

GAZETTE.
VINNENES.
SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1837.

The first session of the Medical College of Vincennes, commenced on Monday last. We hope that success will attend an institution of so much utility, and one that promises to diffuse its blessings so generally upon all classes of society. It is generally a matter of importance to the rich and the poor, to the bond and the free, that as profound a knowledge should be obtained of the diseases to which flesh is heir, as the genius and observation of man can collect and acquire. That success will attend this institution, we have assurance from the spirited manner in which the College has been opened, and the very able Introductory Lectures of the different Professors. Doctor Olin, Dean of the Faculty, delivered the first in the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening last, to a large audience, exhibiting such a fund of knowledge, deep research and close observation, and giving such an interest to the subject of medicine by a highly finished Lecture, as to call forth the applause of all who heard him. Doctors Maddox, Somes, Sullivan and Frost followed in the order in which their names here stand, each succeeding evening throughout the week, with Lectures upon their different branches, which for literary and professional knowledge were highly honorable to them all, and as an exhibition of talent, creditable to our town.

We believe that this is the only institution of the kind in the State, and we trust that it will be patronized and fostered in its infancy by the people of this State, as a State Institution not inferior in importance to any that we have. We are fully persuaded of its advantages—our situation is admirable, central, healthy and easy of access at all seasons of the year, our citizens hospitable, living cheap, and our other schools numerous and thriving. We have the Catholic College, the Vincennes Seminary, and numerous primary schools, all organized in the best manner, ably conducted and richly endowed. The charter will be amended by the Legislature this winter, giving every necessary power to the College which they now have not and with the spirit, perseverance and highly finished gentlemen who are at the head of the institution, we anticipate a success in their efforts, that attends but few Colleges of a similar character.

Cols. Sands, Duret and Scott, passed through our town this week on their return home from the Upper Missouri, all in good health and high spirits. They have been engaged in the removal of some 4 or 5 hundred Indians, to the neighborhood of the Council Bluffs, which they have accomplished in the most satisfactory manner.

necessity of giving a page or two details. We hope it will not happen again.

From the *Wabash Courier*,
By Express Mail.
Indianapolis Correspondence.

Indianapolis, Dec. 3, 1837.
3:00 o'clock this morning, both Houses of the General Assembly convened at the Capitol.

In the Senate, R. W. Thompson, Esq. of Lawrence, took the Chair, as President pro tempore of the Senate, when that body proceeded to organize by electing Charles Post, Principal Secretary; W. H. Martin, Assistant Secretary; V. C. Hanna, Recording Secretary; and J. B. Hart, door-keeper.

In the House, the members from all the Counties appeared, with the exception of one from Randolph where a vacancy has occurred by reason of the decease of Mr. Renner. All were sworn in office by Judge Blanford, of the Supreme Court, and then proceeded to the election of a speaker to preside during its approaching deliberations, Messrs. Berry and Raymond acting as tellers. On counting the ballots, there appeared—

For T. J. Evans	43 votes.
Geo. H. Proffit	22
Sam. Judah	17
Scattering and blanks	16

No person having a majority of all the votes, the members proceeded to a second balloting, when the vote stood—

For T. J. Evans	57 votes.
Sam. Judah	17
Scattering	24

Mr. J. Evans, Esq. having received a majority of all the votes, was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. VANDEVER and DOWLING, where he delivered a neat, feeling and appropriate address to the House.

The name of Geo. H. Proffit was withdrawn after the first ballot.

John T. Elliott was unanimously chosen Principal Clerk, and Wm. G. Armstrong, Assistant Clerk. When this latter is closed, the House had not chosen its Recording Clerk, nor its doorkeeper.

The town is full of strangers—the Hotel crowded, and all things promising a pleasant, agreeable, and interesting session.

From *Franklin*, Dec. 10, 1837.
CANADA—ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE LOYALISTS AND PATRIOTS—SEVEN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

By the steamer Franklin, which arrived at 6 o'clock this morning, we learn that an engagement has taken place between 700 of the British regulars and the Canadians at St. Dennis, in which the latter were successful. The loyalists lost 10 killed and wounded, and two taken prisoner. Capt. Mahon is reported as mortally wounded. The British loss was not known.

It appears that the patriots have made a stand near St. Charles, about 30 miles below Montreal.

and are preparing an *army* of 1000 men. Their number is stated at two thousand or more, well armed and furnished, and that they have eight brass pieces. On Wednesday a detachment of eight hundred volunteers left Montreal, with the intention of breaking up this post.

They landed on Thursday, and had taken up their quarters at St. Charles. The advance guard, consisting of 200 regulars, had proceeded as far as St. Dennis, when they were attacked by the Canadian patriots, and after a severe engagement driven back, with the loss of about 100 men.

On Thursday night a steamer arrived at Montreal, bringing the bodies of the slain, when a new detachment consisting of the entire regular force in the city was immediately despatched down the river. The next boat will undoubtedly bring us further and more decisive particulars, which we shall publish in another bulletin. All seems to depend on the result of this expedition, as the entire regular force of the government is engaged in it. The patriots have a laundry at St. Charles and are casting their own coin.

Report says that the patriot force at St. Charles is under the command of two French officers of distinction, named under Bonaparte. Of this, however, we have no authentic information.

One obituary.—The New York Commercial has just received the following from the editor of the Courier:

The troops, on their way to St. Charles, were stopped at St. Dennis by the rebels. They had formed a large house, from which they fired on the troops, several of whom were killed and a number wounded. Among the latter Capt. Markham, the St. George's regiment at 5 o'clock, with a reinforcement of two companies and two companies of the 3rd.

Two of the rebels were made prisoners, and many are supposed to be killed. Balls were fired into and through the house from the whistler.

A contrary notice was taken, in our paper of Thursday last, of something like a *Chloroform* on the Tuesday night preceding in the streets of our usually quiet city, supposed to be the result of exuberant satisfaction, on the part of some younger members of the community, upon the occasion of the surprising result of the late election in New York. We were not privy to nor even witnesses to any part of it, and told only what was reported to us concerning it. We are sorry to learn from the *Globe*, in addition to what we have heretofore stated, that the persons engaged in this midnight frolic marched to Mr. Fosses's house and broke some of his windows by the discharge of their revolvers, and that the *Globe* says under his windows, it is acknowledged by the official paper that the serenaders were prevailed upon by the Mayor, not to do the same thing, or any thing, at the President's house.

The Official, however, attempts an imposition upon the public, when it imputes this boisterous and unruly proceeding to that portion of the People of Washington opposed to the measures of the late Administration, persecuted in by the present. And the threat of visiting the sin of youthful frolic, such as that of Tuesday night, upon the heads of all who have any stake or interest in the city of Washington, is such a mere effusion of petty spite, as to offend dignity, it wounded, ought to be discarded. It is dispraying to the executive to be subjected by its reputed organ to the Washingtonian with a removal of the *seal* of Government planted by the Father at his Country, and honored with his name, because of a night-speech of a few over-zealous and inconsiderate young men. We did not hear the Whigs proposing any thing of the kind, when, for several nights in succession, upon the advent of the late administration, the streets of Washington swarmed, night and day, with Jackson politicians, excitement and uproar. When the dwelling-house of one of the Editors of a Whig print in this city, holding a civil trust in the city government, was assaulted in the night with all sorts of noise and some sorts of missiles, he did not think it necessary even to complain of it. No personal injury was intended to him; and he knew better than to impute to "the party" the mischievous propensities and frolicsome freaks of a few boys.

The Official Journal aims to make the impression that we justify the proceedings on Tuesday night, suppressing, evidently with that view, the expressed disapprobation which formed a part of our notice of it. The attempt of the *Globe* to implicate the body of the stand and respectable inhabitants of this city in such disorderly conduct is, however a matter of more consequence than its misrepresentation of us. We entirely disapprove of night parades or disorderly gatherings of any sort, or for any purpose. But, when the *Globe* represents the gathering of Tuesday night as the doings of the Whigs of Washington, or as an attempt by any body to injure the property or persons of any of the public functionaries, it makes itself ridiculous. No "fire-arms" certainly were used except to make a noise; nor was any attempt made in any way to do the slightest harm to any human being. The thing was wrong in itself, however, and indulged on various accounts, but especially as being calculated to alarm women and children, and turbulent men, who were very likely to be afflicted by a combination of such uncharitable sounds as are represented to have been uttered on that occasion. The inhabitants generally, as far as we have heard, disapproved of the whole affair.

But the People of Washington also know very well to what regard the holy horror of mobs, now professed by the *Globe*, is entitled. They have not forgotten that when the peace of the city was really threatened, by a mob, in the month of August, 1835, and the peaceful and respectable inhabitants were obliged to resort to arms to protect not only themselves but the public property and the appendages of the Courts of Justice, their efforts were slighted and sneered at by Official Paper, which ought to have been the last of its kind in which open re-

sistance to and defiance of the laws received countenance and encouragement. National Intelligencer.

By the steamer Vandallia, arrived last evening from New Orleans, we learn that the Majestic of this port, bound up, collapsed a line, which caused several deaths. The annexed statement has been furnished by a gentleman who was on board at the time.

Above Memphis about 20 miles, 21st inst. at 4 P. M.

"The steamboat Majestic collapsed the larboard line of the boiler, and caused the death of 2 firemen and 1 deck hand, who jumped, or was blown, overboard—all others unhurt except 4 deck hands slightly scalded. The boat had been 2 hours under way, and the water in the boilers tried just before the accident; Captain Hunt at the moment, was standing in front of the boilers. The water was believed to be flush in the boilers and no neglect of duty chargeable to officers or crew."

St. Louis Republican.

Love Focosa nonplussed.—An incident occurred at the loco loco meeting the other night, which is described as having upset the gravity even of the old Dons of the party. A thorough going loco loco—one who "went the whole" for Mr. Van Buren's message—was declaiming in a violent style against the credit system of the country, and denouncing the banks with great fury, until, rising in enthusiasm, he exclaimed—"What is the real value of these bank rags—what are they good for?"

To this interrogatory, put with all the sledge hammer vehemence of a practiced demagogue, a voice in the crowd replied, "they are good to pay your debts with!"

"I don't owe any thing," replied the loco loco.

"I beg your pardon," said the same voice—"but I hold your note for \$100, for which I shall be willing to take twenty-five cents on the dollar."

If an avalanche had descended upon the confounded loco loco, he could not have manifested more astonishment and dismay. He stood uncertain what to say or to do. A cold sweat broke out upon his forehead. His teeth shivered, and he sat down amid the inexpressible laughter of his own friends. "The loco loco was dashed, and a speech that Benton might have envied, was prematurely cut short."

Boston Atlas.

ANOTHER WARNING TO HOUSE THIEVES.

Tyler O'Neil was executed, in the county of Pike on the 20th of last month, for horse-stealing, and has made a confession, in which will be published hereafter, in which John H. Mosley and others are implicated.

John H. Mosley, above named, was indicted in the circuit court of Clark county, for counselling and advising the said Tyler O'Neil to steal the horses for which he was executed; and after a long and tedious trial, was found guilty, and is sentenced to hang next. There is much excitement on the subject in the counties of Clark and Pike, and from information and disclosures on the trial of Mosley, it is ascertained that he is the chief of the horse thieves.

Little Rock Ark. Gaz.

INDEMNITY.

The payment of the annuity of the Pottawattamie Indians was completed on yesterday. The Indians were compelled to receive the goods tendered by the Government officers; as they were told if they refused the goods they should receive nothing. The poor and destitute appeared around the payment ground, half clad and shivering in the snow storm, gave sufficient evidence that they needed the goods; and, after several councils, they consented to receive them. The circumstances attending the payment were perhaps the workings of a merciful policy. But the whole scene looked very much like a strong power, taking advantage of the misfortunes and wants of a weaker one.

Logansport Telegraph.

As the Great Democratic Jubilee, on Saturday last, Gen. Harrison was the northernmost and most every look. At each mention of his name the audience took fire, and each and every voice rang with the cheering din of applause. We never before saw an assemblage of men so large, who were so enthusiastic in their preference for one man—unanimous almost, if not quite. And as Messrs. Dick, Cox and Kinney, who, of all the speakers, more particularly dwell on the subject of the next Presidency, in glowing language dilated upon the impudible services to his country, eminent qualifications, and brilliant prospects of Gen. Harrison, the thousands of applause shook the foundations of the immense edifice in which we were assembled.

Penn. Intell.

The V. P. Lion.

Since the time that honest May Crocker was shown about the town here, much to the fun of the gaping multitude, the help of politicians and the benefit of theatrical managers, there has not been a hint of that out who has withdrawn. Whether in the street or at places of public resort, like Mr. R. M. Johnson, when he is due at a landing place he is welcomed by the promiscuous hangers-on, usual at such places, and when announced at a play, he is sure to be on hand. In New York, he was up to the knees in mud during his stay, and even more "telling the road" with his loco loco brethren. The following merely a specimen, which we find in the New York Star, is the speech delivered by the Col. in a banquet, in front of Washington Hotel at 11 o'clock on Saturday night 10th November addressed to Capt. Parker's Rifle company, which had escorted him from the theatre.—*Phil. Gazette*.

My fellow citizens—I come among you as a stranger in a strange land, and as a native of old Kentucky, but have been received among you as readily as a native of your own State. I have been in the theatre to see the ge-

ant—a native of my own state, old Kentucky, which might be avoided by early rising. Thus we are the great importance of forming such habits, only, as will render us happy in life, and guide us smoothly through that short space of time which is allotted to man. Our early impressions have such a bearing upon our nature, that they can easily be discovered in old age. When old age takes a retrospective view of early life, it raises their ideas with youthful ardor to the highest degree of recollection, and many impressions are brought to mind which were formed in early life. It affords me high gratification to see so great a number of young men engaged in tilling the ground and receiving such impressions from agricultural papers, that will render them agreeable in society, and the future glory of our large and rising country. Many there are, who pretend that education belongs not to the farmer. None will uphold this idea, who have made the correct impression that none but the lawyer, doctor, merchant, and the rich life man, could be educated to an advantage, or those who intend to follow these branches. George Washington, one of the greatest generals that ever unadorned a sword, after gaining our independence cultivated his farm with industry. His early opinions followed him through all his battles, and he lived and died on his possessions, after severe struggling for more than seven years.

J. INGHAM.
Manheim, Hampshire county, April 12th 1836.

People's Bank, Montreal.—It was currently reported at Montreal on Monday, that the People's Bank had stopped payment. Its notes were refused in deposit at the Montreal and North American Banks.

Sylvester's Reporter.

CAUTION.

Some weeks since several villains in a partial attempt to rob the U. S. mail near Cleveland, Ohio, a trunk and two newspaper bags were cut from the boot of the stage. The trunk, which belonged to Hugh Woolsey Esq. of Willoughby O. was afterwards found; but had been pillored of several packages of blank bills of the " Erie Salt Company," to the amount of \$200,000, which was on the point of going into operation at the village of Richmond in that state. As these bills may be filled up, and passed upon an unsuspecting community, we give a copy of one of the bills that the public may be on their guard.

"\$11-4. BANK OF RICHMOND. The Erie Salt Company will pay one dollar and twenty-five cents, on demand, to—or bearer, at their office."

No. — A. Richmond, — 18 —

Cashier. President.

At the upper right hand corner of the bill are the words,

"Real estate pillored. Charter perpetuated."

GRAND RAPIDS P.M.

We understand, that at the lettings held in this place, on the 22d ult. for furnishing 7,000 cubic yards of limestone rock for the abutments and lock of the dam across the Wabash; among various competitors, our fellow citizens, Messrs. S. Stewart, J. L. Wilson and others, obtained the contract. It was taken at \$8 25 and \$8 33 per cubic yard, the whole amounting to near \$60,000. The rock will be brought down the White river, from its east fork near Portersville, and is to be delivered on or before the first day of June next.

Mount Carmel Herald.

ENIGMS.

In August last, when Mr. Webster toast at a public dinner.

"The state of New York—she can if she will."

The company responded as follows: "The state of New York—she will."

Since the late election, the Central Committee at Rochester have written to Mr. Webster as follows.

"Rochester, Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir:—

"The state of New York: SHE HAS."

Your obedient servants,

George Dawson, Jr., Elias Pond,

Alexander Helsey, Aaron Erickson,

Thos. H. Rochester, Samuel Lacey,

John Moore,

Moore Co., Whig Central Committee.

Gen. Jackson found the public money well secured in a strong box.

Worcester Spy.

And "kicked the liver off."

Louisville Jour.

The Boston Post (V. B.) says:

"We thought that the Rhode Island Election was rather tough to swallow, but by the gracious, the N. York concern is a sneeze."

The administration will persist in its policy.—*Globe*.

And the people will persist in theirs.

Lon. Jour.

Last Osceola be taken to Boston, He would be certain, at that place, to meet with an abundance of federal sympathy.

Win. Fr.

Osceola says he would have no objection to going to Boston, but he is afraid the University might make him a Doctor of Laws.

Lon. Jour.

EARLY IMPRESSIONS

The tendency which the mind receives in early life, it inclines to follow in advancing years. Our first impressions take the deepest root, and seem almost to become incorporated with our nature. Hence it is, that every individual is so set in his first opinion. Our early impressions would prevail with us through life, if our opinions could not be altered. But the mind can be effected and the understanding influenced; therefore our first opinion of things can be changed and eradicated. The most powerful way, perhaps to effect a character, is to become an out-cast from society by associating with bad. The school-boy, that is fond of mischief while at school generally, commits more or less crime during his lifetime, unless changed by good examples, to mend his ways. The son of a slovenly farmer, unless his habits are altered, will follow his father's ways, and become a brother to Unthrift. The child, that is nourished with ardent spirits in its infancy will be laid in a drunkard's grave, unless the evil practice be abandoned. The virtuous, by sleeping, lose the best part of his time, and the cause of a great deal of trouble. It is no wonder you lose your teeth, for you never

use them, nor your digestion, for you overload it with your saliva, for you expect it to do the work instead of your food; you swallow your stomach acids as a Devonshire does his cart, as full as it can hold and as fast as he can catch it in with a dunghill, and drive off and then you complain that such a load of compost is too heavy for you—I'll tell you what, take half the time to eat, that you do to draw, chew your food half as much as you do your filthy tobacco, and you'll be well in a month."

REQUISITES FOR GOING TO LAW.

A good purse, a good cause, a good attorney, a good counsel, a good evidence, a good Jury, a good Judge, and good luck.

An old lady meeting a Cambridge man, asked him how her newpew behaved himself. "Truly, madam," says he, "he's a brave fellow, and sticks close to Catherine Hall," (name of a college). "I know," said she, "I feared as much, he was always hankering after the girls from a boy."

UNION LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 1.

TO BE DRAWN AT PALESTINE ON

Wednesday Feb. 14th 1838.

SCHEME

ALL PRIZES, NO BLANKS

PRIZES.

1 Prize of 1 full quilted Spanish Saddle	\$50.00
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	40.00
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	35.00
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	30.00
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	25.00
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	20.00
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15.00
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.00
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.50
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.00
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.50
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.25
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.10
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.05
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.02
1 " " " " " " " " " " " "	.01

Tickets only \$2.50—Stores in proportion.

Persons can now avail themselves of the chance to ride a forty or fifty dollar saddle, by purchasing one ticket for \$2.50, and for \$10.00, in tickets, you have a chance to draw \$100.00 in the week—dies equally in the western world. Any person drawing an article he does not need, the managers will exchange any other article in the same line of equal value.

All orders for tickets, enclosing the cash, will meet with prompt attention.

A. HARRISON & Co. Managers.

N. B. The drawing supervised by four responsible gentlemen of the above place.

Palestine, Pa. Dec. 1st 1837—25th

WANTED.

THE undersigned wants 200 head of well fat-tened hogs in Vincennes by the 25th inst. for which the highest price will be given in cash or will be taken in payment of debts. Those who own hogs or old accounts I hope will not neglect this. If they do, the money will have to come from some other source.

JAMES S. MAY'S

December 8th, 1837, 25th

TO THE PUBLIC.

TWO boxes, directed to the undersigned, marked George Kimball, Vincennes Indiana, from Haver, Platoon, were received last spring, and carefully stored away, expecting an owner would soon arrive to claim them. One box was recently opened, and found to contain four bags of Brevard, supposed to be the sugar beet—each bag weighing 75 lbs.—The other box yet remains unopened. The owner if any there be, would do well to call, pay cost and charges, and take them away previous to the first of February ensuing, or they will be sold after that time to the highest bidder.

WILLIAM MEHRE.

Vincennes Dec. 7th 1837.—25th

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Brokaw & Taylor, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be carried on by H. P. Brokaw at the old stand on Market street, where those disposed to favor him with their custom, will call.

Those indebted to Brokaw & Taylor will please call and settle their accounts without delay, with H. P. Brokaw, who is authorized to receive and settle the same, as it is indispensably necessary that the books of the late firm should be closed.

H. P. BROKAW,

L. TAYLOR.

Vincennes, Dec. 4th 1837.—25th

STATE OF INDIANA,

Know All,

KNOW CIRCUIT COURT,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1837.

Margaret Sauligne,

vs.

Louis Laderout, Harriet Laderout, Mary Bonhom, now Bayard, Agness Laderout, heirs of Alexis Laderout, & Partition.

Antoine Nicholson, in right of his mother Barbary Nicholson, deceased, Henry Godard, in right of his wife, deceased, and Frances Denoyon.

And now at this time came the petitioner by Judah, and on motion, and the Court being fully advised concerning the premises, it is ordered by the court here that the report, herein and proceedings hereon had, be, and the same is set aside, and on further motion leave is given said petitioner to amend her petition, and on further motion it is ordered that notice of the pendency of this petition, be given said defendants by publication for four weeks in the Vincennes Saturday Gazette, a weekly newspaper printed in Vincennes.

Test, A. D. SCOTT, Clerk.

Vincennes, Dec. 4th, 1837.—25th

BLANK NOTES OF HAND,

NEATLY EXECUTED,

AND ALWAYS FOR SALE

THIS OFFICE.