

# GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1837.

Paper of the proper size was not received in time for this number of the Gazette. Next week it will be about right again.

We are truly gratified that our neighboring county (Lawrence) in Illinois, has a Dubois and Reily to guard and to advocate the interests of her citizens. They are both patriotic and capable. Mr. Dubois is a native of the county, with faculties and requirements for legislation, far above mediocrity. Mr. Reily is a strong common sense observant man, of much experience and equal firmness—their constituents should cherish them. From the General Improvement Act, which both voted for, we take pleasure in giving to our readers the following clauses of the 18th section:

It appears from an article in the Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the associate Sciences, that there has been an agreement among the faculty of that Institution, the consequence of which has been the dismissal of Doctor Caldwell. Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

## THE THIRD DISCOURSE

To Young Men will be delivered at the Presbyterian Church, to-morrow evening at candlelight. Attendance is respectfully requested.

We are authorized to announce John Barreman as a candidate for Associate Judge at the August election.

## ATTENTION.

The Vincennes Blues will meet at the Hotel of E. Jewell, this evening at 7 o'clock precisely, to transact business of importance to the Company.

By order of

JOHN B. MARTIN, Capt.

N. B. It is expected that a general attendance of the members will take place as all are interested.

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## FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Mr. Caddington.—The war you have been carrying on for some time with the Wabash Courier and Evansville Journal has taken a turn which deserves so much that I cannot refrain from a wish that it should be speedily terminated—the more so, as your adversaries violate all rules of gallant champions. I suppose the editors of the Wabash Courier and Evansville Journal never fought, or they would know the disadvantage of being attacked by two champions at once, and moreover with unlawful weapons—that is, two-edged swords. Not that I doubt your strength in meeting both at once, but I like to see fair play. This set aside, the question is, can you (or either of the above-mentioned papers) effect any thing, even if the controversy is carried on peacefully? I think not. As far as I can learn, the matter concerning the extension of the canal to Evansville, is settled; then why quarrel about it? But even admitting that it is the vocations of public prints to examine into measures when they are to be taken and after they have been taken, and admitting also, that an honorable controversy, i.e. an exchange of opinion, may elucidate matters, I can by no means admit that it is honorable or creditable to change such controversies into personalities, and compact, when ratified by the Governor of this State, and by the Governor of the State of Indiana, or by such other authority as said State has, or may authorize and empower, to enter into such agreement and compact on the part of said state of Indiana, for the joint and mutual co-operation of the two States, in the said survey, location, construction, completion, and management of the improvements and works hereby contemplated; and for the joint and mutual use and management of, and jurisdiction over all the hydraulic power created or made available thereto—which said agreement and compact, when ratified by the Governor of this State, and by the Governor of the State of Indiana, or by such other authority as the said State has, and binding on the said State, shall be valid and binding on the State of Illinois. Provided however, that if there should be any incoherence between the laws of Indiana and of this state, as to the specific mode of advertising and letting contracts, and of paying the estimates made during the progress of the work, it shall and may be lawful for the Board of Commissioners of Public Works, to conform to the mode prescribed by the laws of Indiana, in so far as the improvement of the Wabash river alone, may be concerned, until the discrepancies aforesaid may be remedied by legislative enactments, or by the contemplated compact aforesaid; any thing in the 14th and 17th sections of this act to the contrary notwithstanding. And it is hereby made the duty of the Governor of this State to transmit to the Governor of the State of Indiana, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, a certified copy of the preceding part of this section thereof.

Fifth. The improvement of the navigation of the Little Wabash River, for which the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars is hereby appropriated, and the said Board of Commissioners of Public Works, are hereby authorized and empowered to extend and apply the said appropriation, in the improvement of the navigation of the said river, in such manner as they shall deem most advisable for the public good, to render the navigation thereof safe and practicable, for steam, keel, and flat boats, and the said Board shall have due regard to the greatest and most useful amount of water power to be created by the works they may erect for the improvement of said river, for the use of the State. And the said Board of Commissioners of Public Works, in the construction of dams across any of the rivers aforesaid, are hereby authorized to construct and keep in repair suitable chutes in the said dams, for the accommodation of the ordinary flat boats, and others descending navigation in the rivers, whenever in their opinion the costs and practice

of your humble servant,  
CHALYBS.

N. B. Whenever you have the meeting of reconciliation, I wish you would invite me to partake of your joy and of your wine.

The Ex-President's Card. We copy, below, General Jackson's CARD "To the Public," which we noted yesterday. It is a singular document calculated to excite curiosity rather than surprise. The title chosen by the Ex-

president for making this appeal, is truly strange. Many days before he left Washington on the testimony of his adversary, Judge White, was laid before Congress, and he did not then see fit to make a single commentary upon the subject; yet now, his attention, as he pretends, having been drawn "by a friend" to the publication of that testimony in the Nashville papers, he at once rushes into print, hurling the lie, with his characteristic fury, in all directions. It would seem, from his "Card," that he was kept in ignorance, at Washington, of every thing stated by Judge White before the investigating Committee; it would seem that he was kept from knowing what was known to every other man, and to every woman and child in the city—he keeps fearing perhaps, that he would disgrace himself by another such impotent explosion as was exhibited by him in the case of Mr. Calhoun. It would appear too, from his own account of the matter, that, even to this day, he has not been a copy of the journal of the Investigating Committee, although it has been for weeks in the possession, not only of every editor, but of every prominent citizen throughout the nation! Are not these things really curious?

A detachment of Dragoons under the command of Captain Ford, passed thro' this place on Sunday last, on their way to Fort Leavenworth.

Singular.—A bird of a neodescript species was taken near this place on last week in an extraordinary manner. A Mr. Durell shot at a flock of wild geese, and brought one down, together with the bird alluded to, which, as Mr. D. states, was riding on the back of the goose. It was unspotted, and was purchased by William Mieure, Esq. of this place. It is about the size of the pheasant—its toes and claws about an inch and a half in length; beak about inch in length, tinged at the extremity with green, and at the top is a crimson cap, similar to that of a Muscovy Duck, extending half way over its head; its plumage is a glossy purple about the breast and neck—the back a dingy black. Many of the citizens have examined the stranger, but none can decide its species.

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It is due to myself now, to state that I never had, or held but one conversation with Mr. Orville Bradley on the subject of the late election, and this was in my own carriage, on my way from the Homestead to Washington in the fall of 1834, in company with Maj. A. J. Danielson and Mr. Lewis Randolph. His fall is with us on the way on horseback. We were going to hunt for the night at his father's. It was a hot day, and I invited him to take a seat in the carriage. He accepted the invitation about seven miles from his father's, and rode with us, my boy riding his horse. The conversation originated in a statement made by me, coming from that good old stanch Republican, Governor Blount, of a census of the members of the Convention then sitting at Nashville, attempted to be gotten up by John Bell and others, with the view of nominating Judge White for the Presidency, in opposition to my nomination which the great body of the Republica

might make at the Convention, proposed to be held at Baltimore. This project Gov. Blount informed me, he opposed as the friend of Judge White, believing that it was designed to promote the views of the Whigs and Nullifiers. No comment of mine upon this statement, disclosed or concealed any other sentiment than that of concurrence in the wisdom of the council which Gov. Blount had given.

As I shall, however, notice this conversation more particularly hereafter, it is only necessary for me to add here, that the statement made by Mr. Bradley, as appended to the testimony of Judge White, before the Committee of a proposition of mine, to run Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency and Judge White for the Vice Presidency, is utterly false. No such proposition was ever made by me to him, or to any body else; nor was there any pretext furnished in any part of that conversation, for the tissue of misrepresentation and false coloring which characterizes the whole of Mr. Bradley's narrative on this subject. ANDREW JACKSON.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

GREAT AND  
GLORIOUS VICTORY!  
New York Redemmed!!  
THE COUNTRY SAFE!!

At sun-low yesterday the polls in this city closed, and at the same time forever closed the corrupt domination of a most unprincipled Party. Never have we been called upon to record so triumphant a victory for the Whigs—such a Waterloo defeat of the enemies of the people. And never did there exist a party which so richly merited success. After nine years

of incessant toil and labor—after encoun-  
tering defeat upon defeat, with an enemy  
that never wavered and a perseverance that  
never flagged, they have renounced true to  
their principles, firm in their faith, and val-  
eously in their determination to rescue the  
Government from the hands of those  
who prostituted it in the advancement of  
their most selfish and unprincipled pur-  
poses. Confident in the purity of their cause,  
and equally confident in the virtue and in-  
tegrity of the people, our friends have  
nobly stood by the Constitution and the  
Law, and a great, glorious, and triumphant  
victory is their richly merited reward.

Let the shout of victory resound through  
our City and State—let the people every-  
where rejoice that their cause has triumphed,  
that the meanness of the laws has been  
vindicated, that the constitution has  
been rescued from the hands of the  
spoilers that our glorious birthright has  
been preserved, and that our republic itself  
—the last asylum of Liberty in the world—  
has been rescued from the dangers which  
threatened it. Let the glad tidings be  
resounded by every Freeman in the  
land—from the North to the South, from  
the East to the West, from the Mountains  
of Maine to the marshes of Louisiana,  
from the shores of the Atlantic, to the  
wilds of Missouri—wherever liberty has  
an advocate and the rights of man a friend  
and supporter—let the note of triumph  
be taken up and borne through the land as  
tidings of great joy, securing to every citizen  
of the United States and his descendants  
the perpetuity of their inestimable  
birthright—the great legacy of their patri-  
otism.

This is no idle conception of fancy—but  
an overwrought picture of a life as exalted by  
the government stipendiaries, that  
his word is good for nothing. The many  
pledges made before and after his election  
are in evidence how far a redemption of  
his promises may be expected. He has  
promised to denounce Judge White, when  
the papers are prepared for him at Wash-  
ington, by Blair and Kendall, ready for the  
"old hero's" signature—*Cin. Whig.*

John A. Murrel.—This notorious individual was brought to the bar of the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, and the

matter for error assigned in the proceedings of the Court below, argued by William Yerger and J. W. Chalmers on behalf of the prisoner, and Geo. S. Yerger, Attorney General.

The sentence of the Court below was affirmed, and Murrel remanded to the Penitentiary to serve his term yet unexpired.—*Jackson Tenn. Truth Teller.*

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