From the Boston Courier.

THE BULLET.

The public have lately had their sympathies aroused by an account, in the Official paper at Washington, of the excruciating sufferings which our amiable sovereign, the President, had endured for many years, in consequence of a ball lodged in his shoulder *during the late war*; and the public admiration has been excited to an almost equal degree, to behold the patience with which the patriotic sufferer endured the process of extraction. The *action* in which the noble minded patriot received the bullet in his shoulder, it is stated, took place in Tennessee, and the following official account is now republished for the benefit of young readers, to whom it may be a novelty.

FRANKLIN, TENN. Sept. 10, 1813.

A difference which had been for some months brewing between Gen. Jackson and myself, produced on Saturday last, in the town of Nashville, the most outrageous affray ever witnessed in a civilized country. In communicating this affair to my friends and fellow citzens, I limit myself to the statement of a few leading facts, the truth of which I am ready to establish by judicial proofs.

1. That myself and my brother, Jesse Benton, arriving in Nashville on the morning of the affray, and knowing of Gen. Jackson's threats, went and took our lodging in a different house from that one in which he staid, on purpose to avoid him.

2. That the General and some of his friends came to the house where we had put up, and commenced the attack by levelling a pistol at me, when I had no weapon drawn, and advancing upon me at a quick pace, without giving me time to draw one.

3. That seeing this, my brother fired upon Gen. Jackson, when he had got within eight or ten feet of me.

4. That four other pistols were fired in quick succession; one by General Jackson at me; two by me at the General; and one by Col. Coffee at me. In the course of this firing General Jackson was brought to the ground; but I received no hurt.

5. That daggers were then drawn. Col. Coffee and Mr. Alexander Donaldson made at me, and gave me five slight wounds. Capt. Hammond, and Mr. Stockley Hays engaged my brother, who being still weak from the effect of a severe wound he had lately received in a duel, was not able to resist two men, they got him down; and while Capt. Hammond beat him on the head to make him lay still, Mr. Hays attempted to stab him, and wounded him in both arms, as he lay on his back parrying the thrust with his naked hands. From this situation a generous hearted citizen of Nashville, relieved him. Before he came to the ground, my brother clapped a pistol to the breast of Mr. Hays, to blow him through; but it missed fire.

6. My own and my brother's pistols carried two balls each; for it was our intention, if driven to arms to have no child's play. The pistols fired at me were so near, that the blaze of the muzzle of one of them burnt the sleeve of my coat, and the other aimed at my head at little more than arms length from it.

7. Capt. Carrol was to have taken part in the affray, but was absent by the permission of Gen. Jackson, as he has since proved by the General's certificate.

8. That this attack was made upon me in the house where the Judge of the District had his lodgings! So little are the laws and its ministers respected! Nor has the civil authority yet taken cognizance of this horrible outrage.

The facts are sufficient to fix the public opinion. For my own part, I think it scandalous that such things should take place at any time; but particularly so at the present moment, when the public service requires the aid of all its citizens. As for the name of *courage*, God forbid that I should ever attept to gain it by becoming a bully. Those who know me, know that I would give a thousand times more for the reputation of Croghan in defending his post, than I would for the reputation of all the duellists and gladiators that ever appeared upon the face of the earth.

THOMAS HART BENTON.
Lieut. Col. 39th Infantry.

From the National Intelligencer.

A great Public meeting was held at Philadelphia on Monday evening last, to sustain the Senate of the United States in its rejection of Mr. VAN BUREN, as Minister to the court of St. James. DANIEL W. COXE, Esq. was called to the chair, JOHN H. POWEL and JOHN F. WETHERILL were appointed Vice Presidents, and SAMUEL BRASHEARS and HENRY C. CORSIT, Secretaries. A number of printed resolutions were adopted, among which we remark the following as the most significant:

Resolved, That it is our pride, as Americans to know that notwithstanding our party difference, we had always hitherto presented an unbroken front in all collisions with foreign powers; we therefore hold in scorn that public agent who would be the first to invite a foreign government to speculate on our internal dissensions, and to establish an understanding with a party in this country.

Resolved, That the Vice President of the United States and those Senators who acted with him, deserve the thanks of every patriotic citizen, (to whatever political party he may belong) for having vindicated the honor of our country, by signal a rebuke of the man who has shewn himself unmindful of his duty to sustain it.

Resolved, That the sincere and hearty thanks of this meeting are, and they hereby are, respectfully tendered to the Vice President of the United States, and to those members of the Senate, who, having previously acted with the Jackson party, did, when the nomination of Martin Van Buren was under consideration, fearlessly express their opinions and record their votes against his appointment.

The following is the latest information we have of the great flood at Pittsburgh, and above and below:

Extract of a letter dated Pittsburgh, Feb. 10, 1832.—"All Pittsburgh is in a state of alarm to day—the rivers are rising, and have now got 40 feet higher than low water mark. Alleghany Town, opposite, is under water; we hear that many lives have been lost there, but cannot ascertain. The river is still rising, and six feet more will overflow all Pittsburgh. I saw boats this morning taking people out of the chamber windows, from large blocks of brick buildings. All the houses on the islands below here are swept off. The ferry boat over the Monongahela, that usually lands at the foot of a hill, has just crossed and came up Wood street, (the principal business street here.) in front of stores and houses, and then the passengers and horses stepped on to the pavement, and walked out. Williamson's Hotel is surrounded with water; ours is two squares from it. The water was never known to be higher than it is now, and how much higher it will get is unknown—people will be afraid to go to bed to night, unless it begins to fall.—*Balt. gaz.*

Combustion.—The Philadelphia Gaz. of Thursday afternoon, says—Just as the Southern mail was leaving this city for the North, this morning, the mail bag was discovered to be on fire. It was immediately opened; fears being entertained that some hot political papers of opposite opinions had got together and were consuming each other up, somewhat after the manner of Kilkenny cats. Several packages were burning, and one quite in a blaze. It is supposed to have arisen from unextinguished sealing wax—or perhaps from spontaneous combustion. Conjectures as to any other cause are, to use ordinary parlance, "surrounded in mystery."

From Sylvester's Despatch, Feb. 13, 1832.

We have had a tremendous flood—and Pittsburgh and the towns in its vicinity have sustained great injury and loss of property. The rivers rose considerably higher than they have ever been known to rise before; being from one or two feet higher than they were at the "pumpkin flood" in 1810. The water rose to so great a height, that many of the families on this side of the river, and all on the first bottom of Bayardstown and Allegany town, were obliged to abandon their dwellings. Several small houses were entirely carried away—and several islands down the river have been completely swept; their fences, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, fodder, &c. &c. having all been cleared off together! We will not attempt to estimate the loss and damages sustained, for it is incalculable. Those acquainted with the localities of this city will be able to form some idea of the height and force of the torrent, when we inform them that we had to pass to and from our office in a *boat*,—that it rose as high as Liberty street on St. Clair street—nearly up to Ferry on Fourth, and quite up to second street on wood, being *two, three*, and *four* squares from the bank of the rivers.—Besides the loss of property, this inundation has caused a great deal of individual distress, and we are gratified to see a notice from the Mayor of the city calling a public meeting of the citizens this evening, to "adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers."

Since writing the above, we have been told that all the bridges on the stage route between Pittsburgh and Beaver, are carried away or rendered impassable; and it is most probable that the communication between this city and the interior of Kentucky and Ohio will be interrupted and irregular for some days.

The word "fast" is a great contradiction as we have to the language. The Delaware was *fast*, because the ice was immoveable; and then the ice disappeared very *fast*, for the contrary reason—it was loose. A clock is called *fast* when it goes quicker than time, but a man is told to stand *fast* when he is desired to remain stationary. People *fast* when they have nothing to eat, an eat *fast*, consequently, when opportunity offers.—*Salem Mer.*

BORROWING NEWSPAPERS.

As newspapers have now become so cheap, as to be at the command of almost every individual, the practice of borrowing and lending them should be discontinued. We know men in circumstances that would enable them to pay, without inconvenience, for a dozen newspapers, and who are, by the way, very fond of reading them, depend, for the gratification of their reading propensities, upon the newspapers which they can borrow of those who are so liberal as to pay for them. This is a little way of doing business. A newspaper, (and these fellows know it,) is an article which few men will refuse to lend, however unpleasant it may be to have it (we had almost said) *filched* from them, when they are expected to pay for it—and sometimes too, before it has been read by themselves or families. The practice of borrowing newspapers not only deprives the printer of the amount which the borrower would have to pay as a subscriber; but it not unfrequently leads to the loss of good subscribers, who discontinue their subscriptions to papers, to avoid the troubles which beset them as regularly as the publication day arrives. We do not wish our subscribers to be more churlish than their neigbours, but we hope they will consider this matter.—We think a little reflection must bring them to the conclusion, that a refusal to lend a newspaper to such borrowers as are able, but unwilling to contribute to the support of any press, is strictly, justifiable, and even commendable.

York (Pa.) Courier.

The preservance of the friends of a small ratio of representation, has at length, unexpectedly to many, been crowned with success. The ratio of 48,000, which had so long and so firmly stood its ground against the united and reiterated assaults of the friends of other rations, was yesterday forced to yield to 44,000, by a close vote. Should this ratio finally prevail, the number of Representatives will be increased to 259.—*Nat. Intel.*

Curious Compliment.—A letter writer from Washington, speaking of Mr. HAYNE, of S. C. says, "he is a perfect gentleman, *but deserves no credit for it*, as he does not know how to be otherwise."

NEGRO WIT.

"How much ya charge Massa Magistrate to marry me and Miss Dinah?"

"Why, Clem, I'll marry you for two dollars."

"Two dollars—what you charge to marry white fokes, massa?"

"We generally charge them five dollars Clem."

"Well ya marry us like white fokes and I give ya five dollars, too."

"Why, Clem, that's a curious notion, but as you desire it, I'll marry you like white folkes for five dollars."

The ceremony being over, and Clem and Dinah made one, the Magistrate asked for his fee.

"Oh no massa, ya no come up to de greement—*ya no kiss da bride!*"

"Get out of my office you black rascal."

And so Clem got married for nothing.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVALS.

February 11, Exchange from Shawneetown, Ill.
" 13, Madison from Louisville, Ky.
" 13, Utility from Montezuma, Ind.
" 15, Tippecanoe from Montezuma, Ia.
" 16, Exchange from Montezuma, Ia.
" 18, Madison from Upper Wabash.
" 21, Virginian, from Louisville, Ky.
" 22, Criterion, from do.
" 27, Amulet, from do.
" 27, Virginian, from Upper Wabash
March——1, Amulet, from do.
" 2, Banner, from Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTURES

February 12, Exchange for Lafayette, Ia.
" 12, Madison, for Lafayette, Ia.
" 13, Utility for Louisville, Ky.
" 15, Tippecanoe, for Louisville, Ky.
" 16, Exchange, for Shawneetown, Ill.
" 19, Madison, for Louisville, Ky.
" 21, Virginian, for Upper Wabash.
" 22, Criterion, for do.
" 27, Virginian, for Louisville, Ky.
March——1, Amulet, for Louisville, Ky.
" 2, Banner, for Upper Wabash.

OBITUARY.

"Even in life we are in the midst of death."

DIED—In Baltimore, Maryland, on the 31st January, Mr. Robert S. Reynolds, late merchant of this place.

——In this town, on the 20th of February, Mr. Humphrey Aldy, Printer, aged 33.

POETRY.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment immediately. I propose moving to the country by the first of April, therefore, my books must be closed by that time. JOHN SHIELDS.

Vincennes, March 2, 1832. 22-3t.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN REGISTER.

S. D. COOKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FROM and after the first of June next, or thereabouts, the present editor of the WESTERN REGISTER will be the exclusive proprietor; and those heretofore concerned, will have no interest whatever, in its publication.—The design of this circular is to secure its present circulation and extend it as much further as possible. The difficulty of keeping alive a newspaper in the country, without an adequate number of good subscribers, will be readily admitted by all: and it is hoped that such a patronage will be extended to this publication as will enable the proprietor to make it useful and interesting.

It is further contemplated to enlarge the Register to an *Imperial* size, if such a circulation can be obtained as will enable the editor to meet the increased expense. We do not ask our friends to make donations for our support; for if we did not believe that the benefit to them would be far greater than the expense, we never would solicit their patronage. We wish to render our paper useful and interesting, and worthy to every family, three times its price. It is the duty of every man who has a family, to consider that on him devolves the high responsibility of bringing up a number of young republicans, every one of whom is eligible to the office of the President of the United States, and that with equal opportunities, their prospect is as good for the honors of the state, and for becoming useful, industrious and ornamental members of society, as any others. But without the necessary means of intelligence, such a result cannot be reasonably anticipated; and that means is exactly what we wish, at a very cheap rate, to furnish them.

For the future political course of the Register we refer to our editorial course for the last three months: and assure our patrons that we have no intention of changing it. It is such as has been dictated by the reason and policy—by justice rather than self-interest. To the bitterness and violence of a majority of the publications of the present day, we will never subscribe, be the consequences what they may. A firm and unshaken support of what we conceive to be the best interests of the state and the nation, will always be given, regardless of men; and we will remark that among these are a protecting tariff and internal improvements. Whether these sentiments coincide or clash with those of our friends, they are ours, and as such, the public ought to be in possession of them.

Terms.—Two dollars in advance, or three at the end of the year.

WRAPPING PAPER.

10 REAMS of Wrapping Paper for sale at the Gazette Office.

Vincennes, March 2, 1832. 22

ROBERT SMITH

HAS just received per Steamer, Virginian, an excellent assortment of Hardware, &c. among which are the following:

Sugar Kettles,
Plough Plates,
Boat Cables, and
Castings Assorted.

ALSO, KENHAWA SALT, at 62 1-2 cts. per bushel by the barrel reweighed.

R. SMITH.

Vincennes, Feb. 22, 1832. 22-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and travellers, that he has established a house of entertainment, at his old stand on the bank of the river, near the steam boat landing, lower Ferry. His Stable is well stocked with the best quality of *Timothy* Hay, Oats, Corn. His Table will be well supplied, and no pains spared to make his customers comfortable. As he is in want of business, he will make his charges as low as possible.

GEO. HUSSEY.

Terre-Haute Feb. 11, 1832. 22-3t

AN ACT supplemental to an act, entitled "an act to incorporate the Wabash Insurance Company."

WHEREAS, it is represented, that the subscribers to the Wabash Insurance Company were not enabled to organize said company, in consequence of the necessary absence of a majority of the persons appointed directors, at the time the same should have been organized. Therefore

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That so much of the fifth section of said act as vests the management of the concerns of the said company in fifteen directors, be vested in nine directors.

SEC. 2. That Samuel Smith, William Bostch, Samuel Tomlinson, David S. Bonner, William Polke, James G. Read, John I. Neely, Samuel Judah, and John Ross, shall form the second board of directors, and hold their offices until the first Monday in October, 1832, and until their successors shall be elected.

SEC. 3. That the said company, in addition to the power and authority given by the 2d section of said act, may make contracts of insurance, upon any life or lives, for such time, and upon such consideration, and conditions, as to them may seem proper.

SEC. 4. That so much of the 13th section of said act, as limits the duration of said company, to twenty-one years, be, and the same is so altered and amended, as to incorporate said company, for the space of thirty years, from and after the passage of the act to which this is a supplement or amendment.

SEC. 5. That the Board of Directors, above named, may adopt such measures, to organize said company as to them may seem proper; and this act shall take effect from and after its publication in the Vincennes Gazette, and Western Sun, newspapers printed in Vincennes.

SEC. 6. That the office of the Wabash Insurance, be, and the same is hereby made an office of discount and deposit, and said company is hereby authorized to receive deposits of money, or United States, or other Bank paper, and discount or loan the same; *Provided*, that all deposits made in said office, shall be paid on demand, in specie or its equivalent: *And provided also*, That nothing herein contained, shall be so construed, as to authorize said company, in any manner whatever, to enter into banking business, for the purpose of issuing bills of credit, or other articles as a circulating medium.

(Signed,) H. P. THORNTON,
Speaker, pro. tem. H. R.
DAVID WALLACE,
President of the Senate.

Approved, Feb. 3, 1832.
N. NOBLE.

I, James Morrison, Secretary of State, of the State of Indiana, hereby certify, that the within is a true copy of an act of the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, the original of which is on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and affixed the State Seal, at Indianapolis, the third day of February, A. D. 1832, and sixteenth year of the State.

JAMES MORRISON.

21-3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described tracts of land, lying in the Military tract, Illinois, viz:

The N. W. quarter of Section, No. 10, R. 5 W.
South half " " " 2, 9 N. 1 W.
N. E. part " " " 21, 6 N. 3 W.
N. W. part " " " 25, 7 N. 3 E.
N. E. part " " " 15, 9 N. 3 E.

The above lands are in the neighbourhood of good settlements. The N. E. quarter of Section No. 21, lies within four and a half miles of McComb, the County Seat of McDonough. The whole are timbered and well-watered, and near large prairies. They will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for land in the neighborhood of Vincennes, or good horses at a reasonable price.

He also offers for sale 400 acres of land, lying in Knox county, Indiana, No. 231, fourteen miles from Vincennes, on the road to Indianapolis.—The titles to all the above, are undisputable.

N. SMITH.

Vincennes, Jan 20, 1832. 17-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell seven hundred and ninety acres of land, of the best quality, part of a tract of eleven hundred and ninety, situate on the north-west side of the Wabash at the Grand Rapids, about two miles from Mount Carmel, in the State of Illinois, on which he has erected a convenient one story frame house with a piazza all round, to which he resides; a frame smoke house, a kitchen, a stone walled well of excellent water, and cleared about ten acres. It extends one two miles on the river, and affords a site for a Town and Mills, where the fall is four and a half feet. It is well timbered, and contains a quarry of fine stone. A petition to Congress has recently been forwarded to Gen. Robinson, a Senator from Illinois, praying national aid, to cut a canal at this place, of which, if effected, one-third in extent will run through this tract, and greatly enhance its value, and benefit both the states of Illinois and Indiana. One-half of the tract may be purchased with or without the improvements, of less quantity to suit the purchaser, and a credit for part of the purchase will be given if required.

WM. MINTOSH.

Grand Rapids, Dec. 27, 1831. 14-2m

CASH PRICES
At the Vincennes S. Mill And Distillery.

FLOUR, (superfine) [illegible]
do. 2d rate, [illegible]
MEAL, [illegible]
WHISKEY, by the bbl. [illegible]

MARRIOTT & HUNTER

Dec. 26, 1831.

To the editors and publishers of Newspapers

JONATHAN ELLIOT,

OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

RESPECTFULLY requests the Editors or Publishers of Newspapers within the several States and Territories of the Union to furnish him *through the Members of Congress* of their particular States or Districts, at the Seat of the Federal Government, with *three* copies of their Newspapers [marked 'one,' 'two,' and 'three,'] issued on [or about] Wednesday the *twenty-second* of February, 1832, (*being the Centennial Anniversary of Gen. Washington.*

As his motive is entirely disinterested and patriotic in making this request, it being his desire to produce *positive evidence* of the number of Newspapers printed in the United States, and their Tetritories, he desires that particular attention may be paid to this request; and above all, by the publishers of country papers, in distant towns, that are, comparatively, little known; and if, at the same time, they would communicate, in their papers any *statistical information*, relative to their immediate neighborhood, it would be highly appreciated, and gratefully acknowledged.

It is intended that every newspaper received shall be carefully preserved and arranged, by States, in a room at Washington, devoted for this object: one set to be eventually deposited in the Library of Congress; the *duplicate* set to be transmitted to O. Rich, Esquire, of London, (Agent for the purchase of Books, &c for the Congressional Library,) to be by him placed in the British Museum; and the *triplicate* set to be retained for some public institution.

It is intended, also, as soon as this collection is completed to publish in a *tabular form*, in the public prints, for the information of the people of the United States, a list of all the Newspapers, embracing the "Name," "place and period of Publication," and "terms of subscription."—Great pains will be bestowed to make this list (being an important result to be gathered from the collection) as perfect as the materials will admit.

☞It is hoped that the intelligent conductors of newspapers, favorable to the above project, will oblige the advertiser by inserting this communication in their respective papers, to each of whom a copy of the "tabular statement" will be transmitted, as soon as published.

January 6, 1832.

HARDWARE,
WHOLESALE.
Henry E. Thomas & Co.

Main-street, near Wall street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a general and complete assortment of GOODS in the above line, in all its branches. In the stock will be found

Collins & Co's cast steel axes,
Naylor and Sanderson's steel,
English and American Blister do.
Anvils and vices of all qualities,
Coach Mounting and Furniture, including Lace and Trimmings,
Butcher's and Cam's Edge Tools,
Carpenters' Planes,
Wilson's and other Coffee Mills,
Straw-Knives, Hoes, Scythes,
Trace, Log and Halter Chains,
Cut Nails, Brads, Tacks, Sprigs,
Castings of all descriptions, &c. &c.

Their facilities for maintaining their assortment and stock, both of

Foreign & Domestic Goods,

are such as to enable them to offer inducements to Country Merchants equal to any house in the Western Country; and they hope by liberal terms and moderate dealing, to give satisfaction to those whose custom they receive.

December 10, 1831. 13-3m.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has four hundred barrels of good Kenhawa salt, which will be exchanged for WHEAT, CORN, COTTON, PORK or CASH, on good terms.

—ALSO—

A quantity of good Whiskey, and Cotton Yarn, by wholesale or retail. He wishes to purchase a quantity of Corn and Wheat, for which cash or the above articles will be paid.

H. D. WHEELER.

P. S. All those indebted to the late firm of Wheeler and Webb, and also to H. D. Wheeler, will save cost by calling and settling the same, on or before the 25th inst. Corn, wheat, cotton, or pork will be taken for any debts that may be due. H. D. W.

Vincennes, Dec. 1, 1831. 10-tf

LIBRARY NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Vincennes Library, held at their Room, Feb. 6, 1832, it was ordered that the Librarian forthwith make out the accounts of delinquent shareholders, and deposit them in the hands of a collecting officer for settlement; giving notice however, through the columns of the Vincennes Gazette, that they are with such officer lodged for collection by law, unless payment be made by the first day of April next.

In pursuance of the above order, I hereby give notice, that the accounts of delinquent subscribers to the Vincennes Library are made out, and will be lodged with John Colins, Esq on Saturday next.

SAMUEL HILL, *Librarian.*

Vincennes, Feb. 9, 1832. 20-3t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of the county of Posey, to the Creditors of Elias Smith, deceased, late of said county, that a complaint stating clearly and succinctly, the condition of said estate, and praying that the estate may be settled as insolvent, is now pending in said Court, and that unless said creditors notify Jane Ann Smith, the Administratrix of said estate of the existence and extent of their respective claims by filing the same in the Clerk's Office of said county, previous to the final distribution of the assets of said estate, said claims will be postponed.

WILLIAM L. STEWART, Clk.

January 7, 1832. 19-4t

Division of Real Estate.

THE undersigned, one of the heirs of John Skelton, late of Gibson county deceased, hereby notifies all persons concerned that application will be made to the next Gibson Circuit Court, to be holden in Princeton, the third Monday in February next, and on the first day of the term for Common pleas to be appointed to divide the real estate of said deceased, among the heirs agreeably to the law, will be the object of the said testator.

JOSEPH SKELTON,
Guardian for the heirs.

Gibson county, Ind. Jan. 18, 1832. [illegible]

APPRENTICE WANTED

TO the Printing business, a lad of [illegible] years of age, who can come well recommended. Apply at this Office.

[illegible]

[illegible] at the Office.