

ST. LOUIS, (Louisiana) May 10.  
INDIANS.

Some time since, a party of Indians came to the house of Mr. John McGowan, who resides about 40 miles from Vincennes, on the state road; the family were retiring to bed unconscious of danger, until alarmed by the discharge of a gun which killed McGowan as he lay on the bed. Three boys who were in the house immediately jumped up, put out the light, and fired at the Indians, who went off with two horses belonging to the family.

We are sorry to observe that permission is given to 12 Winebago chief to proceed to Washington, from Fort Wayne. This manoeuvre is only to gain time to collect their forces; they have at this time similar embassies, at every Indian village beating up for recruits, & are successful. Their present rendezvous is at Rock river and are said to be 800 strong spies from this body hover on the frontier of St. Charles, but are well watched by our rangers.

Upwards of thirty Osages of the Arkansas band, were lately surprised near fort Osage by the Winebagoes, Sacs, and Laways, and cut to pieces; the conquerors obtained considerable plunder as the Osages had just received their annuities and were on their return home.

Further.—The savages appear to be engaged on every quarter of our frontier, in committing depredations upon the lives and property of the settlers. On the 29th of last month, they killed and scalped a man near Greenville. Our letters from Chicago, mention two murders there, and a letter just received in town from Defiance, situated at the junction of the Auglaise with the Miami of the lakes, mentions that three men were found murdered near that place; whether by the Indians or not was not known.

In consequence of the murder at Greenville, a volunteer company of militia from Miami county, marched to that neighbourhood, and an express has just arrived with intelligence that they had met with a party of Indians, had killed two of them, wounded a third, and taken two squaws and a boy prisoners, and were in pursuit of the wounded Indian, and they state a determination to kill every Indian they met with until they have further orders.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Nathan Heald, commanding Fort Dearborne, to Captain William Wells, at Fort Wayne.

CHICAGO, 15th APRIL.

Our situation here will be very disagreeable for a while, as we are obliged to keep close to the garrison or be in danger of losing our scalps.

The party of Winebagoes that wintered near this place are mostly gone back to the Prophet, as I am told by other Indians.

Since writing this letter three of our militia have deserted, one Frenchman and two half Indians. It is believed they have taken off with them 10 or 11 horses, and gone towards Milwaukee.

JUNE 6.

On Wednesday last, Gov. Howard set out to St. Charles, to send out a company in place of the three months rangers, until Capt. Boone can raise his company for 12 months. Capt. Callaway marched on the next day at 6 o'clock A. M. at the head of an elegant company for the frontier. After the governor left St. Charles for this place, he received a letter by express from lieutenant Campbell, commanding at Fort Mason dated the 2d inst. stating that he had been informed by a man who could be relied on, of two parties of Indians on the Mississippi, not far above the fort; it was believed that Fort Mason was their object; the governor returned to the town of St. Charles and sent additional instructions to Capt. Callaway; some other arrangements are making, the details of which we cannot give at present. A third party of Indians was discovered a few days since, below Fort Mason; captain Boone is now in pursuit of them with a part of his company, who volunteered after a service of three months of the most arduous kind. We expect hourly to hear from him, the term of service of the rangers expired on the 3d inst. The company to be commanded by Capt. Boone for 12 months, assembled at St. Charles on the 18th inst. It is hoped that before that time enough will join to make a full company.

FRANKFORT, (K.) JUNE 10.

Extract of a letter from a volunteer from this place, to Col. John Allen.

VINCENNES, 30th MAY, 1812.

"In my route from Port William to this place, I passed between the frontier settlements and the Indians, where I saw 50 or 100 houses evacuated through fear of Indians.

"This day, Governor Harrison requested our whole company to parade before him: which they did together with a considerable number of other soldiers and many citizens. A suitable place being selected for our reception, the governor addressed us in an appropriate manner. He then laid before us all Indian transactions for time past, which being lengthy I will pass over. I think it difficult to distinguish from those documents, the friendly from the unfriendly Indians. No-

thing will be determined on until the arrival of the next eastern mail, at which time Governor Harrison expects letters from the war department. There is no doubt of the hostile disposition of the Indians, as there are large camps of them near this place; perhaps 4 or 500 of them in one of the camps; how many in all we do not know.

"But I know of no plan by which we can hope to succeed, except by quick marches and hard fighting—for we are informed the Indians are encamped in bodies of 5 or 600 men in a camp, within 48 hours march of this place. It is supposed they will come by water; to prevent their taking us in that way by surprise, a constant guard is kept up every night.

"I cannot avoid naming to you (for gratitude requires it) the honorable hospitality of some gentlemen of this place. They have caused to be driven into our camp (which is a mile or two from town) several waggons loads of provisions unknown to us until they arrived—some of this was seasonable enough to us, as the provisions we brought from Frankfort were considerably injured. But as we are pretty well supplied with corn and bacon we shall henceforth decline accepting any thing more from the citizens of this territory.—I must name some of these gentlemen, who have contributed so largely to our comfort.—Jonathan Purcell gave us a cart load of corn and bacon; Captain Bruce and others gave us another cart load of provisions; and James Crow gave us also, corn and bacon to a considerable amount. Others we understand, are preparing to do likewise; but as I have before said, we must reject their kind offers.—We expect to fight—and if we do, I think we shall fight hard."

Extract from a Kentucky volunteer, to the editor of the Argus, dated VINCENNES, JUNE 2, 1812.

"I wrote you by Mr. Greenup, on the 30th ult. referring you to my letter to Col. Allen, I will now name to you what has transpired since. Two expresses have just arrived here—the purport of one we understand to be, that the Indians have been committing some depredations at Fort Harrison; it is said about 100 of them have driven away the beehives at that place; the governor has, however, since informed me that the statement is erroneous as to the driving off the beehives.—The other is from Fort Wayne. We now wish the help of the Scott county volunteers; with them and the force that is here (notwithstanding the fourth regiment's absence) we think we would be able, ready and willing, to try the issue of a battle. I believe we shall try it without the Scott company."

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 3.

Yesterday arrived brig Pallas, Capt. Cole, from Ireland, with 49 passengers. On the 24th ult. in lat. 40, long. 30, was brought to by the Belvidere, when Capt. Cole was ordered on board with his papers; when he got on board he found the captain of the frigate lying on a sofa, with his thigh bound up, from which he supposed him wounded.—The Capt. of the frigate said that war was declared by the American government against England, and that he should send in every vessel that was loaded he could meet with.—The Capt. of the Belvidere further informed Capt. Cole, that he had had an engagement with the Yankee Fleet, the day before, and that Commodore Rogers was at the head, that all of them together could not take the Belvidere from him. That he had one man killed, and two wounded. He spoke with great disdain of the American Navy, saying they dared not come along side but kept yawing across his stern, & firing. Of this Capt. Cole saw strong marks, as most of the curtains in the cabin were cut to pieces; he also observed, the Belvidere was much otherways torn to pieces; and having received some shot between wind and water, he understood they were obliged to leave her boats & start the water casks to lighten her. The Belvidere just before she fell in with the Pallas, had taken the brig Malcolm, Capt. Jordan, of Portland, with a cargo of wine, which was then astern, and meant to carry her to Halifax. The Belvidere pressed four seamen from the Pallas.

The Pallas left Ireland, 23d May.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the testament and last will of Helen Weedon, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, the subscribers will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 27th day of July next, at the late dwelling of the deceased, on the North side of Severn River,

Part of the Personal Estate of said Helen Weedon, consisting of Black Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Beds and Bedsteads, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, & a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known and attendance given by—

HORATIO RIDOUT, & Extra.  
HENRY DUVALL, }  
July 2, 1812. } ts.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1812.

NOTICE.

We are authorised and requested to state to the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, that BENJAMIN ALLEIN will serve them, if elected, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly.

The U. S. frigate CONSTITUTION, Capt. HULL, sailed from this port on Sunday morning last, with a fair wind, for New-York.

Arrived in this city on Friday evening last, from Frederick-town, about 150 recruits, under the command of Col. Beall.

ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

On Saturday last, a number of citizens assembled at the Cool Spring Cove, near this city, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of American Independence. H. H. Harwood, Esq. was appointed President, and Captain S. Maynard Vice-President. After dinner the following toasts were drunk with entire unanimity.

1. The day we celebrate.
2. George Washington—Peace to his manes, honour to his glory, and heaven to his virtues.
3. Speed to the plough—Perpetual motion to the wheels and looms of our country, and may the white sails of America cover the ocean.
4. The Federalists of Maryland—Ever ready to support the government of their country, though they may disapprove the measures of the administration.
5. The memory of those who fought and bled in the cause of American liberty.
6. The Law—May it always be the supreme authority in a free government.
7. The memory of General Hamilton.
8. Those who have enjoyed offices of trust and yet are poor—we respect them, for they must be honest.
9. The object of every just War—A speedy and honourable Peace.
10. The present army of the U. States—May it be found as brave and as faithful as were the heroes of '76.
11. The State of Maryland.
12. America, Commerce and Freedom.
13. May the United States be as firm as a rock in the war in which we are now engaged.
14. Ourselves—The enemies of mobs, the friends of social order—of course the friends of good government.
15. The Cool Spring Cove—May the constitution of the United States and the Liberty of the Press, last as long as its waters flow.
16. The Sons of Columbia, who fought for her Liberty—May they never be forgotten.
17. The American Eagle—Soaring in the pure ether of Freedom, she hears with equal disdain the arrogant crowing of the gallic cock, and the roaring of the British Lion.
18. Ourselves and our sentiments—May we ever maintain our present Independence, and may the Sun of those who wish to abridge it set never to rise again.

FOURTH OF JULY.

36th year of American Independence.

On this day, which the page of history will consecrate to the end of time as the era of American Liberty and Independence, a portion of the Citizens of Annapolis and neighbourhood, agreeably to arrangement, sat down to a handsome dinner prepared by Mr. Isaac Parker, on the College Green, under the shade of that majestic Poplar, by whose venerable branches, our revolutionary heroes, in times of old, were wont to be covered, when they assembled for the purpose of expressing their devotion to the sacred cause of their country.

At the request of the company General John Gassaway acted as President, aided by Major J. C. Higgins and Captain H. Woodward; and Lieut. Col. Lewis Duvall, aided by Capt. J. Sands and Lieut. W. S. Green, acted as Vice President; on which occasion the following toasts were drunk with great patriotic zeal and social harmony, followed appropriately by the discharge of cannon and well-timed cheers.

1. The day—its annual return cheers the patriot and animates him to deeds of valour.
2. The constituted authorities of our country—we rally to them, 'tis our political salvation.
3. The President of these United States, with the heads of Departments—energy and perseverance in the cabinet.
4. The Congress of the United States—they deserve well of their country.
5. The memory of the Immortal Washington, and the heroes who fought, bled and died in the cause of American Independence—We thank them for our inheritance; its worth is incalculable.—We now here, in the face of Heaven, pledge ourselves to hand it down

to our posterity untarnished, or die in the conflict.

6. The brave Commodore Rogers—we prize him as our countryman, he honours the nation.

7. The officers and seamen of our little Navy—they know tyranny of our enemy, and will teach them politeness and humanity.

8. The army old and new—they will again, very soon, prove themselves worthy of their occupation; an Eagle can surely soar to the high plains of Abraham.

9. Our Brethren on the English and Savage frontiers—may their valor, aided by our brave soldiers, soon convince the savages that English perfidy will avail them nothing but misery, and England that the savages will be benefited by their losing a foot-hold in America.

10. The agricultural and commercial interests of our country—keep heads well up, with a bold front, and when required a quick march, and all difficulties must quickly and honorably end.

11. The manufactories and manufacturers—they deserve, and will continue to receive encouragement.

12. Henry, the British spy, and those at the head of so vile a deed—cursed, eternally cursed, be the nation or man who so wickedly and perfidiously attempt to so the seeds of civil discord in our blessed and beloved country.

13. Thomas Jefferson, late president of the U. States—we rejoice with him in having it in our power to congratulate our countrymen that that declaration of independence, framed at a time that tried men's souls, stands the test of time unshaken.

14. The militia of our state—they are the momentary safeguard—they will do their duty.

15. The surviving soldiers of '76—we revere them, they have taught us the art of war.

16. The declaration of war against Great-Britain—'tis right; negotiation was finally exhausted, it remained to submit or to fight, the former course inglorious, the latter glorious—the standard is hoisted, and all our good citizens rally to it—may it be substantially nailed, to be lowered only by the hands of the enemy.

17. Our native State—its commander in chief, and the Executive Council.

18. Our Fair Countrywomen—we know their influence, may their smiles reward only the true-hearted.

It is said the choice of electors in New-Hampshire is to be by general ticket.

Flag of Truce! We understand the collector of this port yesterday received a commission for a Flag of Truce to carry AUGUSTUS JOHN FOSTER, Esq. late British Minister to the U. S. from Boston to Halifax.—Mr. FOSTER is expected in town in a few days.

Bost. Pat.

Commodore Rogers was spoken with his squadron, on the 25th ult. in longitude 67, in chase of the Jamaica fleet. This is at last, we believe, correct, and all we have on the subject.

N. Y. Col.

The minority in Congress have protested against War, and have sent an address to their constituents, on the subject of the war with G. Britain.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, June 27.

Mr. Lacombe offered the following resolution:—Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending the naturalization laws of the U. S. as to admit to the rights of citizens such aliens as have migrated from the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, previous to the 18th of June, 1812; with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

The House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill authorising the President to raise four additional companies of rangers. This amendment reduces the number from four companies to one. On motion of Mr. Desha, it was disagreed to.

The House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill authorising the issuing of Treasury Notes.

Mr. Bigelow moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed indefinitely. His reason for this was, that as the House refused to lay taxes, the issuing of these notes would be detrimental to the public credit. Mr. B. afterwards withdrew his motion, and the amendment was agreed to. So the bill is passed.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill to prohibit the exportation of naval and military stores to the British settlements in North America.

Mr. Williams offered an amendment declaring that no goods, wares or merchandise shall be imported in foreign vessels of any description.

Mr. Gholson opposed it. He said it would not only be highly unpolitic, but an absolute violation of our treaties with Russia, Prussia, &c. He wished to have as much trade as possible during the war.

Mr. Williams supported the amendment. If some such measure was not adopted, G. Britain would in a short time possess the whole of our import and export trade, and thus the principal reason on our part for going to war would be defeated.

Mr. Wright said this amendment would operate most unjustly upon the agricultural part of community, by prohibiting them from selling their produce to nations in amity with us. Besides, this proposition resembled a declaration of war against the whole world. It was an act of ours prohibiting the entry of French vessels, that produced the Rambouillet decree.

Mr. M'Kim and Mr. Williams spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Lowndes against it.

Mr. Potter said he should support the amendment, with a view of putting an end to the war as soon as possible. Surely the American people would consent to bear taxes or privations of some sort, to prosecute the war vigorously. If they would not war ought not to have been declared.

Mr. Widgery opposed the amendment. If adopted it would operate as a permanent embargo, the last measure on earth that he would vote for except as a precursor of war.

The question was taken by ayes and noes, and it was rejected, ayes 15, noes 91.

Mr. Williams then offered another amendment, for excluding British merchandise, unless imported in American vessels.

Mr. Bibb said this was unnecessary, as they were already prohibited by law.

Mr. Williams withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Rhea renewed the proposition he made some days ago, prohibiting the entry of British built vessels by whomsoever owned, except such as may be captured. Lost.

Mr. M'Kim proposed two new sections; one declaring that no merchandise shall be imported after the first of October, from any other place of any foreign state in amity with the U. S. except the produce and manufacture of such state; the other providing that the vessels of any nation which shall prohibit the free entry of American vessels, shall not be permitted to an entry.

They were both rejected.

Mr. Pitkin enquired whether by prohibiting clearances to certain specified dependencies of G. Britain, it was intended to permit vessels to clear out for all other parts of the British empire?

Mr. Calhoun replied that it was not. The particular places had been designated on account of their contingency to the U. S.

On motion of Mr. M'Kim, the bill was recommitted to the committee of foreign relations.

And the house adjourned, (half past 3 o'clock.)

Monday, June 29.

Mr. White presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Salem (Mass.) deprecating war with G. Britain. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill concerning the lead mines in the territory of Missouri, (heretofore called Upper Louisiana.) Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Lacombe reported a bill supplementary to the several laws respecting naturalization. This bill authorises all aliens who were in the U. S. before the 18th inst. to become citizens notwithstanding the war.

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee of foreign relations, to whom was recommitted the bill prohibiting the exportation of certain articles to certain British ports, reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Newton offered a new section, declaring that no foreign vessel shall be permitted to import any articles, except such as are the produce or manufacture of the country to which such vessel belongs.

Mr. N. observed that without such a provision the non-importation law would be a dead letter. G. Britain would make use of other flags to introduce her merchandise, and would in fact be in a better situation as to our trade during the war, than she was in time of peace. By this means, the war would be protracted to an unnecessary length.

Mr. Grundy said this would be doing precisely what we declared war against G. Britain for doing—interfering with the trade of the neutrals.—It was in fact re-enslaving the British navigation system.

Mr. M'Kim denied that we had gone to war with G. Britain because she interfered with our trade to her own ports, but because she attempted to regulate our trade with all the rest of the world.

The question was taken by ayes and noes, on Mr. Newton's amendment, and it was rejected. Ayes 31, noes 49.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill for the more perfect organization of the militia of the District of Columbia was read a third time and passed.