



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1832.

We again print our paper on a half sheet; next week we hope to present it in its usual form.

Pursuant to orders from the War Department, a company of rangers consisting of one hundred men, was organized in this town on Saturday last. We understand Maj. B. V. Beckes is appointed captain, and the following named gentlemen selected as subalterns, viz: Samuel Smith First Lieutenant, George Leech Second Lieutenant, and Asa Thorn Third Lieutenant. We learn it will be perhaps two or three weeks before the troops will march for Chicago where they will be mustered.

The Louisville Journal says, Mr. C. A. Wickliffe, Representative in Congress has just written a letter to a friend in which he says "the Bank Bill will pass by a greater majority than has been expected. Gen. Jackson will veto it, and it will veto him."

Trouble in the Wigwag.—The same paper says New York is ours; and the New York Evening Post, a violent Jackson paper, seeing that the election of Gen. Jackson is impossible in that state, suggests that the legislature of the State to guard against the defeat which is staring them in the face, shall take the choice of Presidential electors out of the hands of the people, and elect the entire college themselves!! So much for Jacksonian republicanism.

The people of New York, it is confidently asserted on the best authority, will give a majority against Jackson's administration of between 35 to 40,000 votes. Gen. Porter writes that he regards the struggle in New York as at an end"—Huzza for the downfall of the Regency; well done New York. Her 42 electoral votes are ours!

The New Orleans Argus states "that in the case of the United States, vs. Col. Wm. G. Taylor, indicated for counterfeiting, the Jury have brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.'"

We notice in a Louisville paper, the departure of the Steam Boat FRANCIS VIGO, for the mouth of the Ohio. Its name is a deserved compliment to our venerable and highly respected fellow-citizen, Col. Francis Vigo. He first settled in Vincennes in the year 1778, and though bending beneath the weight of years, still enjoys the blessings of health.

Our friends and the public are informed, we have on hand and intend to keep a supply of Black Deeds and Magistrates' Blanks of all descriptions, printed on good paper.

"ARISTIDES" next week

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE

Coleman's self regulating Horizontal Wind Mill.

"Against the breeze it moves majestically."

Messrs. Editors:—As I believe every useful invention for the benefit of our country should be made known, not only to encourage ingenuity by pecuniary recompense, but to benefit the union by the advancement of mechanical power, I trouble your readers with a very brief notice of the model of a self regulating wind mill, now patented to our worthy townsman Mr. J. L. Coleman. The control of steam has extended the enterprise of the country, & the perfect control of wind by this invention of Mr. Coleman, must in time lead to consequences equally beneficial. The model I allude to is the result of long experiment, & no disappointment will be experienced. It perfects the plan of the self regulating wind mill now erected, & which has been indisputably effective under the personal direction of Mr. Coleman for near two years past. No doubt can be entertained, that the general utility, certainty and cheapness of this invention, will when brought to the notice of the public, entice a well earned harvest of profit—cause improvements, and civilization to extend their progress throughout the union.

Mr. Coleman's mill is propelled and regulated by applying a graduated weight to a certain proportionate scope of wind. A very small weight is evidently sufficient to regulate the simple machinery required to drive a pair of mill stones—and in proportion to the power wanted the weight is increased. The invention is altogether an illustration of the principles of gravity acting upon wind; which a moment's examination of the model, or the mill operating, will demonstrate to be applicable to

every kind of machinery, to the great saving of time, labor and expense. Nothing equal of a like kind, has been heretofore in use; and where water power and fuel are dear, or scarce, this invention should be made known, for it will become invaluable. I am sorry to learn that Mr. Coleman has not advertised his patent, with a full description of its service and power. I learn, however, that although the cost must of course, materially depend upon the power desired, and the workmanship expended in the erection of a building, the expense to perfect a power to run one pair of stones, would be less than is generally incurred in fortifying a good mill dam; say from \$200 to \$300. And also, that the size calculated on a moderate summer breeze to run one pair of stones, can be regulated for occasional increase as to work four pairs.

A common observer of the rapid improvements of our country, cherishing a desire to witness an extension of the benefits of modern discoveries for the service of man, I lose no time in sending you this scrawl—let it circulate.

COMMUNICATED.

It does seem our delegation in the lower House of Congress, can excite party feeling at home and abroad, but what have they done to promote our interests? The provision made in Senate to secure the improvement of the Wabash river, and for a bridge at Terre Haute has been defeated in the House of Representatives. The following interesting items are recorded in the proceedings of the 30th June.

The bill to extinguish certain Indian titles within the States of Indiana, Illinois and Territory of Michigan;

The bill to provide for the appointment of a commissioner of Indian affairs, the amendment made by the house to the Harbor Bill, disagreeing to an amendment of the Senate relative to the bridge over the Wabash river at Terre Haute (Indiana) was acquiesced in.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for certain internal improvements, with the exception of an amendment providing for the improvement of the Wabash river (to which the committee disagreed) were concurred in.

So we shall have a treaty, but what becomes of our roads and rivers? Jackson's veto message is the correct answer.

G.

[From the Sangamo Journal of June 5th.]

INDIAN NEWS.

From the Army

Capt Jacob Elbay, of this county, arrived here on Saturday last, from Dixon, having left that place on Wednesday last. Capt. E. states that an express arrived at Dixon's on the morning he left, with the information that Major Deming's battalion of spies, had an action on the 25th inst. with a party of Indians at Kell's Grove, supposed to be 200 in number. Our troops retreated to the fort in the Grove having lost five men killed, and three wounded. After our troops had retreated into the fort, the Indians commenced shooting horses, and killed fifty. They also carried off several. Of the Indians, nine were found dead on the field;—probably more were killed who were scattered.

Capt. E. also informs us, that two persons, (one of them named Hazlett) have lately been murdered on the Fox river, and one on Indian creek. Capt. McFadden, of Ottawa who was at Indian creek at the time of the murder, was severely wounded, and barely escaped with his life.

General Henry's brigade and the regular troops, were at Dixon's. The two other brigades were on march on the Galena road. It was not believed that there were in a considerable body at the Four Lakes; and it is supposed that they were scattered in parties over the country.

The following remarks on the amount paid by the Post Office Department to S. Penn, Editor of the Louisville Advertiser, are from the Focus. It will be perceived he is not forgotten by Major Barry.

"The whole expense of the Printing of Post Office blanks for the West purports to be only four thousand dollars per year. The Editor of the Advertiser has himself declared, that it is no more than four thousand, and, that his own profits are but seven hundred; and yet the papers of the Post Office department, according to the acknowledgement of the Jackson men in the Senate, show, that the sum of twenty-two thousand and six hundred dollars has been paid him in two years!!! Has this enormous sum been paid as 'rush money'? If the transaction be an honest one, why has he not explained it? Messrs. Clayton & Holmes have brought it repeatedly before the Senate, and branded it as an instance of the grossest corruption; and yet, like a sheep before his shearers, he has opened not his mouth!"

The Courier and Enquirer of Tuesday has the following:—

THE CHOLERA—HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. McLean, who is well known to our fellow citizens, called upon us yesterday with a pamphlet, the contents of which he was greatly desirous of placing before the public as soon as possible, and which in consequence he took to the Evening Post to be published last evening, but it probably was received too late for insertion. It appears by committee of eminent physicians sent from Edinburgh to Sunderland to investigate the character of the cholera

and also by the discoveries of the justly celebrated Dr. Abercrombie, that the Cholera is entirely within the control of medicines and easily cured, if its premonitory symptoms are observed. They say that no case of Cholera has ever occurred so far as they have been able to ascertain which has not been preceded by a buzzing in the ears and a looseness in the bowels, and that a powerful cathartic taken at this stage of the disease, is a certain and infallible cure, if these symptoms are not attended to, and the remedy applied, then, and then only, does the disease become in a measure incurable.

If this be so and we are disposed to believe it, then will this scourge of the human race pass by us without its track being marked by desolation and death.

The news from London, we give to day by the John and Edward at New York, only 12 hours later, is highly important. Earl Grey, and the whole of the late Ministry, have been reinstated. Of course the King must have yielded and consented to a creation of Peers sufficient to carry the Reform Bill through the House of Lords.

This covering of Majesty to public opinion, may be considered one of the fruits of the late French Revolution. The three days and the fate of Charles X., no doubt had their influence in causing William to tremble on his throne, at the manifestation of public opinion in Britain, and to hasten to shape his course in accordance with that opinion. Thus have the people gained another great triumph over those who have professed to derive power from another source than the true fountain of power—the people themselves. And this triumph will not be lost on, or abused by, so enlightened and gallant a people as the British. They will feel additional confidence in their own strength, morally and physically—and forgetting all minor subjects of discussion, it is to be hoped, Protestants & Catholics, Whigs & ardent Tories, will unite as one people, contending for their just rights, until they have obtained them.

Verily, Kings and Lords, temporal and spiritual, have more cause to tremble now, than ever they have had. They have an internal enemy to combat very different from the enemies their ancestors were used to—when war was mere amusement for them, at the expense of the People, who had no stake in the game. An ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE, knowing their rights, and determined to assert them, is an enemy too potent for them long to contend successfully against—and whether they yield by degrees, or by suddenly attempting to arrest the progress of the People, urge them to overthrow at once their power, nothing is more certain than that the People must ultimately triumph every where in Christendom. May the time speedily arrive!—*Lex. Observer.*

THE CROPS.

"There is no doubt the unfavorableness of the weather during the past spring, has from exciting apprehensions of a failure in the crops, had a tendency to advance the price of flour and grain. The great changes which has taken place within a few days past, justifies the belief, however that result will be much more favorable to the coming crops than anticipated. A gentleman who has just returned from a tour through Virginia and some parts of Maryland, inform us that the Wheat in the lower part of Virginia never looked better; in some parts of Maryland, it is true, the prospect was not so flattering, but upon the whole, the crop promises to be a good one. The weather now is quite favorable, also the growth of Indian Corn."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The celebrated Patrick Henry, not long before his death, was a candidate for the Virginia House of Delegates, and in an address to the people used the following language which should be received testimony from the soul of a true patriot, and the understanding of an adept in our federal and national system.

"The State has quitted the sphere in which she has been placed by the constitution. What authority has the county of Charlotte to dispute obedience to the laws of Virginia? And is not Virginia to the Union, what the county of Charlotte is to Virginia? Opposition on the part of Virginia to the acts of the Federal Government must beget their enforcement by military power. This will produce civil war; civil war foreign alliances, and foreign alliances must end in subjugation to the powers called in. Pause and consider. Rush not I conjure you, into a confusion, from which there is no retreat. You can never exchange the present government but for a monarchy. If the administration have done wrong, let us all go wrong together, rather than split into factions which must destroy that union on which our existence hangs."

[We refer the subjoined to our fair friends, not however vouching for its truth, we have however seen some sleeves in "a town" which would make tolerable second rate balloons.]

Remarkable Balloon Ascension.—It is rumored that a dashing belle residing in a town, which we do not think proper to mention, a few weeks since met with an unpleasant adventure, which was nearly proving fatal to its effects. She was promenading on the banks of a river accompanied by a gentleman, two female cousins and a little dog of the Spaniel species—(we love to be particular) when a sudden gust of wind inflated the enormous sleeves of her dress, which became immediately invested with all the properties of

highly rarified air. She was suddenly lifted from the ground, to the surprise and horror of her companions, maugre all her agonizing shrieks and prayers for assistance, and wafted high in the air; a sportsman in the neighboring grove, hearing her cries, stepped forth, and perceived her dilemma—he with great presence of mind took deliberate aim at one of her sleeves; the bullet sped—passed within six feet of her head, and perforating the balloon the air rushed out and she was precipitated from a fearful height into the water; and had not the other sleeve floated her buoyantly on the surface, she must have perished before assistance arrived. She escaped, however, with no other inconvenience than a slight cold—but was troubled with a hoarseness for several days after the alarming accident.

JEAN DE BART.—Who is there that never heard of this brave but rough seaman? When he first took his son, who was not then more than 10 years old, on board his ship, he met a Corsair which gave him full employment. Jean Bart watched his son, and as he supposed, discovering some traces of fear in him, he ordered him to be bound to the mast, where the balls flew about the thickest, and he was obliged to remain there during the whole of the action. Tender mothers will certainly not approve of this desperate mode of instilling courage. Jean Bart even once undertook a journey to court where he certainly made a strange figure. The time he was obliged to wait in the ante-chamber appeared long to him, he therefore drew out his pipe and began to smoke. The guard remonstrated him that there it was improper. "I have accustomed myself to it in the service of my king," he became habitual to me & his majesty I know will not multiply my necessities." Louis (XIV) was informed that a man stood in ante-chamber who in defiance of the guard, was smoking tobacco. "I'll lay my life," said the king, laughing, "it is Jean de Bart."

Louis received the brave seaman with much kindness. "Only you," said he, "are allowed to smoke in my presence, and as de Bart spoke to the king in a rough, coarse manner, the latter turned to the sneering courtiers, and said—"His words are not noble, but he has acted nobly for me. Is there one amongst you," he continued, after a pause, "with a stern countenance, 'is there one amongst you who feels himself capable of doing what he has done?' All were silent, and cast down their eyes. Behind the hero's back they called him "the bear."

At another opportunity the king addressed his naval hero in these words: "Jean Bart, I have nominated you to the command of a squadron!" "In which your majesty has done very well!" replied de Bart. The courtiers again burst out in loud peals of laughter. "Peace," my lords," said Louis, "that is the answer of a man who feels his worth, and his determination to give me immediately new proofs of it."

Once, after a brilliant victory, de Bart sent his son with an account of it to Paris. The king wished to see the youth himself, and ordered him, booted as he was, to come in. Young Bart made his appearance, but unaccustomed to waxed floors, he missed his footing, and slid down; Louis cried out, and made a motion as if to save him; "it is well to be seen," said the king, "that the Barts are better seamen than chamberlains." The Princess de Conti also desired to see the hero's son and on his introduction, she drew out a flower from her bouquet and requested him to entreat his father to wear that flower in his crown of laurels.

In 1697 Jean Bart, with six ships of war and a frigate, conducted the Prince de Conti to Poland, an fortunately escaped nineteen ships of the enemy, which were watching for him. "We should have been lost, if we had been attacked," said the Prince. "By no means," replied de Bart, very coolly. "What would you have done?" inquired de Conti. "I should have blown up the ship, and together with you, have flown into the air. My son have already the order from me and only waited in the powder room for the signal." The prince thundered, and forbade such acts of rebellion; but as he was on board the ship.—*Notre-Dame's Anecd.*

If all men would speak their sentiments—at the fear of association, the pride of consistency, and the calculation of personal benefit did not hold thousands to their fealty, how many men of sense and intelligence, would now be found in the slough of Jacksonism? It could was a universal quality and all men would freely speak what they thought, how many would pretend to entertain any confidence in General Jackson, or affect any longer to consider him qualified for his office, or deny that their sanguine expectations had all been disappointed! In that case the example of the gentleman at Louisville, would be universally followed.—The country would come forward as one man, to declare that its hopes were deceived, its confidence forfeited and its allegiance withdrawn.—*Richmond Whig.*

Mr. Dunn Sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives, has proved a defaulter, having drawn the money of members and rendered no account of it.—The amount of his peculations is supposed to be about \$15,000. He eloped on the morning of the 25th ult., but was overtaken on the same day by a civil officer and carried back to Washington. He will not, however, be doomed to lie, year after year, in the common jail, like Tobias Watkins, for he has the exceeding good fortune to be a Jackson man.

Louisville Journal

Some years ago a noted warrior of the Pottawattomie tribe presented himself to the Indian agent at Chicago as one of the chief men of his village, observing with the customary simplicity of the Indian that he was a very good man, and a good friend to the Americans, & concluding with a request for a dram of whiskey! The agent replied that it was not good to give whiskey to good men; that good men never asked for whiskey, & never drank it when voluntarily offered, that it was bad Indians only who demanded whiskey. Then replied the Indian in broken English "me d—d rascal!"

The millennium, as Mr. Irving says, is evidently at hand. A miss Lyon was last week married to Mr. Lambe, the lion and the lamb will now, of course, "lie down together."

MARRIED.—In this town on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, Mr. RICHARD Y. CAMPBELL, Junior Editor of the Vincennes Gazette, to Miss SARAH ANN MOFFATT, daughter of the late Walter Moffatt.

DIED.—At the Grand Rapids of the Wabash, Wm. McIntosh, Esq. for a long time a resident of Vincennes. He was a native of Scotland, from which country he emigrated at an early age.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

For Legislature.—DAVID S. BONNER, SAMUEL FOMLINSON.
For Sheriff.—JOHN PURCELL, WM. L. WITHERS, SENECA ALMY, JOHN B. LAPLANT.
Commissioner.—DAVID McHENRY.

100 DOLLARS

Reward.

AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 26 of April last, two negro men, named Ben and Ruben. Ben is about 40 years of age, short and heavy made, of a yellow complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, plays on the violin, with both his ears off close to his head, which he lost for robbing a boat on the Ohio river. No doubt but he has changed his clothing since he left home.

Ruben is a heavy, well built fellow, about the same height, and what may be called a black negro, about 30 years of age, has a down look when spoken to, one of his fingers next to the little finger is off to the first joint, which hand not recollected, and walks lame occasionally by a pain in the hip.

I will give 50 dollars for either of them, or 25 each if caught in 20 miles of my residence or secured in any jail so that I get them; or all reasonable charges if brought home and delivered to me, living in the State of Kentucky, and county of Livingston, near the head of Hurricane Island, Ohio river.

JAMES FORD.

July 10, 1832.

42—81

Drawing OF THE N. YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY

CLASS 21—JUNE 27, 1832.

2 5 61 40 13 1 53 56 42 57

The fortunate holders of three number prizes were apprized by mail on the 1st. July.

Those tickets having 2 & 5 are entitled to \$100
" " " 40 & 61 " 70
" " " 1 & 12 " 60
" " " 53 & 56 " 50
" " " 56 & 57 " 40
" " " 42 & 57 " 40

All others with two of the drawn Nos. 24
Those tickets having on them 2 and no other drawn No. 20
" " " 5 " 16

Those tickets having on them 61, or 40, or 13, and no other number, each 12
And all other tickets having only one drawn number, 10

13 40 61 a prize of 2,000 Dollars,
Was sent per certificate by Sylvester to Louisville, Ky.

2 40 57 a prize of 800 Dollars,
Was also sent by certificate to Christianburgh, Ky.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Pittsburg Penn.

To Ophelia Stipes, and Cecilia Stipes, co-heirs and others interested in the real estate of Mary Stipes, deceased, formerly Wadsworth, formerly Alton.

YOU will please to take notice, that on the second day of the ensuing September, term of the circuit court of Knox county, Indiana, I shall apply to said court to appoint commissioners under the "Act to provide for the partition of real estate," to divide the real estate to wit, One hundred acres of land being the north corner of old Donation No. 39, so as to include the house raised by George Stipes, in said county of Knox, among her several heirs and legal representatives, of whom we are one.

JAMES HUNTER

and Pamela his wife formerly

Pamela Wadsworth.

July 19th, 1832.

42—81

To Henry Drouet de Richerville one of the heirs and legatees of Antoine Drouet de Richerville late of Vincennes, deceased, and all others interested.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHAT pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, we shall apply to the ensuing September term of the circuit court of Knox county, and on the second day thereof for the appointment of commissioners to divide the following real estate, to wit, a Donation tract No. 136 in the old Donation Knox county, of 400 acres, and a tract of 200 acres at Basseron being location No. 51 belonging to said deceased amongst his several legatees, of whom we are two.

JEAN BIE. DROUET,

MICHEL DROUET,

Called Richerville.

July 11, 1832.

42—44

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with Samuel Smith are requested to call and close them on or before the 1st of August, 1832, and all persons owing the late firm of James & Samuel Smith, are requested to pay the same as soon as possible or they may catch "Jesse."

July 12th, 1832

42—32