

Gen. Arcturion, commissary general of New York, yesterday demanded the surrender of the cannon belonging to the state, and now on Navy Island.

P. S. I have this moment heard that Van Rensselaer refuses to accept an unmolested landing, should it be proffered him; and that he also respectfully begs leave to hold on the arms now in his possession. Now look out for a battle.

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1838.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

We have nothing of interest from our Legislature. The revising committee have reported several bills, and they seem to progress as fast in their labors as could be expected. The action of the Legislature upon our internal improvements, from present indications, will save to the state many thousands of dollars, by converting some of the contemplated canals and rail roads into turnpikes.

The weather still continues warm and remarkably pleasant for the season of the year. Our oldest citizens can recollect but one or two as much so, and the Wash has been swelled by the snows and rains above to an unusual height, overflowing most of the bottom land on the Illinois side, and still continues full. So far we have in this part of the State had but little rain, and scarcely any snow at all.

We have nothing new from Florida, and our exchange papers are equally barren of important news from Canada. There appears to be an apathy on both sides in Canada at this time destructive to the interest of the patriot forces, who cannot long remain inactive as they now are. They must soon strike a decisive blow at the royal forces or disband and seek safety in the United States. The latter more probably will be the case.

We have from all quarters nothing but war and rumors of war. In the north, the Canadas are overrun with British troops, and the clashing of arms is heard all along our frontier. In the south-west another invasion of Texas is threatened by Mexico, and in the south-east the whole force of the United States has been assembled to subdue the obstinate Seminoles. Our unsettled claims upon Mexico threaten war from this quarter, and the recent aggressions by British troops upon American citizens and American property, together with the unsettled boundary question, have jeopardized our friendly relations with this power. How it will terminate we cannot now divine, one thing, however, is certain, the government appears to have enough to do to look after the Florida Indians, and to prevent the massacre of our southern citizens.

Treasury Notes.—In another column will be found two extracts from the Globe. The heaven-born *Amos* permits treasury notes to be received for postage; and the government finding these *ships* of value, par, have endeavored to raise their value by allowing them to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum—a very poor expedient to check public indignation. *Amos* sell out some of the gold you received from Louis Philippe to redeem your promises to pay, and that alone will satisfy the people.

The assiduity of the ladies and gentlemen who are engaged in the direction and management of the Sunday Schools in this place, are worthy of all praise. The number of children who assemble on each Sabbath, to hear and be wise, are numerous—more so than we had anticipated—but still there is room for more. To all who choose to send their children, that they may be learned to read God's word, "without money and without price," we say that the poorest individual among us will be received with as much attention and devotion as the children of those who belong to the wealthiest part of the community. We advise all to send their children to the Sunday Schools.

The Vincennes Blues.—We have neglected heretofore to notice this splendid company. They have made several parades, and although a new association, their neat uniform and promising young band have made a lively impression on our citizens. Their commander Capt. J. B. Martin, and his subalterns, are entitled to much praise for their perseverance and energy in making *soldiers of men*, for such they are and were.

ATTENTION!

The members of the Vincennes Blues are requested to meet on Monday evening next at the Confectionary Room of Thorn, Watson & Co. for the purpose of admitting members, and for other purposes. A general attendance is requested.

At a meeting of the citizens of Vincennes and of Knox county, convened pursuant to previous notice, at the Hotel of P. Doran, on the evening of the 20th of January, 1838, for the purpose of giving an expression of the public feeling at the late outrages committed by British subjects upon American citizens, and within the limits of the U. States, Capt. B. V. Beckes was elected President, and Daniel Stahl, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, the Secretary read an affidavit and several

other documents, relating to said outrages, after which Messrs. J. P. Drake, J. B. Martin, Elihu Stout, Joseph Maddox and David McHenry, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

The following resolutions were then reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we consider the late outrages committed at Schlosser by her Britannic Majesty's subjects on the soil of the United States, and on the lives of its citizens as unparalleled in the history of civilized warfare; and that nothing but prompt reparation on the part of that government, can satisfy an indignant people.

Resolved, That notwithstanding we would deplore a war with the British nation, with whom we have maintained such friendly relations for a series of years, nevertheless we would more deeply regret to see the honor of the nation compromised.

Resolved, That we view with marked approbation the prompt and energetic measures taken by the Executive of the nation for the defence of our northern frontiers, and enforcing the neutrality of our citizens; and we do hereby pledge ourselves as citizens soldiers, to hold ourselves at all times in readiness to defend our country against such violations of its soil and massacre of its citizens.

Resolved, That in the event of a war, we have the fullest confidence in the patriotism and valor of our citizens, and are confident in the belief, that the American flag would not be tarnished, and that the Eagle, our emblem of liberty, would spread her wings over the whole northern part of our continent.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that the Editors of the Western Sun and Vincennes Gazette, be requested to publish the same.

H. V. BECKES, Pres't.

DANIEL STAHL, Sec'y.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The report from the Judiciary Committee on motion of Mr. Perkins, was taken from the Table on Friday, whereupon he offered the following preamble and resolution—

Yea 25, Nays 68.

Whereas, the charter of the State Bank of Indiana was granted for the express purpose of affording accommodations to the whole people of the State, and not benefit a privileged few—and whereas, the people of the State, through their representatives, in the General Assembly, must have a right at all times, and under all circumstances, to demand information from said Bank, respecting its transactions and its condition, and also to examine into all its affairs;

And whereas, said bank is amenable to the people, and to that power which gave it existence for its conduct—

Therefore **Resolved**, That the resolutions recently addressed by the officers of the Branch Bank at Indianapolis to the investigating committee appointed by this House, are a direct insult to the people, and ought to meet with our utmost disapprobation.

Before any question was taken, the House adjourned. On Saturday this came up. A discussion of the most violent and angry we have ever heard took place.

The prominent speakers were Messrs. Judah, Profit, Marshall, Stapp, Messrs. Bryce, Hawkins and McClure. In the afternoon took part in the discussion. To the character of the remarks which fell from the speakers, we will not allude, unless misrepresentations should be made by lobby members and anonymous scribblers. We will let the speakers defend themselves. But we must say, that Mr. Judah on the legal question of the right of the House to investigate the Bank by committee was able and profound, and that he sustained his high reputation as a professional man. The excitement which prevailed in the House, was very great, and neither was the excitement confined to the House alone—the whole town was excited—the lobbies were filled—bank officers, bank dependants, bank lenders, directors, stockholders, advocates, shavers, speculators, usurers, shylocks, the junta, and even the Jay Bird, were present.

Objections were made to the wording of the resolution, not to the principles contained. Mr. Perkins withdrew his resolutions and offered the following on Saturday:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives approve of the answers of the committee of investigation in reply to the resolutions of the Branch Bank at Indianapolis.

Resolved, That the Legislature or either branch thereof have an inviolated right to examine into the condition of the State Bank of Indiana and its branches at such times, and in such manner, as may be deemed expedient.

Resolved, That the language of the Directors of the Branch Bank at Indianapolis is wanting in respect to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Hawkins moved the second and third resolutions to be stricken out.

A division of the question being called for, the question was taken on striking out the second resolution.

Mr. Owen moved to amend said resolution, by striking them out from the resolving clause, and inserting the following:

"Whereas, the select committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Bank, did on the 26th of December last address to the Branch Bank a communication enquiring how it would be most consistent with their sense of duty and convenience to have the books examined—

And whereas, the Board of Directors of said Bank in reply, forwarded to said committee certain resolutions, in which, averring permission to said committee

to examine their books, they declared, that the only legal mode of examining the Bank, is by an agent; and that the mode of said Bank by a committee, was contrary to good policy, and the interests of the State."

"And whereas, said communications have been officially presented to this House, **Therefore be it Resolved** by this House, that the Bank, in volunteering an opinion as to matters of policy and the interest of the State, and communicating the same to the committee of this House, encroaching on matters beyond its cognizance, which it has no concern."

"That this Legislature has the right to require of the said Bank information in all matters whatever connected with its affairs. That this House approve and sustains the course pursued by its committee, and hereby instructs them to proceed without unnecessary delay, to follow out and complete their investigations."

Mr. Perkins accepted them as modifications of his resolutions.

The resolutions were then passed by an unanimous vote.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

SUMMARY.

The whole of the afternoon of Wednesday, in the Senate, was occupied in the consideration of the bill for the amendment of the act relating to the State Bank of Indiana. Mr. TOWNSEND, of Louisville, introduced a bill for the amendment of the act relating to the State Bank of Indiana, which was read twice and passed to the next day. Mr. TOWNSEND, of Louisville, introduced a bill for the amendment of the act relating to the State Bank of Indiana, which was read twice and passed to the next day. Mr. TOWNSEND, of Louisville, introduced a bill for the amendment of the act relating to the State Bank of Indiana, which was read twice and passed to the next day.

CANADA.

The *Edinburgh Commercial* of the 31st says:—"On Friday the force at Chippewa took a position a few miles above the place, on a point which makes out into the river. At this point below it for a mile and a half, guns were ranged and bearing upon the island, with the purpose undoubtedly of covering a contemplated attack upon it. During Friday afternoon there was considerable firing from the shore, which did no damage except to a barrel of beans, which was hit. The fire was not returned from the island."

On Saturday evening, as we understand from persons who have been on the other side, orders were given for an attack; but the men could neither be persuaded nor forced to enter the boats. The expedition was accordingly abandoned. During the evening of that day, however, some shells were thrown, most of which burst in the air, and only one of them reached the island, where it did no injury. Yesterday, and last evening, so far as we can learn, all was quiet. The express who came up this morning, states that two men were caught on the island last night in an attempt to spike the guns.

We have not learned whether they succeeded in the attempt, nor what was done with the men. In any regular service they would be tried forthwith by a drum-head Court-Martial and hanged the next day.

In relation to the many rumors as to an attack upon the island, we do not believe that McNab will ever attempt it with the force now under his command. Although the island is far from being so strong, naturally, as has been represented, it would be an angry business even for regulars to make an attack, and raw militia-men, like those at Chippewa, can never be induced to undertake it.

In addition to the foregoing, a postscript of the *Cleveland (Ohio) Herald* of the 13th observes:—"Buffalo mail in. The Star of Wednesday the 10th says a young man by the name of Beebe, was killed on Navy Island yesterday by a cannon shot from Chippewa."

It was rumored in Buffalo that McNab's forces were in mutiny, and that his army had retired from the river. All a rumor, and probably originating in his taking his cannon out of the boats instead of attaching the island. The Grand Jury of Niagara county, have indicted McNab and 11 others for Murder in the Carolina affair. Troops were still arriving at Buffalo.

From the Nashville Banner.

The President and Ex-President.

The statement under this head in the Banner of Tuesday last was communicated to the associate editor by A. M. Hughes, Esq., Principal Clerk of the state Senate, and was published, in substance from the manuscript communication furnished by Mr. H. The paragraph in question has been made the subject of editorial comment in the Union, and of a letter from the Ex-President himself, to the editor of that paper.

We copy this morning the letter from Gen. Jackson, accompanied by the reply of our correspondent, and the statement of William H. Johnson, Esq. of Dresden,

a respectable member of the Senate of Tennessee.

To the Editor of the Union.

SIR—A friend in Nashville has sent me the Republican Banner of the 19th inst. in which is contained the following statement.

THE PRESIDENT & EX-PRESIDENT.

"The old chief of the Hermitage, himself, appears to have lost all hope of Mr. Van Buren's success in 'reading in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.' An intelligent and responsible correspondent, communicates the fact, that on his recent visit to Nashville, General Jackson remarked, that Mr. Van Buren's Administration *must go down*, that he knew that so soon as Mr. Van Buren called Congress together in September, and thereby admitted that he might possibly be wrong, his fate was sealed; if he had refused to convene the extraordinary session, he would not now be in the minority. But, said he, although the President must go down, he will fall in a glorious cause. We do not pretend to give the exact words said to have been used on the occasion referred to, but have stated the substance of the remarks."

This is one of the many fabrications which have been made and circulated, by those who control this paper, with the hope of prejudicing my character in the estimation of my countrymen. Neither during my late visit to Nashville, nor any other occasion, have I used any remarks which can justify such a statement. I ascribe to the opinions, that I never held, and fears that I never entertained. I never for a moment harbored the thought that the administration of Mr. Van Buren would not be successful. All his official acts manifest his determination to conform his administration to that construction of the constitution which has ever been claimed and sustained by the republicans. Thus far he has shown, in my judgment, that he has taken principle for his guide and aims at no other object but the public good. It is therefore, not possible that I could have used any language respecting him which could create a doubt in the mind of any one as to my confidence in his future success.

It is with regret that I feel called upon to notice the effusions of a press which has been so generally characterized by a disregard to truth, and its respect to myself, by the most gross calumny. As it intimates, however, in this instance that it has the authority of a respectable and intelligent correspondent, I have felt myself warranted in making this communication on the subject, in order that the public may not credit the misrepresentation of my feelings and views. If the editors themselves are not this correspondent, it is expected that they will name him, and the time when and the place where, and before whom, in Nashville the alleged conversation was held.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hermitage, Dec. 21st, 1837.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 23, 1837.

To the Associate Editor of the Republican Banner.

SIR: I see published in the Union to-day a letter from Gen. Jackson, denying having used the language ascribed to him by your correspondent, published in your paper of the 19th inst. as to the fate of the present Administration, and calls upon you for the name of the correspondent. He shall be gratified. I communicated the information to you sir, and I did so on the authority of a gentleman who is now and always has been a Jackson man; good and true, and is now a Van Buren man. He is not now in this place, but I have written to him for a statement of the conversation—he lives about one hundred and forty miles from here; not on any of the stage routes, consequently it will take about two weeks for a letter to reach him and an answer returned. I informed him in the letter I wrote him that I would wait that length of time for an answer, before I would give his name up.

The gentleman alluded to, stated to William H. Johnson, Esq., a Senator of the present Legislature and myself in the Senate Chamber, that Gen. Jackson said that the administration of Mr. Van Buren, or Mr. Van Buren himself must go down, though he would die or fall in a glorious cause. That he knew so soon as Mr. Van Buren admitted that he might be possibly be wrong, and yielded to the demands or solicitations made upon him and convened Congress, that he would fall—this is the substance of not the very words said to have been used by Gen. Jackson. This statement was made to the writer of this article and Esq. Johnson. He did not say, nor did the correspondent of the Banner say that Gen. Jackson had lost confidence in Mr. Van Buren, but on the contrary it was expressly stated that the General said that Mr. V. B. "would fall in a glorious cause."

The gentleman who made the statement to Esq. Johnson and myself could not have designed it as confidential, for he did not so much as intimate it. He knew too, that neither of us was ever accused of being either a Jackson or Van Buren man. I spoke of it freely to many persons, and from my knowledge of the gentleman who gave the information, he will not back out from his statement.

If this should turn out to be calumny upon Gen. Jackson, it will be seen, that it did not originate with the Editors of the Republican Banner or with any of the Whigs. But I again repeat, knowing the gentleman as I do, I cannot—I will not believe that he will let even the name and word of Gen. Andrew Jackson deter him from boldly speaking out.

Below is the statement of Wm. H.

Johnson, Esq. which fully sustains me in the statement I have made.

ARCHELAUS M. HUGHES.

STATEMENT OF WM. H. JOHNSON.

SENATE CHAMBER.

Nashville Dec. 23, 1837.

I have a distinct recollection of hearing a gentleman, with whom I am well acquainted, say to Mr. Hughes and myself in the Senate Chamber in the early part of this month, what Gen. Jackson should have stated in relation to the fate of the present Administration. It is in substance the same as that stated by Mr. Hughes, to have been said by him upon that subject.

I further state that I know the gentleman well, and know he has always been a warm and devoted friend of Gen. Jackson and the measures of his Administration, and that he is also known to be a Van Buren man. I know that he lives at least 140 miles from this place, and that there is no stage route running to where he lives, and that I believe it will take about two weeks for a letter to reach him and an answer be returned.

WM. H. JOHNSON.

From the Louisville City Gazette.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Presidential Election.

The Key-Stone State is in motion.

We offer the last advice of her political preferences.

Resolutions passed in a convention of the Whigs of Dauphin County.

"Resolved, That the feeling which animated the voters of Dauphin county, in November, 1835, burns with undiminished fervor; and that in the MAN OF THEIR CHOICE; as then indicated, for the first office in the nation, they still have the most unbounded confidence, a confidence inspired by his long and brilliant course of public service, his long and brilliant course of public service, his spotless integrity, and stern patriotism."

Resolved, That Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the soldier and statesman, who contended ably and successfully for the people's rights on the tented field, and in the legislative halls of the nation, is the only man who can carry the State of Pennsylvania (for the Presidency) in 1840; and our delegates be instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination in the coming State Convention.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the success of our party and the triumph of sound principles depends in a great measure upon the nomination of JOSEPH RITNER for Governor, and Gen. W. H. HARRISON, for President by the State Convention to be held on the 5th of March next.

The following were adopted by the Clearfield County Convention:—Whereas, the people of this State have several times declared their preference for the patriot and soldier, Gen. William Henry Harrison—and whereas that distinguished individual is eminently qualified to maintain the laws supreme and our constitution, and to regulate, and to administer the affairs of our nation with reference to the general good, and welfare of the people, and not in reference only to a particular few:

Resolved, That this meeting having great confidence in the talents and public services of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, pledge themselves to give him their undivided support for the next Presidency in 1840. He should be nominated by the party.

At the Great Eastern Celebration of the New York Victories the following toasts were drank. We give the account from the *E. Argus*.—

"The evening celebration, by the Democratic Republicans on Tuesday the 28th ultimo, was a splendid affair. The large hall of Mr. Samuel Adams, was brilliantly illuminated from the basement to the dormant windows. On the west was suspended a beautiful portrait likeness of the immortal Washington—Washington the great and good; and on the south front a full length likeness of the brave Hero of Tippecanoe.

Regular Toast.

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison. We heard of his deeds when conquering the enemies of his country, and we gloried in his fame from afar—he came amongst us and conquered every heart by his patriotic virtues.

The following are from the volunteer toasts at the same entertainment.

By P. Snyder, M.—Old Tippecanoe. The farmer of Ohio—as he threshed the corn of Proctor in the barn of the Thames, so may he plough the seeds of Van Burenism from the land, in the great harvest time from the people in 1840.

By John Frey, Jr.—General Harrison the American magician, whose rod like Aaron's of old, shall swallow up the serpents that would poison the sources of his country's liberty.

The New York county meeting says:

Resolved, That the confidence of this meeting in the patriotism of Gen. William Henry Harrison—their gratitude for his public services—respect for his talents, and belief that he is the most suitable man in all respects to be supported as a candidate for President in opposition to the head of the present corrupt administration at Washington, remain unimpaired, and they therefore urge him earnestly on the consideration of the entire opposition to Martin Van Buren as the most eligible person to receive their sufferings.

Resolved, That our delegates to the 5th of March Convention be earnestly requested to second and sustain in that body any measure which may be proposed to advance the cause of Gen. Harrison; and to resist, unwise, impolitic, and opposed to the popular voice of Pennsylvania, any effort which may be made to withdraw him from the public eye and confidence.

THE STEAMER HOME.

The steamer *Home*, from the Washash river, collapsed a five about nine o'clock last evening, just as she had landed at the wharf. Four men were blown overboard, two of them badly scalded, but they reached the shore, and were saved. There were, in all, six scalded, two or three of the number dangerously, all of them composing the crew of the boat. A fireman, named Wyatt, died this morning.

At the time of the accident, the *Home* was about putting out to go to a ship-yard, to repair. The Captain and passengers, had left the boat only a few minutes previous to the disaster.—*Chn. Whig*.

Important disclosures will be found in the article from the Boston Atlas, relative to the failure of the Government Pet Bank at Boston.—*Baltimore Patriot*.

There is a story told in State-street, the truth of which we cannot testify to, but it is probable, of this effect. A person came from Cape Ann on Wednesday, with bounty certificates, amounting in the whole to about five thousand dollars, and, after telling the collector that it belonged to different individuals, who did not wish to use it until spring, he asked for treasury notes, that he might have something safe to lay away. Mr. Henshaw replied, that he was only authorized to pay out current bank bill, and accordingly drew a check on the Commonwealth Bank for the whole amount. The check was paid in the bills of that bank, and those bills are now in the hands of the poor fishermen.

The *Yarmouth Register*, which we received last night, has the following paragraph, from which we infer that the fishermen on Cape Cod have been served just as those of Cape Ann have been.

We are represented as finding fault with the Jackson and Van Buren administration because our fishermen were paid in their Bounty checks in drafts on Boston banks. This is a true representation—we do find fault with that Government which pays its debts to the people in a coin which it refuses in payments of debts which the people owe it. If Government would take paper in payment of its dues as it has formerly done, we would not say one word as to its paying our fishermen in paper. But if our bounty is paid in checks on the Collector in Boston, ought not those checks to be taken by this same Collector in payments of Custom House bonds?—This same coin, which is just paid out by one Collector, will not be taken by another Collector in payment of duties—though both be officers of the same Government.

TREASURY NOTES FOR POSTAGE.—The following letter is taken from the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, and was addressed to the Postmaster of that city.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 7th, 1837.

In reply to your letter of the 2d inst. I have to state that the Treasury Notes being receivable by law for all public dues cannot lawfully be refused for postage. The convenience of the Post Offices and of this Department will not permit change to be given for them unless the differences between the amount of postage to be paid and of the Treasury Notes offered be small, in which case changes should not be refused. In paying the drafts of the Department, you are at liberty to pay out the Treasury Notes if the holders of the drafts prefer them; but you will not pay them out under any other circumstances. The interest is too small to be regarded at present in receipts or disbursements.

(Signed) AMOS KENDALL.

TREASURY NOTES.—In consequence of the slight, and no doubt temporary, depression of the market price of Treasury notes bearing low rates of interest, at one or two places to which they have been sent as remittances from various sections of the country, by individuals who had purchased them from the public creditors for that purpose, we understand that the President has authorized an issue for the payment of claims, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. which has already commenced, and which, we have reason to believe, will be equal to put at once every where. Those bearing lower rates of interest are sent to effect the payment of duties and bonds, the postponement of which is a very large amount, under the provisions of the act of the special session, will begin to expire in the course of two or three weeks, as we are informed.

(Globe.)

The *Globe* has discovered that one of the postmasters patronizes a Whig editor. That's a proof positive of the fellow's treachery—as good proof as the chap in the old ballad of his sweetheart's fickleness.—*Prairie*.

"And there I spied that faithless she, A frown's assassin sent for me."

Drunkards' Heaven.—A late ordinance of the Prussian Government, requires every officer seen intoxicated to be dismissed from office. What a statement such a law would make at Washington, if Mr. Wm. A. R. were to be true.

Chesham Whig.

Some quack in Boston advertises a secretion of blacker lenses, as an infallible cure for the whole. We have no faith in the prescription. A treacherous denunciation of ticklers leaves, administered to the country, has given it a whole that is galling it to death.

—*Jan. Jour.*

So good.—The second number of *L'Estafete* is a new French paper, edited by H. B. Bismarck, a large & remarkable specimen performed by Surgeon Stevenson, on a man whose arm was nearly severed by a sabre blow. The paper collected in about seven and twenty days, but the use of the member could not be restored. The arm was as nearly stricken off as to hang merely by the skin. How the circulation of the blood is maintained, the arteries and veins being all cut through, seems to be the question to be asked. Probably in the manner as after an operation for amputation. But