

GAZETTE.
VINCENNES.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1838.
FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

We have no news from Canada, though many reports are in circulation in the papers—some that they are reduced to a mere handful who are unable to hold out opposition longer—others, that the patriots are emboldened and assembling with a fair prospect of bringing into the field a force sufficient to overrun both provinces, and to plant their banner on every fortification and to break down all opposition. We think that nothing can well be relied upon which we hear from our neighbors. Our news has come through so many hands and from minds so excited and prejudiced one way or the other that every fractionation is magnified and discolored by party animosity and national prejudices. It appears as if there was a war between the French and English population in the provinces.

Will our neighbors of the San please tell us what is the meaning of this paragraph published in "By Authority," in his last week's paper?
"Done at the Royal city of St. Yut hia, (commonly called Bankok), on the 20th day of March, in the year of in Wall st. as well in Parliament as at Washington; if not in the directors of the State Bank of Indiana and branches, to separate the controls—the issues of paper, the expansion and contraction." &c.

Query—Was the Secretary of State thinking of the N. York and Indiana elections when the above was transferred for publication? For Wall street and the State Bank of Indiana are very pleasantly commingled.
Douglass and Noel have been elected Printers to the Senate, and Osborne and Chamberlain Printers to the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana.
The Walcott is in fine order for steam boats, and clear of ice.
A large number of small notes are in circulation of a less denomination than five dollars. Our citizens should not receive them; for in doing so, they violate the laws of the State.
The speech of our Representative in Congress upon the Currency was mislaid, and we have been compelled to postpone its publication until next week.
In a late number of the National Intelligencer we find the following resolution offered by Mr. Ewing.

On motion of Mr. Ewing.
Resolved, That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Spencer, via George Hawser's Owen county, through New Brunswick, Clay county, and thence passing Thomas Springer's, to Merom in Sullivan county, Indiana.
Also, a post road from Bedford, Lawrence county, via Mr. Shore's on Indian creek, to Bloomfield, Green county, thence via Seaford Prairie to Bowling Green, Clay county Indiana.
Also, a post road from Bedford, Lawrence county, via Spire Valley to Mount Pleasant, Martin county.
Also, a post road from Vincennes, via James Stewart's, to Ramsey's Mill, at the Rapids of the Wabash, thence to Mount Carmel, Illinois.
The House then adjourned.

From the Globe of Saturday night.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, Dec. 7, 1837.
Sir:—A contest having commenced in a territory of Great Britain adjoining the United States, between portions of the population and Government, during which attempts may be made to violate the laws of the United States, passed to preserve the relations of amity with foreign powers, and to fulfill the obligations of our treaties with them, by the directions of the President I have the honor to request the attention of your Excellency to any movements of that character that may be contemplated in the State of New York, and your prompt interference to arrest the parties concerned, if any preparations are made, of a hostile nature against any foreign Power in amity with the United States.
I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN FORSYTH,
Governor of New York.

[Note.—Similar letters were addressed on the same day to the Governors of Vermont and Michigan.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, Dec. 7, 1837.
Sir:—In the course of the contest which has commenced in a part of the territory of Great Britain, between portions of the population and the Government, some of our citizens may from their connection with the settlers, and from their love of enterprise and desire of change, be induced to forget their duty to their own Government, and its obligations to foreign Powers. It is the fixed determination of the President faithfully to discharge, so far as his power extends, all the obligations of this Government, and that obligation especially which requires that we shall abstain, under every temptation, from intermeddling with the domestic disputes of other nations.

tions. You are, therefore, earnestly enjoined to be attentive to all movements of a hostile character contemplated or attempted within your district, and to prosecute, without discrimination, all violators of those laws of the United States which have been enacted to preserve peace with foreign Powers and to fulfill all the obligations of our treaties with them.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH,
District Attorney of the United States, for the Northern District of New York.

[Note.—Similar letters were addressed on the same day to the District Attorneys of the United States for the districts of Vermont and Michigan.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, Dec. 23, 1837.
Sir:—Information has been received from a source which entitles it to attention, that after the battle of St. Charles, which took place some time since, many of the insurgents who fled from that and other places in Canada, collected at Swanton and Michigan, in the State of Vermont, and that citizens of the United States furnish them with their pieces of cannon, some small arms, powder, lead, and other munitions of war, and that having been thus furnished, the insurgents, on the 22d of the present month, made a descent into Canada, where they were met by a party of royalists and routed, with the loss of two pieces of cannon, one of the party being killed and others wounded; and that the remainder returned to Swanton. The President directs that you facilitate an immediate inquiry into the facts thus stated, and, if they should be found to be correct, and susceptible of proof, that you commence legal proceedings against all such persons as appear to have been concerned in violating the law for the preservation of the neutral relations of the United States. You are also directed to exercise constant vigilance, during the pending contest, and to take all proper steps to prevent the recurrence of acts similar to those into which you are now called upon to examine.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH,
United States District Attorney,
Rockingham, Vermont.
P. S.—A circular letter, of which a copy is enclosed, has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to each of the collectors of the customs of the United States, bordering on the Canadian frontier, requiring them and their officers to co-operate with the District Attorneys, and other United States officers, in all legal modes for the preservation of the neutrality of the Government and people of this country during the disturbances in Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, Dec. 21, 1837.
Sir:—Information has been received from a source entitling it to attention, that McKenzie, and Rolfe, leaders of the insurgents in Upper Canada, were in the city of Buffalo on the 12th of the present month, with the object it was understood, of soliciting aid in the shape of men and munitions of war; that they were that night to have a meeting in the streets; that three popular meetings in favor of the insurgents had already been held, which were numerously attended; and that there was a strong feeling favorable to them in that place, which it was apprehended would lead to the organization of a force for the purpose of rushing them as assistance.

The President directs that you institute an immediate inquiry into the facts thus stated, and the subsequent movements connected therewith. Should there have been any violation of the law susceptible of proof, you will commence legal proceedings against all such persons as appear to have been concerned. You are also directed to exercise constant vigilance during the pending contest, and to take all proper steps to prevent the recurrence of acts similar to those into which you are now called upon to examine.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH,
To NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of New York.
P. S.—Since the above was written a letter has been received by the President from the Mayor of Buffalo, containing information which calls for immediate attention. You will, therefore, proceed with the Marshal of the district immediately to Buffalo, and institute legal proceedings against all such persons as shall appear to have violated the laws of the United States.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.
Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1838.
Mr. Profit from the select committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the Bank, &c.—made the following report:
Mr. Speaker:—The select committee, to which was referred a resolution relative to an investigation into the affairs and conduct of the State Bank of Indiana and its branches, has instructed me to report, that they did on the 25th December, address the President of the Branch Bank at Indianapolis, the communication marked No. 1, which led to the communications Nos. 2, 3 and 4, which the committee has ordered me to lay before the House.

Committee Room, Dec. 26, 1837.
Sir:—In behalf of the select committee of investigation of the House of Representatives, it becomes necessary to enquire whether it will be most consistent with your sense of duty, and convenience, to

permit the members of the committee to examine your books, at the Banking House, or to bring the books, as they may be wanted, to the committee room.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL JUDAH.

H. Bates, President of the Branch at Indianapolis of the State Bank of Indiana.

(Copy No. 2.)
Branch Bank, Indianapolis,
December 26, 1837.

Sir:—I have just received your note of this date, in behalf of the committee of investigation of the House of Representatives, requiring whether it will be most consistent with your sense of duty, and convenience, to permit the members of the committee to examine your books, at the Banking House, or to bring the books, as they may be wanted, to the committee room.

As I am wholly unprepared of the subject of this investigation, or of the plans in which the committee of the House of Representatives, requiring whether it will be most consistent with your sense of duty, and convenience, to permit the members of the committee to examine your books, at the Banking House, or to bring the books, as they may be wanted, to the committee room.

The Board of Directors will convene to-morrow morning early.

Very respectfully,
H. BATES, President.

Samuel Judah.

(Copy No. 3.)
Branch of the State Bank at Indianapolis,
Indianapolis, Dec. 27, 1837.

Acting manager of the Branch of Directors of this Branch, held at the Banking House, on this date, was unanimously.
Resolved, That the committee, appointed by the respective Branches of the Legislature, to examine the State Bank and Branches, be permitted to have free access, at the Banking House, to such books, papers and funds of this office as may be necessary to make such examinations. Provided that at least a majority of any such committee be present while any such examinations are going on.

Resolved, That the only proper and legal mode of examining the State Bank and Branches, by the Legislature, is as directed by the 26th section of the charter, by an agent appointed by the General Assembly, who could take the time necessary to make a full and fair examination.
Resolved, That examinations by committees of the respective Branches of the Legislature, who are, otherwise, to a certain extent, to be the judges in these cases, and who, from the press of their public engagements, would not be likely to take the time necessary to make a thorough investigation, is neither authorized by the charter, by good policy, nor by the interests of the State, and the permission, hereby given, shall not be considered a precedent for the future.

Resolved, That Messrs. Blythe, and Blake act with the officers of the Bank, in receiving the committee, and furnishing the information desired.

A copy from the minutes.

B. F. MORRIS, Cashier.

(Copy No. 4.)

Resolved, That the chairman, inform the Branch Bank at Indianapolis, that the committee have received the resolutions of the Board of this date, and that.

1st. We know of no other committee of investigation.
2d. We are not disposed to enter into a discussion, as to the legal mode of examining the State Bank and Branches, and are content to know our duty, under the order of the House, and to labor to discharge it.

3d. We would be the third resolution of the Bank, &c.—is inaccurate in its couplings, and presents, with the resolution, which is due to the honor of the House, express in the adoption of the resolution under which the committee was appointed.

4th. And that the Chairman transmit a copy of the above resolutions to the Branch Bank at Indianapolis and report the whole proceeding to the House.

The report having been read, Mr. Profit said he should make but one remark with regard to it. He received the language of the resolutions adopted by the Directors of the Branch Bank at Indianapolis as wanting in the respect due to the House of Representatives. When, sir, (said Mr. P.) we are offered as a *peremptory* what we claim as a *right*; when in reply to a respectful note, we are told that the Representatives of the people are acting contrary to good policy and the interest of the State; when a corporate body shall be permitted to assume a dictatorial air towards the House of Representatives, then sir, it will be time for every man possessed of noble like independence, to leave these Halls. As a small return for the confidence reposed by the House in the committee of investigation, we have thus laid their correspondence before it, well knowing that it will maintain its rights and dignity. Mr. P. said he would move that the report be for the present laid upon the table.

A good old lady, in speaking of her grand children, who had been married for some time and that they must now be perfectly independent, continued she, they have a snug little baby and a small pig.

HENRY CLAY.
The following correspondence took place between the whig correspondence committee of New York and Mr. Clay.

New York, Jan. 20, 1837.
Dear Henry Clay:
I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. and in answer to inform you that the committee have no objection to your attending the National Convention of the friends of reform, nominate any other person who shall have my hearty wishes for his success, and my cordial support and before the assembling of such a Convention, if one should be agreed upon, there may be such demonstrations of the popular will as clearly to trace the line of duty towards our common country. Respecting gentlemen, you and all who participate in the proceedings of the meeting forwarded to me, to accept my respectful and grateful acknowledgments.

I am, faithfully, your friend and obedient servant,
HENRY CLAY.

At this distressing crisis, our undivided efforts should be directed against the men who, by mistake, have brought unparalleled sufferings upon our common country. Any attempt this early to designate a presidential candidate we believe would be to place in the charge, however unqualified, of wanting patriotism, acting as mercenaries, and depending for the spoils of victory. But while we entertain these views, and will stand shoulder to shoulder with every section of the whig party in supporting such measures as are best calculated to restore to the People their first property and control, we feel it our duty to put out to that people the sentence from a *well*—*Let the people choose their own President.*

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Entertaining these feelings and sentiments, and having resolved to occupy a position of perfect passiveness, I think it best to adhere to that resolution. Should a National Convention of the friends of reform nominate any other person who shall have my hearty wishes for his success, and my cordial support and before the assembling of such a Convention, if one should be agreed upon, there may be such demonstrations of the popular will as clearly to trace the line of duty towards our common country. Respecting gentlemen, you and all who participate in the proceedings of the meeting forwarded to me, to accept my respectful and grateful acknowledgments.

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TRANSLATIONS.
From the French newspapers of 1815.

The Journals of Paris, in announcing the return of Napoleon Bonaparte from Elba, his rapid march through the country, and his triumphant entry into the capital, employed the following language:

- March 9th, The Cannibal has put out of its den.
- 10th, The Ogre of Corsica has just disembarked at Cape Bon.
- 11th, The Tiger is arrived at Gap.
- 12th, The Monster has slept at Grenoble.
- 13th, The Tyrant has crossed to Lyons.
- 14th, The Usurper directs his course towards Dijon; but the bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie are rising on all sides.
- 15th, Bonaparte is only sixty leagues from the Capital. He has had the address to escape from those who pursued him.
- 16th, Napoleon Bonaparte advances with rapid strides; but he will never enter Paris.
- 17th, Napoleon will be to-morrow under our ramparts.
- 18th, The Emperor is at Fontainebleau.
- 19th, His Imperial and Royal Majesty made yesterday evening, his entrance into the Palace of the Tuilleries, amidst the joyful exclamations of an adoring and faithful people.

Conviction of Dr. Frost.—The trial of Dr. Edmund K. Frost on the charge of manslaughter, in causing the death of Thomas G. French by the excessive use of laudanum and other improper treatment, under the Thompsonian practice, terminated on Saturday evening, when the jury after about four hours deliberation, found the proper guilt of manslaughter in the 4th degree. The trial commenced on the 12th inst.

Effects of the Bible.—I was travelling about four years ago in a remote district in Bengal and I came to the house of a gentleman belonging to Portugal. I found him reading the Scriptures in the Bengali to seventy or eighty people, men, women and children of that country, who were all very attentive. This gentleman told me that he had been led to employ some of his leisure moments in this way. "And to-morrow," said he, "you pass my farm, mention my name and they will procure you a bed, and you will then see the effects of reading the Scripture." The next day I called at his estate where I saw one hundred men, women and children who had become converts to Christianity within three or four years. I inquired how they found themselves; they appeared delighted, and thought it a happy thing for them that Europeans had translated the Scripture that they may read in their own tongue the wonderful works of God. I had some misgivings as to an official person in that district, and I mention it because some persons tell you that nothing is done by the missionaries; I asked the Magistrate what was the conduct of these Christians, and he said: "There is something in them that does excite astonishment; the inhabitants of this district are particularly known as being so litigious and troublesome, that they have scarcely any matter but what they bring into the court of justice. But during three or four years not one of these people have brought a cause against any one, or any against them." I mention this to show that Christianity will produce in all countries, peace and happiness, to those who know the truth as it is in Jesus.

First Col. Phyllis.

Marriage Outright.—Up in one of the upper counties in this state, (North Carolina,) a young fellow named Ben Sykes had courted a fair one for some years, but either was not ready or willing, to put the question; she was full willing, perhaps too willing, but he never came to the service. At last she got mad and swore she would marry Bill Patterson, if he ever courted her again. Bill hearing of this went over more and put in his claim; but he was a senny fellow in some things and neither Marmaduke was willing to it. So he secretly goes to R— gets a license, and that night they made off for a Grotto Squire. In their road in happiness, however, who should they meet but Ben Sykes! He had got an inkling of what was going on, and when he met them, he undertook how the case lay. "Sally," says he, I have faded with you—that's a fact, and I am sorry for it. But if you will prefer me to Bill Patterson, just say so, and I will give him back his license, and make old Moody marry us to-night." The old lady was too strong for the new. Ben gave Bill a thrashing, took his Grotto Squire (what he had most), his license, which cost him 75 cents, and was off with his plow to Moody's. The old Squire did not so well understand how one man could be married in virtue of a license granted to another. Ben said he did not himself understand law squibbles, but this he knew, that unless he did it he (the Squire) would "sketch it" too. This hint was enough for Moody, who, without more to do pronounced them man and wife. So says out mountain correspondent.

Carlson Watchman.

Advantages of Wedlock.—There is a great deal of truth and feeling in the subjoined piquant description of the discomforts of the bachelor. May the married be hence reminded to appreciate their comforts, and the single to experience practically, how years of life are diminished, and its joys increased by the presence of a souther of the former, and an enhancer of the latter. "None but a married man has a home in his old age; none has friends then but her none but he knows and feels the solace of the domestic hearth; none but he lives and freshens in his green old age, amid the affections of his children. There is no tear shed for the old bachelor; there is no kind hand and ready heart to cheer him in his loneliness and