

try. The body in whose presence he was, was not the Senate, it was a miserable cabal of a Tyrant's tools no matter on which the Senate of the United States could act.

As soon as the excitement created by the arrest of Lloyd ceased, Benton inquired if the work was done—"it is done," replied the clerk. He asked again, and again replied, it is done—"very good, very good" said Benton, in impious imitation of the deity himself. He was the Fiend God of the work, and all obeyed him of his party. The Senate adjourned. I went to the Clerks table and viewing the journal, mutilated as it was, as I would have looked upon the dead body of a fellow being murdered in my presence.—Benton came up and looked to see with his own eyes that the work was well done. He showed about as much revulsion of mind as he would if he had been the murderer of a fellow being over whose dead body he was standing and wiping his weapon. He asked for the pen, and bore off the accursed instrument as a trophy for King Andrew, for whose sake the journal had been expunged, the constitution had been broken, and the Senate humbled and disgraced!—Oh my fellow citizens, I saw and felt and suffered more on that occasion than I shall ever endure again, I hope, for the sake of a devoted country and its institutions. What was most wounding was to know that Virginia, was there present and consenting to the death. I saw Massachusetts, old Massachusetts, the elder sister of Virginia, there, Massachusetts who, whatever may have been her local politics, whether democratic or federal; no matter how she has differed with Virginia about mere questions between the plough and the loom, about a tariff or a bill of internal improvement—Massachusetts who has ever been side by side with Virginia in defence of the old common stock principles, the fundamental principles of free government—Massachusetts who stood up in the north, whilst Virginia stood up in the south, during the night of the revolution; their tresses streaming in the howling tempest of the war against evil liberty and the rights of man, which swept across the ocean—encouraging each other to endure to the end—holding the lights high up—Hancocks responding to Henrys and Henrys to Hancocks—the House of Burgess to Faneuil Hall, and Faneuil Hall to the House of Burgesses. When I saw old Massachusetts again, when we were thrown back on those same fundamental, dear and sacred principles on which Massachusetts and Va. all have ever heretofore been united, reaching out her arms and appealing, calling again, affectionately and touchingly, Virginia!—Virginia!—Virginia!—I wept. Old Virginia was not there; there was no response. Is the elder sister of Massachusetts dead—no more!—Oh God! is Virginia no more? I can't believe it—I am not willing to believe it. She shall rise yet from her lethargy, she shall redeem herself. She shall be herself again.

GAZETTE. VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1837.

The Steam Cotton Factory, belonging to the Messrs. Jerraulds of Princeton, Ia., was on Saturday morning last, consumed by fire. A portion of the machinery, together with all the manufactured goods were fortunately saved. Loss estimated at from 6 to 7 thousand dollars; no insurance. We learn that one of the proprietors of the establishment, started a few days before to the south for the purpose of laying in a supply of cotton.

The Editor of the Terre-Haute Courier, and Evansville Journal, who not long since had a spirited "Controversy," and roared at each other louder than—not any "Bulls of Basham" but Evansville and Terre-Haute bulls, are now harmonized by a union of Canal interests, and a common hatred against Vincennes, its Gazette, and its citizens, so that they now "roar you like sucking doves."

Doct. Tom Dowling of the Terre-Haute Courier, has copied in his paper, the following lines, from a New Jersey paper, as he says expressly for our benefit. A careful perusal of it is all that we ask, when every one will see what a fool he is.

"The Legislature [New Jersey] have dispensed with laying any taxes the present year, the resources of the Treasury from the income of the Public Works being amply sufficient to meet all demands upon the State."

We are authorized to announce A. D. Scott as a candidate for clerk at the August election.

We are authorized to announce Wm. Denny as a candidate for County Commissioner for the upper District.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

To the Public. We the subscribers, residing via: the Express line of Canal Boats, and Rail road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, feeling ourselves aggrieved by the manner in which we have been treated by their agents in Philadelphia, take this method of cautioning the travelling public against the misrepresentations, or rather down right falsehoods practiced upon them by the agents of said line. The public have long been exposed to these impositions by agents of the divers kinds of public conveyances; and with them rests the power of redress. Believing it to be a duty we owe that we do, comprising as we do, a part of the same, we do hereby solemnly protest in our names against this species of fraud by which we suffer.

The facts in our case are simply these: on the 1st inst. we entered our names at their different offices in Philadelphia, for Pittsburgh, and left on the morning of the 22nd; being assured at the same time by their agents, that we should go thro' in three and a half days,—that being the time advertised by said line—and also the time actually occupied by the Pioneer line. We paid the same fare as charged by the other line, and of course expected what was told us was truth. We are now at our point of destination, having been nearly five days in going through, instead of three and a half—incuring an extra expense of several dollars a piece in consequence. With regard to the deportment of the commander of the boats &c. and our fare, we have no just grounds of complaint.

S. H. AUSTIN, Putnam, Ohio.
LEWIS LEVY, Trenton, Tennessee.
J. R. MEANS, Lisbon, Ohio.
JAMES COLEMAN, Philadelphia.
W. B. BARCLAY, Franklin, Ohio.
JAMES E. NORTON, Detroit.
CHRISTIAN FEBINGER, Cincinnati.
CHAS. BREWSTER, Jr., Phila. Pa.
D. DENISE, Franklin, Ohio.
ROBT. T. PANCOAST, Flemingsburg, Ky.
J. B. RICHARDSON, York, Illinois.
WILSON OLNEY, Oxford, Mass.
S. F. GUTHRIE, Putnam, Ohio.
ROBT. SMITH, Vincennes, Indiana.
Pittsburgh, Wednesday 26th April, 1837.

MR. CANDYTON:

I have often admired the policy of some of our citizens, who keep fowls to scratch up their gardens. Having a few precious feet of ground, not a particle of which should be misimproved, they lay out their beds and plant their seeds, and let them in their hens to man their labor and destroy the hopes of the season. A single old hen, well practised in the use of beak and claws, will do more injury in a garden in one hour, than the eggs and chickens will compensate in one year. But if they merely injure the property of their owners, no other person would have just cause for complaint—but when gardens and tenements join each other, these marauders think it no hardship at all to scale the fences and scratch up the seeds of their neighbours—and hence the great mischief they do to gardens, they—the neighbours by the ears, and by their own—giving cause a clapper-clawing among lips of a superior order.

A SUFFERER,

Answer to the question of "B." in the last Vincennes Gazette.

Fill first the 3 gallon keg, and empty it in the 5 gallon keg, and fill the 3 gallon keg again, then you have 2 gallons in the 8 gallon keg, and 3 gallons in each of the others. Fill the 5 gallon keg out of the 3 gallon keg, there remains then in the latter, one gallon. Now empty the 5 gallon keg into the 8 gallon keg, which will then contain 7 gallons; the one gallon in the 3 gallon keg put into the 5 gallon keg, fill the first again and empty it in the latter, which then has 4 gallons, and 4 gallons remain in the 8 gallon keg. S.

ASTORIA or Anecdotes of an enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains, by Washington Irving. In 2 volumes, 8vo. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea, & Blanchard, 1836.

We "Back-woods-people" certainly labour under great disadvantages respecting new literary productions. We often see new publications announced in Atlantic city papers, months, may years before we can get hold of them. This was the case with the book before us. We saw it announced, we even saw extracts from it months ago, but despite of all endeavours, we could not get it, until a gentleman of this place, who is connected with the Vincennes Library, bought it for that institution.

Washington Irving, with whom we are all acquainted, has given us in the book before us, a narrative both amusing and instructive. In his waded, easy and graceful style, he makes us acquainted with the originator of the great enterprise spoken of in the "Astoria," and this is no less a personage than Mr. John Jacob Astor of New York. In the biographical sketch given of Mr. Astor, he shows us what a man can do with a small capital, and a large stock of speculative and enterprising spirit. In the Sequel of the narrative Mr. W. Irving leads us across the Rocky mountains, and beyond there through immense prairies to the mouth of Columbia river. He makes us acquainted in these travels, with a variety of Indian tribes, their different manners and ways of living, &c., and at last, gives us a description of the termination, or mouth of the Columbia river. He further shows us what "fur-trade" consists in, what qualifications a fur-trader ought to have, what privations and dangers this class of people have to encounter, &c. &c., and finally it shows to the Philosopher how pecuniary gain, or even a prospect of gain, can induce man to break the ties of relationship and friendship, to forsake the comforts of civilized life, and put life at a stake for money. It further shows us, that man, even brought up in the life of civilization, can become accustomed to a savage life, to privations and dangers, and can even prefer it to the peaceful fireside at home.

The work "is necessarily of a rambling and somewhat disjoined nature, comprising various excursions and adventures by land and sea;" but our author has the whole happily linked together, and in the different characters personified beautifully vice and virtue, faithfulness and perfidy, and has made the whole by his plastic, entertaining and manly language, useful and agreeable for every class of readers, and we trust, it will be read with equal satisfaction by the young lady and by the old politician, by the listless young man who "wants a good novel," and by the moralist, CHALYBS.

THE CHIEF IN THE GRIPPE.

"It is rumored that by the failure of the great Tennessee house of Yeatman, Wood & Co., General Jackson is a severe sufferer, and that he had loaned his name to a relation closely connected with land speculations, to the amount of \$300,000. If so, the Old Chief has to break also, an illustration of his own measures."

What says the Globe to this? When,

a day or two ago, it was stated that the Old Chief's draft for \$6000 had been protested, the Globe ranted rarely. Here is a specimen:

"General Jackson has drawn for nothing that he is not entitled to command. It is barely possible that the proceeds of his crop may have fallen into the hands of some such honest whig merchants as have stopped, with the money of the farmers in their pockets. If this be so, the Old Chief will cheerfully pocket the loss, in the hope that it may prove a sufficient warning to guard the producing classes against trusting hereafter such high-flying dealers."

The Old Chief never cheerfully pocketed any kind of loss. And just now, when loss, in the mode suggested, must mortify his self conceit as well as his cupidity, it may be well concluded that he will roar in all the furious impotence of a lion in a cage.

A Girl Playing the Ghost.—We gather from the York (Ireland) Constitution of a late date, a statement that a girl of the name of M'Carthy was brought into bride-well on Sunday, under circumstances not very usual in this part of the country.—She had been playing the ghost in the house of a farmer by the name of Buckley, at Ballinglough, in the South Liberties, in whose service she had for some time lived. She commenced her pranks during the absence of Buckley's wife in Younghall, where she had been spending a few days. Noises were heard in the house at night, and as Buckley was unable to discover the cause, they were of course set down to the account of a ghost. The neighbors, however, put a friendly construction on them, and gravely announced it as their opinion, that they should be taken as an intimation that Mrs. Buckley had been long enough from home! For his good wife, therefore, Buckley went, but the ghost nothing daunted, continued his gambols after her return, to the annoyance and disquietude of the farmer. A watch was set, but without success. The priest was consulted. He advised that a light should be in readiness, and struck the instant the noise was heard. The advice was followed—the light was struck a search commenced, and the servant detected rattling a poker in an iron pot, which she had concealed near the bed.—Taken in the act, she had no defence, & she was on Sunday escorted into the city by a large concourse of the farmers and others of the vicinity. Buckley is a snug farmer, and had a considerable sum of money in a chest in the house. On this money the girl is said to have set her heart, and to have concerted with some friends outside for the purpose of obtaining it; and we understand she has confessed that the object of the experiment which terminated so unsuccessfully was, by injuring Buckley and his wife to the noise, to lull them into a state of unsuspectingness favourable to the removal of the chest. She has been committed for trial.

Remarkable Circumstance.—Upon the trial (by court martial) of Captain Seymour and officers of H. B. Majesty's Frigate Challenger, on the coast of Chili, the extraordinary fact was given in evidence that the late earthquakes on that coast transformed what was previously a current of two miles an hour to the northward, into a current of five miles an hour to the southward, and that the soundings along the whole coast have been materially changed.

Paganini.—We read this morning an Autograph letter from this celebrated violinist, written at Genoa, which informs his correspondent, that he should be at Havre on the 24th April, to take passage for the United States, in the packet of that day.

blie in 12 months, allowing ten per cent. damages for non-payment; and, also that some provisions have been enacted in reference to their temporary suspension of specie payments.

The Hon. Gamaliel Taylor is announced in the last Charleston Indianian as a candidate for Governor; we suppose he may, therefore, be considered fairly in the field. The last Vevay Times also announces Hon. John Dumont for the same office.—*Madison Banner.*

A considerable amount of the checks of the Agricultural Bank of Natchez on the eastern cities have been protested for non-payment.—*Lou. Jour.*

New Orleans.—The New Orleans Bulletin of 1st inst. speaks encouragingly. It says: "We feel glad, that there will no longer be much occasion for alarm in our city. The crisis of our pecuniary difficulties is evidently over, and times are beginning to grow better. We see many more smiling faces now than were visible a few days ago, and business in the city is a shade more active."

From the N. Y. Herald, May 3.

Yesterday afternoon, after bank hours was announced in Wall street that R. L. Nevins, a large broker, and P. & J. Cray importers, had suspended. Hiram Pratt the manager of one the Bofield banks, has been in town for some days to make arrangements for the redemption of his bills but what success we know not. The suspension of Arthur Tappan and the Cray's—two of our largest, oldest, and best houses—will unquestionably bring down many, both here and in Boston.

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Boston Transcript.

Yatman, Woods & Co. of Nashville, Tennessee, have published a card, in which they promise to make a public statement of their condition, which will show to those interested that they ought not to submit to any sacrifice on their notes or other liabilities. They state the amount of their liabilities at one million; for which they can exhibit means amounting to two millions two hundred thousand dollars.

A man by the name of John Wright, was lately convicted of horse stealing, at a special term of the Circuit Court of St. Francis county, Arkansas, and sentenced to execution. He was accordingly hung on the 31st of March. This is the second execution which has taken place in that county for horse stealing.

Mis. Repub.

A Cincinnati paper, of a recent date, states that there were 24 steamboats, loading and unloading, at that port; and adds, "this is the largest number we ever knew of." We really thought the Cincinnatians could do better. Our port takes "the shine off" them, in this particular at least. Twenty four steamboats, actively engaged in business, is a common number with us; and last week there were as many as 34 lying at our wharf, receiving and discharging cargo.

Mis. Repub.

New York.—The news from N. York city will be found, as usual under our commercial head. The heavy silk house alluded to as having failed on the 1st, was that of Arthur Tappan, abolitionist.

Lou. Jour.

Mr. Webster, his lady and daughter, arrived in New York city on the 30th ult. and started for Philadelphia the following day on their way to the "great west."

Lou. Jour.

Natchez Banks.—Letters were received on Saturday, from Pittsburgh, announcing that the Agricultural Bank and Planters' Bank of Natchez, both deposit banks, suspended specie payment for their notes, on the 5th, and that they had despatched couriers to their different branches instructing them to do the same. Passengers by the steamer Pittsburgh, which passed Natchez on the 5th, confirm this intelligence, though it seems that the news came from Pittsburgh, to which place a courier had been despatched from Natchez. Under their charters, we believe, these banks are privileged to suspend specie payments for sixty days, and perhaps, after that period, they may again redeem their paper. The news of the protest of Government drafts, for \$126,000, on one of these banks, is confirmed.

Louisville Journal.

More Contradictions.—The Globe now denies the truth of Mr. White's statement of his conversation with Gen. Jackson, as to the Florida war, and the cowardice of the Floridians. This is the *Globe's* and Gen. Jackson's common resort, against everything. It is a very easy one, to be sure, but not quite so effective as easy.

First of all, the word of the *Globe* cannot even go far enough to make it at all certain that even its principal in the affair—the ex-president—has really denied the testimony of Mr. White; and secondly, when his denial comes in an authentic shape, what will it be worth, against the fair declaration of a person as respectable as Mr. White, long his devoted friend, and only detached from him, at last, by his outrages against his compatriots and constituents?

The affair with Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan, the testimony of Mr. Benton, the letter stealing business with Mr. Calhoun, the prevarication as to Mr. Monroe,

and Jonny Rhea, and Gen. Jackson's universal "Certificate-practice, leave that personage in a condition in which he should never think of putting his varsity in the scale—against that of any quiet, well behaved man—no, not even though the *Globe* flings itself into the balance with him, as a general make-weight for any falsehood that may be wanted.

N. Y. Cou. & Eng.

On the 25th of March, the Indiana Banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,705,000, had specie in their vaults to the amount \$1,153,488.18.

Louisville Journal.

Virginia.—The following from the Baltimore Chronicle of the 3d inst. contains the latest intelligence in regard to the Virginia elections. We heartily rejoice at the fact, that Henry A. Wise is "re-elected to Congress by an almost unanimous vote." His eloquent voice will still be heard in the hall of the House of Representatives, carrying terror to the heart of tyranny and corruption.

Louisville Journal.

Accomack District.—The patriotism of this district is beyond the reach of Executive influence. Henry A. Wise is re-elected by an almost unanimous vote. In the county of Northampton, the Van-Burenites could not muster but 8 votes."

There was a very destructive fire in Detroit on the 27th ult. Very many buildings were entirely consumed. Their value, as we learn, from the Detroit Advertiser, was at least \$100,000. The value of the moveable property consumed is estimated at not less than \$30,000.

Louisville Journal.

Senator Walker, we are authorized to say, remarked a few days ago, that Congress, during the very first fortnight of its next session, would set the public mind at rest in regard to the preposterous specie projects, that have so long agitated it. He added, that he honestly believed there were but three men in the nation who considered those projects practicable—and those three were Mr. Benton, Senator Morris of Ohio, and Gen. Jackson.

We are further authorized to state, that Senator Nicholas of Louisiana, on his return from Washington city, declared that Mr. Van Buren should delay the repeal of the Treasury Circular until the next session of Congress, his administration would be certainly and utterly broken down.

Senator Nicholas further stated, at the same time, that he regarded the pocketing of the Treasury Circular bill by President Jackson after its passage by such an overwhelming majority through both Houses of Congress as the grossest act of usurpation ever perpetrated by any President of the United States.—*Lou. Jour.*

Boston Transcript.

Yatman, Woods & Co. of Nashville, Tennessee, have published a card, in which they promise to make a public statement of their condition, which will show to those interested that they ought not to submit to any sacrifice on their notes or other liabilities. They state the amount of their liabilities at one million; for which they can exhibit means amounting to two millions two hundred thousand dollars.

Suicide.—One of the best known and most esteemed merchants of New Orleans, Mr. Theodore Nicholot, committed suicide on the 2d inst. He was unwilling to survive the ruin of his fortune. After having labored in his counting room during the whole night of the 2d, he repaired on the following morning to the house of Mr. Lesseps, where about noon, he blew out his brains with a pistol. Mr. Nicholot was counsel of the Swiss Confederation.—*Louisville Journal.*

Miscellaneous Selections