

JOSEPH A. LEVY was elected Justice of the Peace, on Saturday last, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of T. M. Weaver.

### THE LATE ELECTION.

Our respected contemporaries give various reasons for the defeat of the Whigs at the late election—such as, not turning out, voting for the opposition candidates, being dissatisfied with the regularly nominated candidates, local and personal questions, &c. &c., all of which doubtless are correct, and contributed to bring about our defeat. That there have been no changes against the new administration is a fact that the most mendacious will not deny, consequently some one or all of the aforementioned causes operated against our success. In this county, we have not much reason to complain. Mr. Harding's vote is within 11 of the number that Gov. Bigler received last August. Mr. Morris fell below the Whig strength about 550 votes, but it is well known that his remonstrating against the continuance of coffee-houses or groceries within the limits of Indianapolis lost him many votes. Other causes of a personal nature, arrayed some of the active and influential of our party against him.

We, however, from a casual examination, incline to the belief that the want of a full vote and running too many candidates caused the defeat of the Whigs, in most of the counties where they have been defeated.

In Allen, for Representative, the Whig vote is 81 short, while the opposition vote is increased 50. In Daviess, the Whig vote is 164 short, and the Opposition 13 stronger. In Lawrence the Whig vote fell off 138, and the opposition increased 27. In Wayne 1,300 Whigs did not vote; the opposition, however, turned out in their full strength and gave 9 votes more than last August. In Knox the Whig vote fell short 436, while the Opposition vote was only 16 less than its full strength. In many other counties where the Whigs have been defeated, we notice that there was more or less falling off, while our opponents have polled their *cul-de-sac* strength. We sincerely trust that the Whigs will learn wisdom from the enemy. They are ever watchful, uniting, and united, while we, after a victory particularly, are lulled and distracted. Another year, we have no doubt, the Whigs will succeed by their usual triumphant majority; but this way of reaching victory only through defeat, is rather a precarious mode of keeping the ascendancy. The Whigs should come out at unimportant as well as important elections. The only way to sustain a party is, to show its strength on all occasions.

Circumstances have placed it out of the power of our correspondent at Washington to continue to furnish his very acceptable and interesting letters for the Journal.

The last cackle is loud for the Brokers and shin plasters. The Cackler condemns our article, warning the community against taking individual notes, and refers the people to his bank note table, as corrected by the brokers of this place, for the true value of the various kinds of currency afloat among us. Now what do the brokers know more than others about the real value of any currency? Nothing; but they, from the nature of their business, have it in their power to regulate the apparent value of all such as is not bankable. If they have a large amount on hand of any particular kind, they can keep it up until they can dispose of it; and then, if it be of uncertain value, they can refuse to buy it at any price, and so render it entirely worthless. Brokers live by trading in money, and do every thing with an eye to their own interest. It is one strong reason why we object to individual issues of money, because they have too much power over their value. Up to-day, down to-morrow, just as may suit their interest. They care not for the sufferings of the people. A good deal is said about soulless corporations, but we have never seen one yet as soulless as a broker.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—We have received but partial returns from the election in this State. From the third district we have unofficial returns from thirteen counties, which give Stuart (Administration) a majority of 334 votes over Ralston, Opposition. These returns, says the Sangamon Journal, indicate in the aggregate, a gain for Mr. Stuart since 1838, when he was elected by a small majority. From the other two districts we have nothing definite.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, John T. Stuart, Whig, passed through this place on his way to Washington, to take his seat in Congress as the member elect from the Third district.

NEWTOWN CURRENCY AGAIN.—The banker alluded to in the subjoined article from the Cincinnati Republican, is Mr. John Wood of this place:

☆ We thank "R" for his communication. Such

details show us how bad men carry out their plans.—We must ask the Indianapolis Journal the name of the mighty Banker who holds himself responsible for this Newtown issue. The public ought to have the names of all concerned.

### For the Daily Republican.

#### CURRENCY.

MR. EDITOR.—Your remarks on the currency induce me to relate an occurrence which took place last week while travelling in the stage between Columbus and Mount Vernon. The passengers were composed of individuals from several of the different States of the Union, when, as a matter of course, the subject of the currency was discussed. A gentleman from New England remarked that we had the most debased currency in Cincinnati, of any place that he had visited, (he had not been further south than Tennessee,) and, as a proof, stated that he had notes on a "Bank in Hamilton County," that he had found worthless when he got to Columbus. Curiosity led me to inquire the name of this bank, when lo! the gentleman exhibited some notes, the first and last I have seen, of the Newtown Library concern. He stated that he had taken them in charge at Indianapolis on the 24th of July, under an assurance that they were as good as the other Banks in Cincinnati, and he knew no better, till he attempted to pass them on his way to Columbus.

I, of course, was unable to offer this gentleman much consolation, this *Shinplaster Factory* having gone into operation since I left the city, only about ten days previous. I had no knowledge of its real value.

I would ask if our citizens do right in thus permitting strangers to be imposed upon and DELIBERATELY SWINDLED, (for I can view it in no other view) without raising a warning voice to bid them beware of such trash. The credit of our City Institutions is thus made use of to impose a worthless circulation on unsuspecting travellers—and if the citizens do not, in some public manner, condemn this irresponsible and valueless paper, the character of our City must suffer.

#### COUNTY ELECTION.

Our election has passed, and it would be well for the Whigs of Jefferson county to look around and inquire why it is, that with so large a majority in their favor, an opposition State Senator and an opposition member of the Legislature have been elected in Jefferson county, which contains a majority of more than 600 whig voters. The answer is at hand:—Want of union—want of concert among themselves. With the number of whig candidates for the Senate and lower House, in the field, without some preconcert amongst ourselves, defeat was inevitable. We have faithfully endeavored for weeks past to impress this fact upon our friends, and so far have we gone in our efforts to urge it, that we have reason to know that we have incurred the displeasure of some of the candidates who have conceived that we wished to disparage their claims and prejudice their prospects.—The result shows whether our warnings were or were not well grounded. The canvass was conducted by the candidates throughout the County avowedly in opposition to party questions.

An attempt on our part to call the attention of our friends to the important questions which would probably come before our State Legislature, involving national politics, was denounced in the most violent terms by the opposition candidates, and found no defender amongst those of the whig party. The cry on all hands, but especially by the opposition candidates, was "no party," "no party." Why so pathetically did they deprecate every thing like "party" that you would have almost been persuaded to esteem that man a monster who would think of giving a party vote.

What do you now think of the vote cast for Senator? Was it a party vote or was it not? Your own observation will at once satisfy you on that score.—What do you think of the push made by the party for the opposition candidate elected to the lower House? Oh, no party, no party. What do you now think of the result? We can well conceive of your feelings;—but we now predict that the whigs of Jefferson by another year will take their business into their own hands, and not again subject themselves to a similar result. What say you?

N. B. Upon examination we find that the vote cast for Gen. Howard, twelve months since, for Governor, which was considered as strictly a party vote, was 1,096. The vote cast on Monday for J. D. Bright for the Senate, was 1,059; whilst the vote for A. Lawrence, the opposition candidate elected, has fallen short of the average party vote for representatives last year 68 votes and short of J. D. Bright's vote on Monday 77 votes, showing that A. Lawrence came just that much short of uniting the party. Bear in mind the cry of no party throughout the canvass and look how it has been observed at the polls.—*Madison Banner*.

POSEY COUNTY.—The returns from Posey which have reached us, leave no doubt of the election of both Pitcher and Lee. Mr. Goodsell, who returned from that county late yesterday evening, claims a majority over Pitcher of 50 or 60 votes, which if he gets it will reduce the majority of the latter in the district to about 100. We shall not be surprised however, if Pitcher has a small majority in Posey. Dr. Lee's election, Mr. Goodsell admits, is also certain. The Dr. is as true and staunch a Whig as any in the Union, and it affords us pleasure to hear of his success after so many trials; as it will be our confident, our Whig brethren throughout the State to learn that the very bottom senatorial district in the "pocket" which was so long and so strongly loco-foco has sent an unbroken Whig delegation to the legislature.

WARRICK.—We learn that Mr. C. C. Graham is elected in Warrick by a majority of 25 votes. His Locofoco friends here calculated strongly upon the success of one of his more ultra Locofoco competitors and express considerable chagrin that it is not so. Their principal mortification is occasioned, we believe, by the fact that Mr. Graham owes his election to the whigs. This is illiberal; it being the first time that they were ever permitted to have a voice in electing the representative of Warrick.—*Evansville Journal*.

OUR ELECTION.—The result is in no particular produced by party. Last year Judah received 952 votes—Berry received 650. The majority of the former was 270, although Berry then received a larger vote than Gen. Myers has now received, even with the aid of at least two hundred whigs! This matter is called to mind to expose any false crowing. At the August election of last year, upwards of seventeen hundred votes were polled—now only about fourteen hundred were polled and upwards of 200 of these voted for neither Judah nor Myers.

These facts will surely serve to correct any improper inferences in relation to the matter, more particularly when it is known that about one fourth the aggregate voters of the county would not or did not attend the polls.—*Vincennes Gazette*.

#### MR. CLAY AND WM. L. BRENT

A Mr. William L. Brent, who resides in the District of Columbia, and was an applicant for an office which the President did not see proper to bestow upon him, pours out his private griefs upon the occasion of

his disappointment through that common vehicle of detraction, the Globe, wherein he charges upon Mr. Clay the cause of his failure, and most valorously darts him to challenge him, the said William L. Brent, to mortal combat. The letters are very appropriately transferred to the columns of the Statesman. The character of Mr. William L. Brent may be satisfactorily estimated from the very ostentatious manner in which he intimates his willingness to receive an invitation to the field from a member of Congress, who besides having the best reason to regard him with the most perfect contempt, is doubly bound by the law of public sentiment and the law of his country to refrain from any such mode of settling disputes. Mr. Brent knew very well that he incurred no risk in the matter. Since the above was in type, we find the following notice of the same mighty affair in the New York Tribune:

A Mr. William L. Brent, formerly a member of Congress from Louisiana, now a lawyer in Washington City, was a candidate for U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia. Mr. Tyler overlooked his claims and appointed Philip R. Fendall. Whereupon Mr. Brent comes out in *The Globe* with a very abusive attack upon HENRY CLAY, whom he accuses of causing his discomfiture by writing a letter to the president, and demonstrates the justice of his own rejection by publishing several extracts from confidential letters written him by Mr. Clay and General Harrison. Of course nothing farther need be said in justification of Mr. Clay; but we happen to recollect that when Gen. Harrison came to Washington last February, this Mr. Brent, with the average delicacy of his sort of office-seekers, endeavored to get the General to his house as a guest, but was resisted and overruled by the citizens of Washington on account of the bad private character of Brent. Enough said.

#### From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

#### A NATIVE DIAMOND FOUND IN INDIANA.

Mr. Richard Verbyck, of our city, has presented to me for examination a natural unpolished diamond, which he procured of a laborer, who found it on the Wabash, in Indiana. The following is the certificate of the laborer:

"This certifies that I let Richard Verbyck have a brilliant whitestone, about the size of a grain of corn, which I dug out of the bank about 10 feet under the surface, at Dam No. 4, at Pittsburgh, on the Wabash, Indiana."

(Signed) "LEWIS HOUSE."

Witness: "BENJ. SIBERT."  
"ASAM DEARTH."

The above locality is about seven miles from the Tippecanoe battle ground.

The stone as presented to me, is spheroidal in figure, shaped not unlike a small bean, being a little less than half of an inch in length, one third in width, and one fifth in thickness, having twenty-four convex crystalline facets. Its weight is 12.746 grains, or very nearly 12 grains, and three-fourths, and its specific gravity 3.544. At one of its sharp ends it cuts glass readily, and scratches quartz crystal. It cannot be scratched by a file nor by grinding on a grindstone, is quite transparent and reflects from its interior that bright flood of characteristic of the diamond. By friction it becomes positively electrified. It is nearly colorless, but has a perceptible shade of yellow. A small flaw is visible in the interior, and about five black sand-specks; the facets are not quite smooth, being somewhat striated, but still with a good degree of brilliancy. The specific gravity 3.544 clearly distinguishes it from quartz, which never exceeds 2.65, and its crystalline form, "a spheroid of 24 convex faces" determines it not to be a white topaz. Indeed there is no doubt that it is a diamond.

Was it found in Indiana? Of this there can be scarcely a doubt. Rough or natural diamonds of that size are not common in this country, and the price at which the laborer parted with the "brilliant white stone," shows his ignorance of its real value.

Are there any more in the same locality? "Alluvial gravel" is a common situation for diamonds to be found in, and without much waste of time, an eye should be kept to the gravel beaches of the Wabash.

What ought to be done with the specimen already found? As it is the first and probably the only diamond yet found, native in the United States—we hope the National Institution at Washington will procure it for the National Cabinet already commenced at the seat of Government.

Medical College of Ohio, Aug. 1, 1841.

#### From the N. O. Bee of July 23d.

#### DISCOVERY OF A FEARFUL PLOT.

Early yesterday morning, the 22d inst., the Bayou Sara steam packet *Clipper*, Capt. Laurent, arrived at the levee, bringing intelligence of an astounding character. It appears that the whole of the residents on the plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi, bordering on the river have, in all probability, been rescued from frightful massacre, through the providential and timely detection of a servile plot. From the information we have obtained, it would seem that on Friday night last, the overseer of the plantation of ROBERT J. BARROW, Esq., in West Feliciana, was taking his accustomed rounds among the negro quarters, when he heard a conversation in one of the huts between a number of negroes, the import of which induced him immediately to pause and listen. He overheard that the negroes on the estate, in conjunction with those on the different plantations situated along the river as far as Natchez, had conspired together and were to rise in insurrection on the 1st of August, and that a general massacre of the whites was to follow. The overseer withdrew, and the next morning laid his information before the authorities of Bayou Sara. A proper force was instantly despatched to several plantations, and some forty or fifty slaves were arrested. These were supposed to be the ringleaders. We further understand that on the apprehension of the blacks several of them voluntarily confessed their guilt.—At the time of the departure of the *Clipper* the greatest consternation prevailed in Bayou Sara and the neighborhood, and the inhabitants were armed and maintained a constant watch. The negroes were to be tried on Wednesday, and it was believed that a short, swift and a speedy doom would be awarded to the guilty.

In addition to this intelligence, we find in yesterday's Courier some statements corroborating the above. A considerable number of slaves, says that journal, fled to the swamps and ravines as soon as they heard of the arrest of the leaders. Many slaves among the plantations in the neighborhood of Woodville, [Miss.] had been apprehended. The Courier publishes the following letter from a respectable inhabitant, dated

POINT COUPEE, 19th July, 1841.

The negroes on the other side of the river, say Bayou Sara, and environs have had a regular conspiracy. It was to have taken place some days since, but owing to the illness of the leader, it was postponed.—Last evening was to have been their final meeting, and then was to have commenced their massacre, but fortunately some of the confederated slaves informed their masters. A body of men was immediately raised at Bayou Sara, and some 15 or 20 of the leaders have been arrested, and will no doubt be tried

and executed immediately. This is no humbug.

Send me up a dozen of your best bowie knives.

P. S.—It appears to have been a regularly organized conspiracy from this place to Natchez, nearly 150 miles of coast. The leaders have been white men, one of whom is now in jail at St. Francisville, and will no doubt be executed.

We find another letter on the French side of the Courier, dated July 21, giving the following details:

"We have had a negro insurrection, or rather it was on the point of breaking out, when the plot was discovered. All the white population from Natchez to Baton Rouge, and all the negroes refusing to join the insurrectionists were to be assassinated. There are in our prison twenty-two negroes who have been given up by their masters; about a dozen more are expected to-day, to be examined and tried. White men are implicated in this servile plot, and were to have been the principal leaders. One of them was taken yesterday near Jackson; he is safe in prison with the negroes. A rumour prevailed yesterday that he would be hung without form of trial. Since Saturday, no one has slept. The militia and citizens keep guard around the prison, and the patrol maintain an active watch, &c."

It is possible that before our paper goes to press, further particulars may be received—if so, we shall hasten to lay them before our readers. The next boat will probably bring us accounts of the result of the trial of the slaves.

MORMONS.—Within the last ten days, says the Illinois (Ottawa) Free Trader, between three and four hundred Mormons passed through this place on their way to the Mormon settlement in Hancock county, in this State. On Tuesday last we counted seventeen wagons, occupied with men, women and children, all wending their way towards the settlement of the "Latter Day Saints." We understand they were from Western New York, and their appearance was quite respectable, apparently being composed chiefly of farmers.

We notice that a large number from Europe have recently arrived at the same settlement, and that others from different portions of the old and new world are on the way. The settlement is now said to contain between ten and fifteen thousand inhabitants, and the town of Nauvoo is represented as being in a flourishing condition. A large temple is being erected, which is to contain a baptismal font, supported by twelve oxen, overlaid with gold, all of the most costly and magnificent structure.

We understand that ex-Governor Noble, the Fund Commissioner of Indiana, has, after a careful investigation into the whole matter, concluded to pay, without distinction of holder, every draft upon that State, including all exchange there on. This is praiseworthy, and Gov. Noble will thus preserve the credit of Indiana.

Gov. Porter of Pennsylvania, has been in Philadelphia, several days, to obtain from the non-accepting banks, a loan to the extent of 3 1-2 per cent. of their capital—amounting in all to about \$300,000, from four banks. It is said that the money will be obtained, and the interest due on the State debt in August, be paid.—*New-York Herald*.

#### From the Boston Courier.

#### IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

WATERTOWN, June 19, 1841.

Sir: Having discovered a cheap and effectual mode of destroying the rose slug, I wish to become a competitor for the premium offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. After very many satisfactory experiments with the following substance, I am convinced it will destroy the above insect, in either of the States in which it appears on the plant, as the fly when it is committing its depredations on the foliage.

Whale oil soap, dissolved at the rate of two pounds to fifteen gallons of water.—I have used it stronger without injury to the plants, but find the above mixture effectual in the destruction of the insect. As I find, from experiments, there is a difference in the strength of the soap, it will be better for persons using it to try it diluted as above, and if it does not kill the insect, add a little more soap, with caution. In corresponding with Messrs. Downer, Austin & Co., on the difference in its appearance, they say: "Whale oil soap varies much in its relative strength, the article not being made as soap, but being formed in our process of bleaching oil. When it is of very sharp taste, and dark appearance, the alkali predominates, but when light colored and flat taste the grease predominates." The former I have generally used, but have tried the light-colored, and find it equally effectual, but requiring a little more soap—say 2 pounds to thirteen gallons of water.

Mode of preparation.—Take whatever quantity of soap you wish to prepare, and dissolve it in boiling water, about one quart to a pound; in this state strain it through a fine wire or hair sieve, which takes out the dirt, and prevents its stopping the valves of the engine, or the nose of the syringe; then add cold water to make it the proper strength. Apply it to the rose bush with a hand engine, or syringe, with as much force as practicable; and be sure that every part of the leaves is well saturated with the liquid. What falls to the ground, in application, will do good in destroying the worms and enriching the soil, and from its trifling cost, it can be used with profusion. A hogshead of 136 gallons costs 45 cents—not quite four mills per gallon. Early in the morning, or in the evening, is the proper time to apply it to the plants.

As there are many other troublesome and destructive insects, the above preparation will destroy as effectually as the rose-slug, it may be of benefit to the community to know the different kinds upon which I have tried it with success.

The *thrips*, often called the vine-fretter, a small, light-colored or spotted fly, quick in motion, which, in some places, are making the rose bush nearly as bad in appearance as the effects of the slug. *Aphis*, or plant louse, under the name of green or brown fly, an insect not quick in motion, very abundant on, and destructive to, the young shoots of the rose, the peach tree, and many other plants. The black fly, a very troublesome and destructive insect, that infests the young shoots of the cherry and the snowball tree. I have never known any positive cure for the effects of this insect until this time. Two varieties of insects that are destructive to and very much disfigure evergreen, the balsam or balm of gilead fir in particular, one an *aphis*, the other very much like the rose slug—the *arcanus*, or red spider, that well known pest to gardeners.

The disease mildew on the gooseberry, peach, grape vine, &c., is checked and entirely destroyed by a dressing of the solution.

The above insects are generally all destroyed by one application, properly applied to all parts of the foliage. The eggs of most insects continue to hatch in rotation, during their season. To keep the plants perfectly clean, it will be necessary to dress them two or three times.

The *canker-worm*.—As the trees on this place are not troubled with this worm, I have not had an opportunity of trying experiments by dressing the trees but have collected the worms; which are killed by being touched with the liquid. The expense of labor and