were ordered to march to Fort Winnebago, on the Wisconsin, where stores were hourly expected. It was the intention of the commanding general to consolidate his forces and renew the pursuit as soon as he had obtained sufficient stores.

The march of the army was exceedingly laborious and fatiguing.—The greater part of the country they passed over was a complete marsh, formed by bodies of water beneath the surface of the earth. Men and horses sunk in to a considerable depth at every step. A gentleman who was with the army informs us that he was on a large mound, fifteen or twenty feet high, which could be shaken by a single man, like a boat on the water.

The whole army, regulars and irregulars, officers and soldiers, had enjoyed excellent health, and were sustained throughout their encampment and march by a full confidence in their general.

We believe that there is no expectation that our army will again meet with the Indians. Black Hawk will not expose himself and his band to the certain destruction that would follow from a general engagement; the late success of the whites in skirmishes, and the number of scouting parties through the country will prevent the recurrence of the depredations and murders by small parties, which made the beginning of this contest so terrible and alarming.—*St. Louis Times.*

From the Louisville Advertiser, July 27. The following is the latest official intelligence from Chicago. We are indebted to a commercial friend for it:

Head-Quarters N. W. Army, Chicago, July 15, 1832.

Sir—To prevent or to correct the exaggerations of rumor in respect to the existence of cholera at this place, I address myself to your excellency. Four steamers were engaged at Buffalo to transport United States troops and supplies to Chicago. In the headmost of these boats, the Sheldon Thompson, I, with my staff and four companies, a part of Col. Eustis' command, arrived here on the night of the 10th inst. On the 8th, all on board were in high health and spirits; but the next morning six cases of undoubted cholera presented themselves. The disease rapidly spread itself for the next three days. About one hundred and twenty persons have been af-

ected. Under a late act of Congress, six companies of rangers are to be raised, and marched to this place. General Dodge, of Michigan, is appointed Major of the battalion, and I have seen the names of the captains, but I do not know where to address them. I am afraid that the report from this place, in respect to cholera, may seriously retard the raising of this force. I wish, therefore, that your excellency would give publicity to the measures I have adopted to prevent the spread of this disease, and of my determination not to allow any junction or communication between uninfected and infected troops. The war is not at an end, and may not be brought to a close for some time. The rangers may reach the theatre of operations in time to give the final blow. As they approach this place I shall take care of their health and general wants.

I write in great haste, and may not have time to cause my letter to be copied. It will be put in some post office to be forthwith forwarded.

I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

His Excellency Gov. Reynolds.

#### DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS.

St. Louis, August 1.

By the arrival last night of the steam boat Enterprise, from Galena, letters were received giving an account of a battle that was fought by the mounted troops, under the command of Gen. Dodge, and the main body of the Indians, after a pursuit of 100 miles. The Indians, it appears, were making their way towards the Mississippi, with the intention of crossing, but being closely pursued, they were compelled to incline in the direction of the Wisconsin, with a view of taking refuge on an island in that river, or of crossing, first the Wisconsin, and thus gain time sufficient to make a safe retreat across the Mississippi.—They were, however, overtaken at the Wisconsin, and after an hour's fighting, were completely defeated, and no doubt would have been cut to pieces, had not the darkness of night enabled them to escape. The army is still in pursuit, and from the starved condition of the Indians, they will doubtless be again overtaken.

From the Nashville Gazette.

Sickness at the State Prison.—An epidemic disease broke out very suddenly at the State Prison, in Charlestown, yesterday afternoon. Our correspondent of the Bunker Hill Aurora writes us under date of 1 o'clock P. M.:

"A sickness commenced at the State Prison in this town yesterday afternoon. At half past twelve last night, twenty-five had been attacked severely, with vomiting and purging; but no spasms of the extremities.

"The number of cases has continued to increase, and there are now 101 sick—many of them, however, are in a state of convalescence.—The patient most sick is pronounced improving. There have been NO DEATHS; and the general opinion of our own and of the Boston physicians appears that the disease is not the Asiatic Cholera.

"A Board of consulting physicians has been appointed and also a committee of physicians to analyze the food and drink taken by the convicts yesterday."

The inspectors of the prison visited it this morning, in company with the consulting and other physicians of the City and Charlestown. We learn that the physicians are of opinion that no case exists, that is likely from present appearances, to terminate fatally.—*Bos. Trans.*

It was stated yesterday in the Common Council that Dr. Howard had stated that on Sunday about 20 similar cases occurred at the House of Industry, at South Boston. For the benefit of our distant readers, we would remark that the House of Industry is about as far south east, as the State Prison is north west, say 2 miles and a half from the centre of the city, and each separated from the city by a river.—*Palladium.*

On Tuesday, 10, A. M. the Physicians in attendance at the Mass. State Prison, report, that, in the course of twelve hours beginning at sunset on the evening of Sunday, the 5th inst. there occurred 115 cases of disease among the convicts, 49 of which were sufficiently severe to require their removal to the Hospital, and that in the course of the 6th, six new cases took place but of a milder character; that at the present time, however, the whole appear to

be convalescent, and will probably recover.

In their opinion this disease is not Spasmodic Cholera, nor the ordinary Cholera of the season, but is peculiar in its character, and has been produced by some cause with which they are, so far, totally unacquainted. They do not regard it as in the slightest degree contagious, nor as giving ground for any alarm in the community.

We also learn, that the inmates of the House of Industry, who were taken ill with nearly or quite the same symptoms as marked the cases at Charlestown, have all recovered.

From the Greenfield Mass. Gazette.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—A most distressing occurrence took place in the Connecticut river, between Deerfield and Montague, three miles below the mouth of Deerfield river, on the 10th of July. Three young men, belonging to Montague, Samuel Marsh, jr. Phineas Hosmer, son of Dea. Silas Hosmer, and Jonathan Edwards, son of David Edwards, went into the water for the purpose of bathing and attempting to swim across the river. Two of them, Mr. Marsh and Mr. Hosmer, found a watery grave.

Having swam a considerable distance from the shore, Mr. M. said he was unable to swim across, and returned. Mr. H. and Mr. E. proceeded. They had gone several rods, Mr. H. declared himself unable to proceed.—Mr. E. replied they would return. They had not proceeded far on their return when Mr. H. said he could swim no farther, and must sink. Mr. E. told him to take hold of his hand, and he would help him out. They had proceeded several rods towards the shore, when Mr. H. seized Mr. E. around the body, confining his feet and one arm in such a manner as to render them useless. They both went to the bottom; while rising, Mr. E. disentangling himself from him, and called upon Mr. M. who had reached the shore and was putting on his clothes, to come to their assistance with the boat, (which was about 100 rods below them,) for Mr. H. was drowning: instead of this he undressed himself and swam towards them.

Mr. H. immediately seized Mr. E. a second time, when both disappeared. Mr. E. again extricated himself, and brought him to the surface, when finding himself too much exhausted to render him any further assistance, and seeing Mr. M. coming, he attempted to swim to the shore, but Mr. H. again grasped his ankle firmly with both hands; he escaped and swam for the shore. Looking back he saw Mr. M. and Mr. H. struggling together; but before he had reached the shore they had disappeared; as soon as possible he went to the place with a boat, but no trace of them was to be seen. After about four hours they were taken from the water, and efforts made to resuscitate them, but in vain. Mr. M. was 32 years of age, and Mr. H. 19.

Joseph Buonaparte.—The New York Courier and Enquirer states, that in February last the Ex-King of Spain addressed a note through our Department of State to the British Ministry, stating his desire to visit Europe, for many reasons connected with the situation of his family, and his private affairs generally, and requesting to know their views on this important subject. In due time he received through the same channel, a letter from Earl Grey, expressing not only the entire acquiescence of the British Ministry in his revisiting Europe, but at the same time the kindest feelings towards him, and tendering every thing in the power of Earl Grey to make his visit agreeable to the Court.

Murder.—A murder of uncommon barbarity was committed in Gustavus, in this county, on the 9th inst. by a man named IRA W. GARDNER, upon the person of MARIA BUELL, a daughter of his wife. The deceased, a short time previous to the fatal transaction, on account of some difficulty with Gardner, had left his house, in which she had hitherto resided. Gardner insisted on her returning, which she refused to do, except for the purpose of removing her clothing. Upon her way to his house, for this purpose, she was met by Gardner and received a stab from a butcher's knife, with which he was armed; but which, owing to the knife coming in contact with the ribs, did not prove fatal. A second was given and the instrument, passing through the body in the region of the liver, she expired almost instantly.

Gardner was immediately arrested, without offering resistance, by Mr. Riverius Bidwell, who had been conversing with him at his house just before, and had hastened to the assistance of the unfortunate girl, upon hearing her screams; but arrived too late to save her.—*Western Reserve Chronicle.*

On Saturday the 21st ult. CHAS. AUGUSTUS DALE, who was confined in the jail of Lehigh county, put a period to his existence by firing a pistol ball through his head. An Easton paper states that Mr. Dale was an Englishman by birth, that he had resided for some years in the State of New York, and had been married to the widow of Robert Fulton, deceased. After the death of his former wife, and some time in March last, he married in Philadelphia, Miss Greenleaf, of Allentown, without the assent of her mother. In the early part of last month a rupture took place between them, in consequence of which his wife refused again to see him; she then residing with her mother in Allentown.

About two weeks ago Dale again returned to Allentown, and in attempting to obtain an interview with his wife, was charged with a breach of the peace towards her mother—and being arrested and committed to jail for want of bail, he put a period to his existence as stated above.—*The Wyoming Herald.*

Magnificent Cypress Tree.—In the gardens of Chapultepec, near Mexico, the first object that struck the eye is the magnificent cypress, called the cypress of Montezuma. It had attained its full growth when that monarch was on the throne, (1520,) so that it must now be 400 years old: yet it still retains all the vigor of youthful vegetation. The trunk is 41 feet in circumference, yet the height is so majestic as to make even this enormous mass appear slender. At Santa Maria de Tula, in Gaxaca, is a cypress 91 English feet in circumference, which yet does not show the slightest symptoms of decay.

John Cunningham, for several years a resident of the neighborhood of Deerfield in this county, was found dead on Friday last in Miami, with marks evidently proving that he was murdered. The deceased was originally from the neighborhood of Carlisle Pa. where it is said he had a brother and sister and a handsome property. Suspicion has fixed upon several individuals as the murderers, some of whom are in custody.—*Lebanon Star.*

A Watch was stolen in the pit of the opera in Paris; the loser complained in a loud voice and said—"It's just nine; in a few minutes my watch will strike; the second is strong, and by the means we shall ascertain where it is." The thief, terrified at this, endeavored to escape, and by his agitation discovered himself.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

AMERICAN NANKEEN.—A sample of this article has been shown us, made of the Nankeen colored Cotton, raised in Georgia on the estate of Senator Forsyth. It is sold at two dollars the piece, and is finer than the India Nankeen ordinarily worn—still finer samples are intended to be manufactured. It differs advantageously from the India, in the important particular of not fading from wear—on the contrary, a sample was shown us which had been in wear two years, and had grown of a darker and richer color. It is made at Patterson, N. J. and persons can see the article and be supplied with it, by applying to Nath. F. Williams, Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

From the Pittsburgh Manufacturer, Aug. 2. SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.

Two men, coal-diggers by occupation, lost their lives on Wednesday last, in an awful and unlooked for manner. A coal mine, owned by a Mr. Doran, on the hill opposite the city, lately took fire, and in order to ally it, it was stopped closely at the mouth. On Wednesday last, however, it was opened, and Mr. Doran, along with two colliers, entered the pit with lights in their hands. They had not proceeded far before their lights simultaneously went out, and an oppressiveness at the same time seized them all. Mr. Doran being nearest the mouth of the pit, with difficulty was enabled to return. The other two sank down in the pit, overcome by the smothering and poisonous influence of the foul air, which had accumulated while the pit was

closed. Mr. M'Cord a waggoner, entered to rescue the sufferers if possible, as soon as Mr. Doran gave intelligence of their situation, but when he reached them, he too was seized with the same oppressiveness, and endeavored to retreat, bringing one of them with him. In despite of all his efforts, he sank down with his burthen near the mouth of the pit, and was only saved himself by the exertions of some persons who hastily pulled him out. The two men who entered with Mr. Doran, when taken out were dead. Mr. M'Cord and Mr. Doran barely escaped with their lives.

Death of Chief Justice Ewing.—It was announced on the bulletins yesterday, that the Hon. Charles Ewing, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-Jersey, had been one of the victims of the Cholera, in Trenton, the place of his residence. Those who knew him were unwilling to lend credence to the rumour; as it seemed to be so sudden and strange a dispensation of Providence, that it was natural to hope the report was unfounded. The morning papers confirm the intelligence. A letter published in the Journal of Commerce states that he was taken ill with the Asiatic Cholera, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, and died on Sunday morning, after an illness of thirteen hours.

So far as a sound and robust constitution, equanimity of mind, and scrupulous regularity of life, may be considered guaranties against the mysterious pestilence that is among us, the life of Judge Ewing might have been deemed to be insured, for many more years of an honorable, useful and happy existence. It has pleased God to remove him, in the very fulness of all these prospects.—The bench has lost a sound and able lawyer, and society a man of incorruptible honesty. It will be long before the vacancy occasioned by his removal will cease to be felt by many;—But it is known that he was not unprepared for the passage from time to eternity; as the whole tenor of his life bore testimony to the vital influence of a faith, for which death has no terrors.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

#### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleased the Supreme Being to visit some portions of our much favored land, with that devastating and dreadful scourge, called the Asiatic Cholera, which for many years, has afflicted various parts of the eastern hemisphere, but has recently made its appearance in many of our cities, and has now extended its ravages to some parts of this State: And whereas I have been requested by ministers of the gospel, of various denominations, as well as by many persons belonging to the different churches, to recommend to the people of this State, a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer to Almighty God;—and that they may, with singleness of heart, humble themselves before Him who rules and governs all,—confess their sins, supplicate his mercy, deprecate his judgments, and earnestly entreat Him, through the mediation of our Redeemer, to arrest "the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday." And believing that such an observance would be acceptable to the Deity, and that it would meet with the cordial approbation of all who trust in an overruling Providence:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DUNCAN McARTHUR, Governor of the State of Ohio, do, by this my proclamation, recommend to my fellow citizens, that Thursday the 13th day of September next, be by them set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer to God, that he may avert from us this dreadful malady, which has in its progress proved so fatal.

Very respectfully,  
Your fellow citizen,  
D. McARTHUR.  
Executive Office, Ohio,  
13th August, 1832.

WE, in pursuance of an order to us directed from James Poag, a Justice of the Peace of Ruggles township, Huron county, Ohio, to view and appraise a stray, taken up by Daniel Higgins of said township, find her to be a Grey MARE, with small black spots—fourteen hands high, with a scar on the top of the shoulder—supposed to be by the fistula; and a scar on the left thigh—and we suppose said stray to be twelve years old—a natural trotter—no artificial marks discovered; and do appraise said stray at twenty-seven dollars.

ESRA D. SMITH, } Appraisers.  
ANSON SMITH, }  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of August, 1832.  
JAMES POAG, Justice Peace.  
I do hereby certify the above to be a true copy from my stray book.  
JAMES POAG, J. P.  
Ruggles, Aug. 8, 1832.