

the Constitution; and after what had recently transpired, had not the Jackson party a right to complain that the Secretary had done all this to break up the party? A great deal was said about modern statesmen; it was difficult to find statesmen at the present day. Certain individuals walked with heads erect, fixing the sky, regardless of whatever fell on their way, and trampling upon some of the dearest and most invaluable principles of the nation. He would not give a title of the statesmen who framed the Constitution of the States for all the modern statesmen who had been so much lauded."

Mr. Tazewell was equally bold and exact in his condemnation of the conduct of the Cabinet. The Intelligence gives the following account of what he said in his closing speech. His first has not come to hand.

"Among other remarks he said, he had called the power exercised unconstitutional. He had not been bred in Courts, and was not to be quitted with any diplomatic word to soften it. It the proceeding was actually unconstitutional, was it disrespectful to say so? He might have said the provisions of the constitution had been mistaken—but, nevertheless, would it not be unconstitutional? If a thing was done contrary to law, was it not a lawless exercise of power? The terms he had used fell short of what had been charged against a former President. It had been said on the discussion of the Panama Question, by two of the present Secretaries, then Senators, that the course pursued by Mr. Adams was a lawless usurpation of power. This was the language used on that occasion; and, seeing he had no more than copied the language of the courtiers of the present day, he did not know how he could be accused of disrespect. If the gentlemen were disposed to apply the terms he had used to particular men, he could not help it. He reiterated that there had been a power exerted in this case in violation of the constitution."

It is probable that the Turkish appropriation has not been allowed. No one can have voted for it unless through mere subservency to the Executive; and the opposition party, including Tyler and Tazewell, were a majority in the Senate.

It must be a source of gratification to the true patriots of the country to contemplate the rapid breaking up of this evidently taking place in the Jackson ranks. A few months more, and we have not a doubt but the party will be extinct. Its mortal remains will be quietly reposing in the Potter's Field, with "hic jacet" inscribed on its tomb stone.

BOLIVAR'S WILL.

We have received (says the Journal of Commerce) the Gaceta de Cartagena, of Dec 26 containing among other things the principal articles of Bolivar's Will; the following are some of them.

4. I leave that I possess no other property but the lands and mines of Arica, situated in the Province of Carabobo, and some furniture as specified in the inventory which may be found among my papers in the charge of Juan de Francisco Martin, a citizen of Cartagena.

6. It is my desire that the medal presented me by the Congress of Bolivia, in the name of that people, may be restored in my own name, as a pledge of the true affection which I retain for the Republic even in my last moments.

7. It is my desire that the two works sent me by my friend Gen. Wilson, and which formerly belonged to the library of Napoleon, entitled the Social Compact by Rousseau, and the Art of War by Mouton, may be presented to the University of Caracas.

10. It is my desire, that after my decease, my remains may be deposited in the city of Caracas, my native place.

11. The sword given me by the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho (Gen. Sucre) I direct my executors to restore to his widow that she may preserve it as a proof of the love to him which I have always professed.

12. I direct my executors to render thanks to Gen. Robert Wilson for the good conduct of his son, Colonel Bedford Wilson, who has so faithfully accompanied me to the last moments of my life.

A CURIOUS FACT.

One of the late London papers says, there is a curious fact connected with the duty on coals, which is at present exciting much attention in and out of Parliament, which is worthy of serious notice. It is this—Newcastle coals are actually cheaper in Egypt than in London; and, consequently the infant manufactures in that country are in a better situation, in respect to coals, than the manufactures of the metropolis of the kingdom in which those coals are produced.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The House of Representatives in pursuance of its generous resolution of the preceding day, devoted nearly the whole of yesterday's sitting assiduously to the consideration of the bills for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution. The greater part of the time was bestowed on a bill making general provision for such of the relatives of the revolutionary army as have not been embraced by former acts; and our readers will observe with satisfaction, that the provisions of the bill have also been extended to the surviving Militia of the Revolution—thus, for the first time, after various efforts, comprehending that meritorious class of our Revolutionary defenders in the bounty of their country.

The bill also makes the relief which it provides, go back and take effect from the first of January, 1830. The news of this act of the Representatives, will cheer the heart of many a worn down veteran, and send a beam of comfort into the gloom of the little span that separates him from the grave.

Besides the above measures for relief, the house persevered in the good work, until it had got through fifty five bills providing relief for individual cases not coming within the general pension laws.

Nat. Int.

From the Louisville Journal.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1831.

Dear Sir—The Congressional session is near its close, and, as a natural consequence, the two Houses have become the theatres of bustle and activity. The members who spent so many weeks in idly listening to the trial of Judge Peck, are now convulsed probably, that their time might have been more advantageously bestowed. Seven eighths of the proper business of Congress will be left unfinished at the day of adjournment. This is always so, and always a matter of just regret. To say nothing of the inconveniences resulting from the endless procrastination of bills of a public nature, it is a sickening thought, that multitudes of private claims of the most equitable character, should be postponed year after year, until the disappointed and heartbroken claimants pass of to that silent sanctuary, where they can never more be reached by human justice or mercy.

Mr. Everett, with some difficulty has brought the Indian question again before the House of Representatives. His defence of the cause of the Cherokees is regarded by all as a most noble and thrilling specimen of argumentative and pathetic eloquence. He has been loudly answered by Messrs. Haynes and Bell. The debate will not be without its use, though there is small hope that Congress will interfere to avert the doom, to which the Government has destined the Indians within the U.S. limits. The hope of the Indians rests upon the righteousness and justice of the Judiciary Department, and if that hope fail them, they must at once flee from the oppression, that will otherwise fall upon them and grind them to powder.

A long and animated debate took place in the House yesterday, upon certain provisions of the Internal Improvement Bill. The items which were more particularly the subjects of discussion, were those making appropriations for improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. The Bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and will without doubt become a law, unless prevented by the President's veto, like the bill passed for similar objects during the last session. The fate in this respect is very uncertain. The bill, providing for a Western Amory is laid on the table, and consequently rejected for the present. A motion to strike from the general compensation bill the appropriations for the Turkish Ministers has been strongly advocated by Messrs. Tyler and Tazewell of Virginia, and opposed by Messrs. Livingston, Woodbury, and Kane. The vote has not yet been taken.

The difference between Calhoun and Gen. Jackson, which, before the appearance of Mr. C's pamphlet, was beginning to be forgotten, is again exciting deeply the attention of all parties, and giving rise to a thousand anxious speculations. The discussion will not be suffered to rest. New documents are continually forthcoming, and there is every probability, that the quarrel in its ultimate consequences, will convulse to the centre the party now in power. Such efforts are daily becoming visible. Many influential men, who, of late, were ardent in their professed attachment to the Administration, are now taking a firm and open stand against it. The Telegraph and Globe, the organs respectively of the Calhoun and Jackson parties, are arrayed in fierce opposition to each other, and both of them are known to speak, on every occasion, from authority. Every thing gives promise that honest men will soon get their dues.

THE POST OFFICE.

It is an undoubted truth that complaints against the Post Office management are multiplied to an alarming extent. We are ourselves often put to considerable inconvenience, by the blunders of post masters, and I am inclined to think that many of those blunders arise from a total indifference to the inconvenience they occasion. So much fault is found, that the party complained of, becomes indifferent whether he be justly or unjustly censured. He is not apprehensive of removal for negligence, and he becomes hardened against complaint. I cannot think it wise to attribute to evil design, so much of what is more probably the result of inattention. When we once render a man in office, callous to the reproaches of his own mind and indifferent to the opinions of others, we have little to hope from his good conduct. It is for this reason the Gazette has been in a great degree silent with respect to post office irregularities. We give the following from the New York American, with this remark; it is certainly a little questionable whether the investigation in the Senate is not out of place; but the great anxiety to stop it, does not look well. It surely indicates apprehension.

Post Office Department.—From all points of the Union, we have complaints of this department, and their universality proves that they cannot be unfounded or fictitious.—Take the following, from the

New Orleans Argus of the 20th ult. as a sample:

"The northern mail due yesterday, failed, which will account for the meagre appearance of our paper to-day. It is now one week since we have received a northern mail. We can conceive of no excuse for the continued failures. There is no obstacle but what might be surmounted by energy and perseverance."

The predecessor of the present Post Master General had accustomed us to such order, despatch and regularity, that we are naturally more impatient under the present deranged system. The papers from the South still reach us irregularly. We have to-day, for instance, two National Journals; no Baltimore Patriot of Thursday—it indeed rarely reaches us in due course of mail; no National Gazette. It may be, as regards these last named papers that they are not always mailed in time; but the fault generally speaking, we cannot doubt is in the Post Office. There is one particular route for instance, in Connecticut where our paper is regularly, or rather irregularly intercepted—detained for the use, as we have reason to suppose, of a newspaper whose editor is in close fellowship with the post master; and sent, when sent at all, to its destination several days after the proper time. We are taking the proper steps to verify these suspicions; and if verified, we shall certainly lay the result before the Post Master General.

Mean time, we see with distrust a disposition manifested in the Senate of the United States to stifle a free investigation of the concerns of the Post Office. If Mr. Barry has really done his duty, he should not permit his political friends to render him obnoxious to the worst inquiries by screening his conduct from inquiry.

Liberty Hall.

Neighbor Higgins came in rubbing his hands last Wednesday morning and exclaimed—"What a raging cold night we've had—they had a monitor down at Tom-Tall's; and by that it was 10 degrees colder than nothing!"—Keene Sentinel.

The weather was uncommonly cold about that time. A man, it is reported, went into a store in that vicinity not long since, (probably the same morning) and assured the bystanders that spire—Monmouth was 3 degrees below Cesar.

A tame Toad. We knew an eccentric and intelligent Irish gentleman, who carried a toad from Scotland across the Irish Channel, to prove to his countrymen, that it would live in Ireland, in spite of the exorcism of St. Patrick. This toad lived with him several years, and grew so tame, that it would come of its own accord to be fed. Its favorite food was earth worms and slugs. During the winter it regularly disappeared, secreting itself, no doubt, in some convenient retreat during its hibernation. When the weather became warm again, in spring, it never failed to appear, and sometimes even returned into the parlour to announce its return.

A trial of memory. A person was boasting, in Fane's presence, of the extraordinary faculty with which he could commit any thing to memory, when the modern Aristophanes said he would write down a dozen lines of prose, which he would not be able to repeat, from memory, in as many minutes. A wager was instantly laid, and Foote produced the following.—"So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make an apple pie; and at the same time a great she bear coming up the street, pops its head into the shop. What, no shop? So he died, and he very imprudently married the barber; & there were present the Picanninies, and the Joeillies, and the Goryulies, and the grand Panjandrum himself, with little round button at the top; and they all fell to playing the game of catch as catch can, till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of their boots." Such a mass of unconnected nonsense defied memory, and the wit won his wager.

"Our Commerce going to ruin!"—and here is a specimen of it. The Boston Transcript says—

"The brig Danube, cleared to day for Valparaiso and a market, has as part of her cargo 579 packages Domestic cotton, containing 411,233 yards—300 casks American manufactured Nails, and 15 cases Domestic striped Drills. These three articles of her cargo amounted to \$27,353, being more than one half the value of her whole cargo. This is the severest blow that Commerce and Navigation ever received at the hands of the manufacturer."

These wicked manufacturers keep our vessels and sailors in employ; give them outward-bound cargoes, money to return home with, profits in the bargain—a market to the farmer for his produce,—employ for the mechanic, and high wages to indigent females. Oh it is abominable; we are all going to ruin!!!

GRUNDY'S RESOLUTION.

The resolution, recently offered in the United States Senate, to prevent the Post Office Committee from calling on dismissed Post Masters to testify as to the causes of their removal, has been adopted.—Strange as this result may appear, we are not surprised at it. There is a majority of Jackson men in the Senate, and they have exhibited, from the first a determination to stifle enquiry with regard to the Post Office, and to suffer Mr. Barry to go on unchecked in his profligate and ruinous career.

What would have been said by the enemies of Mr. Adams, if, during his administration, his friends in the Senate had pursued a course like that now adopted by the partisans of Jackson?—What would not have been said, if a Committee, appointed to investigate the subject of official abuses, had been first empowered to send for persons and papers, and afterwards been restricted to the privilege of sending for particular persons; lest the whole truth should

be an unlucky moment, he discovered!—The charge of corruption, would have been sounded against the supporters of the old Administration from the great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

What reason was assigned in the Senate by Messrs. Grundy, Woodbury, and the other members of the Jackson party, for depriving the Committee of the right of taking the testimony of proscribed officers? A reason, too absurd for notice.—It was urged, that these men, if permitted to speak of the circumstances of their removal, might make suggestions against the official conduct of the Post Master General which he would have no opportunity of refuting.—At the very time, when this objection was started by Messrs. Grundy and Woodbury, the committee, with their consent, had applied to Major Barry, and requested him to give the reasons for each and every removal in the Post Office Department! The two Senators deemed this entirely right. They esteemed it perfectly just to let Mr. Barry prefer charges, upon his own responsibility, and without an oath, against a thousand of his fellow citizens and send these charges down to posterity, upon the records of Congress, but when a proposition was made to put the victims themselves upon oath, and leave their testimony in relation to the same subject, then it was that the alarm was sounded, and the U.S. Senate invoked to shield the character of the Post Master General from exposure!! No man of common sagacity can doubt, that the people, after witnessing such a nefarious transaction, will be fully convinced of the corruption practiced in the Post Office at Washington, as if their existence were established by the most direct and indubitable testimony. The Administration may inscribe upon its temple—"Light enters not here!"—but the people can readily imagine the abominations, that make their home in that sanctuary of darkness.—[Daily Journal.

DIED.—In this town on the 9th inst Mrs. Evelyn H. Bailey, wife of Mr. Thomas C. Bailey. By the dispensation of divine providence her husband has been deprived of an excellent and affectionate wife, her children of a tender and kind mother, her parents of a dutiful and attentive daughter, and her friends lament the loss of an attached and dear associate.

NOTICE.

ALL persons to whom the late Stephen Webb was indebted, are requested to present their accounts, duly authenticated, to David Webb, for settlement, or in his absence, to H. D. Wheeler or Samuel Hill.

DAVID WEBB.

March 11, 1831.—24

NOTICE.

I hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of Domestic Attachment, issued by me and directed to H. B. Shepherd, Constable, one Bay Horse, two head of Cattle, and ten bushels of Corn have been attached, as the property of Lance Hall, at the suit of Jonathan Douglass, and that I will proceed to act on the said writ, at my office in Burton township, in the county of Knox, on the 24 day of April next, at 12 o'clock on said day, of which the said Lance Hall will take notice.

WM. HARPER, J. P.

March 8, 1831.—24

NOTICE.

I hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Lockwood, deceased, late of Gibson county, Indiana, does hereby declare that the estate of the said deceased is insolvent, and that the undersigned will claim the settlement thereof as an insolvent estate.

JOHN LESSLAY, Adm'r.

Gibson County Ia. March 1, 1831.—24*3

ESTRAY MARE.

TAKEN UP by Henry S. Skomp, Widener township, on the 31st January, 1831, one Sorrel Mare, eight years old, fourteen and a half hands high, with a blaze face, with a small saddle spot, a small spot behind her right shoulder, also a small spot on her right hip, appraised to forty-five dollars, before me this 9th day of February, 1831.

JONATHAN P. COX, J. P.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to us by the proper authority of Pike county, of the last will and testament of Moses Harrell, late of said county deceased, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them for adjustment. The estate is solvent.

POLLY HARRELL.

DAVID MILEY.

March 5, 1831.—23*3

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wheeler & Webb, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing the firm, and those to whom the firm is indebted, are requested to call, without delay, on H. D. Wheeler, who is duly authorized to settle all accounts of the firm.

The business, in future, will be conducted in the name of H. D. Wheeler.

H. D. WHEELER.

DAVID WEBB.

Feb. 24, 1831.—226

PROTECTION.

THE Protection Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, are prepared to insure on

Steam, Keel, & Flat Boats, AND THEIR CARGOES.

ALSO,

ON HOUSES AND STORES, at moderate rates of premium.

Satisfactory evidence of the liberality of the company, in adjusting losses and promptness in paying, can be had by applying at the office of the Vincennes Gazette.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent.

Vincennes, Oct. 1, 1830.—1

The Protection Insurance OFFICE.

IN justice to this institution, we take much pleasure in informing the public, that a bond insured by L. H. Scott, agent of said office, at Terre-Haute being lost, the whole amount was promptly paid us by the company.

SEPTER PATRICK

CHARLES PATRICK

Ferre-Haute, Feb. 3, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Samuel Thine, late of Knox county, deceased, are requested to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, within the term prescribed by law, or they will be postponed in the settlement of the estate; and those indebted to said estate, are also requested to make payment speedily, to John Collins, Esq., who has possession of the books and papers, and who is authorized to receive and receipt for the same.

March 21, 1831.—22

ANDREW GLENDENING'S PATENT Washing Machine.

THE subscriber has appointed Mr. S. D. Doughty to act as agent for the sale of the above named machine, in the townships of Vincennes, Johnson and Decker. Any persons applying to him in the absence of the subscriber, will have their orders attended to.

WM. REEDS, Agent

for the proprietor.

March 4—23*3

HITT & ORRICK

AT THEIR

Drug and Medical Store,

—VINCENNES—

HAVE JUST RECEIVED and offer for Sale, a fresh Supply of

Lee's long celebrated, and highly approved

MEDICINES.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills as preventative and curative of Bilious, Yellow and Malignant Fevers. Hence enquire for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee & Co. as none other are genuine.

Certificate of Jacob Small, Esq. present Mayor of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various pills, in my family, offered to the public for the last twenty years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-ache and sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable family medicine.

JACOB SMALL,

Conway street, Baltimore.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

LEE'S ELIXIR

Has, for twenty years, been a most successful medicine for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our poor citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Sir—My daughter, Sarah Coleman, has been from infancy greatly afflicted with a distressing cough, which her friends were fearful would terminate in some fatal fatal disease.—A bottle of your Elixir was procured—less than half a bottle entirely removed this tormenting cough; she has not the least return of it since. This excellent medicine has, in all probability, thro' the blessing of Divine Providence, been the saving of her life.

Yours with respect,

JOHN COLEMAN,

Corner of Donley & Caroline sts. Balt.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

A certain and most powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Dear Sir—Observing that my son, six years of age, was troubled with difficulty of breathing, restless at night, loss of flesh, &c. I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which gave immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious for worms now in use.

Yours, &c

TH. PETERS.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

LEE'S AGUE AND FEVER DROPS

Warranted to cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found these Drops to be truly an infallible medicine—never failing to produce a speedy and efficient cure.

MICHAEL WARNER,

Georgetown Road

LEE'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

An infallible remedy for Bruises, Rheumatism, Sprains, Numbness, Chills, &c. &c. Extract of a letter from Dr. James Stebbins, dated Wellsburg, Virginia.

Dear Sir—I have used your Essence of Mustard in my practice, with great success; your other medicines, I have, from frequent experiments, found to be valuable.

Yours, &c

JAMES STEBBINS.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

LEE'S NERVOUS CORDIAL.

An excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the limbs, back, &c.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

For the Itch—Warranted to cure by one application; free from mercury or any other pernicious ingredient.

LEE'S PERSIAN LOTION

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, renders the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion.

LEE'S INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

Giving immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER,

Which cleans and beautifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER.

A certain cure for sore eyes.

CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, "Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)"

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it. Vincennes, Oct. 9.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & MIDWIFERY.

DOCTOR H. DAVISON, Member of the College of Surgeons, London, Licentiate of the Lying-in Hospital of Glasgow, Scotland, begs leave to tender to the citizens of Vincennes his professional services. He may be found at all times, (except when absent on the business of his profession,) at his room, in the house of Mr. Geo. Davis, Water St. His charges shall be as moderate as possible; and he confidently hopes that his capacity may entitle him to the confidence of those who may call on him.

Dec. 18, 1830—1217