



THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1831.

MORE PROSCRIPTION.

Samuel Henderson of Indianapolis has been removed, and John Cain rewarded with the office of Postmaster. Mr. Henderson was honest, capable and obliging; but these qualities availed nothing—he would not hazzard for the hero—consequently he was punished—the bane of Jacksonism, wielded by Wm. Barry the present go the whole Postmaster General, has swept him from office.

Mr. Henderson has the satisfaction of knowing that his removal is regretted and lamented by a large majority of the citizens of Indianapolis. Is it not passing strange that two or three individuals should have more sway with the powers that be, than a majority of the people? Yet this is a stubborn fact. Let this junta take it into their heads to remove any person, notwithstanding all that may be urged in his favor by the public, his fate is fixed—he is gone—and probably he may never ascertain the individuals who petitioned for his removal, as it is well known that every thing connected with the new fangled “Office of appointments” is kept a profound secret. If Mr. Barry would pay some attention to the abuse of the franking privilege instead of listening to the tales and slanders of office seekers, it would comport much more with the dignity of a member of the cabinet of the “greatest and best.”

Judge Peck has been acquitted of the charges exhibited against him. Nothing important had been done by Congress at the last dates.

Wm. C. Linton, James Gregory, and David Wallace, are announced as candidates for the office of Lieutenant Governor of this State.

I have been requested to announce Gen. Robert M. Evans, as a candidate for Congress from this district, at the next August election.

At the request of a correspondent in Gibson county, I publish the yeas and nays on Mr. Hayne’s Resolution for the consideration of the reduction of the duty on sugar. It will be perceived that our representative, Mr. Boon, voted in the affirmative. It however gives me pleasure to add that Mr. Boon voted against the repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act, passed on the 4th Sept. 1789.

An alarm in the Wigwam.—In the Senate of the United States, on the 2d inst. Mrs. Grundy submitted the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the select Committee appointed, on the 15th of December last to enquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, are not authorized to call before them the persons who have been dismissed from office for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons or causes of their removal.

Duff Green has been elected printer to the House of Representatives.

The Foreign News in this day’s paper will be found important. Poland is endeavoring to free herself from the chains by which she is shackled by Russia—there is very little doubt but that there will be a general war in Europe.

[Communicated.]

PRINCETON, Feb. 10, 1831.

DEAR —

The evening of the day on which I parted from you brought me to this place. I find, considering the extreme cold, a pleasant ride. We met with some delay in crossing the ferry at White river, in consequence of the floating ice; but an hour’s labour surmounted all difficulties. I was pleased with the appearance of the land on the south side of the river; it is well adapted for cultivation, and there are some valuable and well managed farms on the road. Every thing wore the appearance of plenty and prosperity. I was extremely pleased with the appearance of the village of Princeton; it is a neat little town, and had it but a meeting-house with a steeple, it might pass for one of our eastern country towns.

We stopped at the tavern of Mr. Daniel, who furnished us with a most excellent repast and is a polite and agreeable landlord. On making some enquiries relative to the place, we were informed that the town was laid out in 1814; is situated 28 miles north of the Ohio and 25 miles south of Vincennes; about 10 miles east of Mount Carmel on the Wabash and 28 miles north east of Harmony.

The body of land surrounding the town is first rate; and the Potowmuck river, about four miles distant, affords an easy outlet for their surplus produce. Princeton contains about 600 inhabitants. It has two lawyers, three physicians, five stores, three groceries, two taverns, a steam mill, a steam distillery, a fulling mill, two wool carding machines, a cotton factory, two tan yards, three blacksmiths’ shops, three cabinet shops, six carpenters’ shops, one tinner, one chair-maker, a weaving establishment, one brick mason, one stone mason, a plasterer, three saddlers’ shops,

four shoe shops, two coopers, two tailors, three wagon makers, a pottery, three batters, a seminary of learning, and a circulating library—two mail stages from Evansville to Terre-Haute each week, and a weekly stage from Mt. Vernon and Harmony.

Princeton is the seat of justice for Gibson county. The court house is a brick building, and makes a respectable appearance; and the houses generally have a neat and comfortable appearance.

On the whole, we come to the conclusion that Princeton is one of the most pleasant villages in the state; and I have no doubt but in a few years its population will be doubled. The police of the town is most excellent, and the inhabitants are friendly and obliging.

We leave here to-morrow. Write to me at Louisville, where I expect to be in four or five days, if I am not embargoed by the ice, or nullified by the cold.

Yours,

[FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.]

Mr. Editors:

The following is a copy of a petition which was going the rounds at Indianapolis, and accidentally came into my possession. It is not known whether the original was forwarded or not. Certain it is, that signatures to it were solicited, and much feeling existed at the time, caused by a petition or memorial, of a different nature, having been sent on, requesting the old General to offer again, in order to keep those in office who have already obtained their reward, and who are fearful that in case the General should not offer, they will have to give up the half-sucked teats, or come to an awful reckoning with a justly indignant people.

To the Honorable Duff Green, Martin Van Buren, Wm. T. Barry, and others of the Central Jackson Committee of management and arrangements, Washington city.

WHEREAS the undersigned have noticed with painful regret, a sinister document going the rounds, purporting to be an invitation to general Andrew Jackson, to again become a candidate for the presidency;

We being well aware that the old General is in the hands of his friends and the managers of the party, who have all the means of knowing the expediency or inexpediency of the measure, would prefer either Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Calhoun, if there were any reasonable prospect of sustaining them; but we fear that H. Clay would be too hard for either or both of them.

As to the great question of *tariff, internal improvement, or even nullification* it self, it is matter of little or no importance, compared with getting and holding the lucrative offices within the patronage of your honorable management; and while on this subject, we will, with due reverence, caution your honors against falling into a similar error as the one recently committed, in the appointment of James G. Reid, as a receiver of public moneys, at the land office of the Jeffersonville land district; not that Mr. Reid is not capable, and is viewed as an honest man, which we deem of little consequence, as only in common; but he is comparatively wealthy, and besides, he resides in another land district; and we have many friends in the district, if not as competent and wealthy, yet much more needy, and who have made much noise, and expended much, in whiskey, to aid the good cause—and we further deem it impolitic to appoint Jackson men who are qualified.

It is too great a deviation from the established usage of your administration, which has hitherto bestowed them on men of our party, who have expended much of wind and whiskey, and fallen under heavy moral and pecuniary embarrassments without success, in endeavoring to get offices from the people, when they were known.

Having got no appointments ourselves, and having therefore nothing to lose, it being too late to expect any chance of obtaining any office under the present administration—and holding ourselves in readiness to take advantage of any change which may turn up—we would earnestly pray that in tender consideration of the old General’s peace of mind and body, his age and infirmities—that after having bestowed every lucrative office created, or vacated by partisan representations and misrepresentations—having had full swing in the gratification of his own revengeful passions, and rewarding his supporters—he may be allowed to use his own discretion about offering again, and he granted the privilege of breathing his last pang at the Hermitage, if he should so choose, and as in duty bound, we shall ever pray, &c.

[FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.]

Mr. Editors:

As an example of the astonishing increase of population in our state, which has taken place in a few years, and with in my own observation, I send you the following statement of the representation in 1826 and in 1831, of the country north, east, and west of Vigo county, at the different periods.

In 1824, Parke and Vermillion had one representative; Putnam, Montgomery and the country north, north-east, west, and northwest, one representative; the whole of the above, with Vigo attached, one senator—in all, representatives, 2, senators, 1—3.

By the bill lately passed both branches of the legislature, and approved 30th Jan. 1831, the same district of country has, representatives, 14—senators, 7—21.

The “Hoosier” country is coming out, and the day is not far distant, when some

states which have hitherto looked upon us as a kind of outlandish, half-civilized race, will have to follow in our train.—Let the “half-horse, half-alligator” country look to it. Yours, &c.

RACKOON.

THE CENSUS.

We have been politely furnished by Gen. Marshall, with the following official returns of the census of this state.

Counties.

Population.

Orange,	7,909
Henry,	6,493
Tipppecanoe,	7,167
Green,	4,253
Bartholomew,	5,480
Carroll,	1,614
Knox,	6,557
Washington,	13,072
Daviess,	4,512
Fayette,	9,112
Lawrence,	9,239
Gibson,	5,417
Sullivan,	5,096
Boon,	622
Vermillion,	5,706
Hamilton,	1,750
Rush,	9,918
Martin,	2,010
Madison,	2,242
Allen,	1,000
Pike,	2,464
Decatur,	5,854
St Joseph’s,	287
Elkhart,	935
Ripley,	3,957
Switzerland,	7,111
Parke,	7,534
Fountain,	7,644
Warren,	2,854
Vanderburgh,	2,610
Union,	7,957
Clay,	1,616
Montgomery,	7,386
Clinton,	1,423
Vigo,	5,737
Hendricks,	3,767
Monroe,	6,578
Morgan,	8,195
Scott,	5,579
Clark,	3,697
Jefferson,	10,719
Spencer,	11,465
Marion,	3,187
Crawford,	2,181
Warren,	3,234
Delaware,	2,973
Perry,	2,372
Floyd,	3,378
Shelby,	6,294
Hancock,	1,569
Randolph,	3,912
Wayne,	18,589
Posey,	6,883
Jackson,	4,894
Owen,	4,060
Cass,	1,154
Johnson,	4,139
Dubois,	1,774
Harrison,	10,008
Jennings,	3,950
Dearborn,	14,575
Franklin,	10,199
Total,	341,606

The above is the number of persons in this state on the first of July last, but it may be fairly inferred from the number of emigrants who removed to this state last fall, that we have a population of more than \$50,000. Should the basis of representation in congress be fixed at 50,000, we will be entitled to six representatives, with a fraction of something more than 44,000, which it is probable will give us another. Should the ratio remain as it now is, we will have seven representatives, and a fraction of upwards of 29,000. It is more than probable, however, that the ratio will be increased to at least 50,000.—Annotator.

As to the great question of *tariff, internal improvement, or even nullification* it self, it is matter of little or no importance, compared with getting and holding the lucrative offices within the patronage of your honorable management; and while on this subject, we will, with due reverence, caution your honors against falling into a similar error as the one recently committed, in the appointment of James G. Reid, as a receiver of public moneys, at the land office of the Jeffersonville land district; not that Mr. Reid is not capable, and is viewed as an honest man, which we deem of little consequence, as only in common; but he is comparatively wealthy, and besides, he resides in another land district; and we have many friends in the district, if not as competent and wealthy, yet much more needy, and who have made much noise, and expended much, in whiskey, to aid the good cause—and we further deem it impolitic to appoint Jackson men who are qualified.

It is too great a deviation from the established usage of your administration, which has hitherto bestowed them on men of our party, who have expended much of wind and whiskey, and fallen under heavy moral and pecuniary embarrassments without success, in endeavoring to get offices from the people, when they were known.

Having got no appointments ourselves, and having therefore nothing to lose, it being too late to expect any chance of obtaining any office under the present administration—and holding ourselves in

readiness to take advantage of any change which may turn up—we would earnestly pray that in tender consideration of the old General’s peace of mind and body, his age and infirmities—that after having bestowed every lucrative office created, or vacated by partisan representations and misrepresentations—having had full swing in the gratification of his own revengeful passions, and rewarding his supporters—he may be allowed to use his own discretion about offering again, and he granted the privilege of breathing his last pang at the Hermitage, if he should so choose, and as in duty bound, we shall ever pray, &c.

At the same time they called the citizens to arms; the arsenal was stormed, and all hastened to combat the Russian and some Polish troops, at whose head the grand duke Constantine retired fighting. The grand duke is said to have incurred the greatest personal danger.”

The following is the account of the first act of the insurrection received in Berlin, on the 4th of December:

“On the evening of the 29th Nov. an insurrection broke out at Warsaw. It began in the military school of ensigns.

The young men to the number of 500 to 600, took up arms and spread themselves through the town, calling the citizens to arms. A multitude of students and inhabitants soon joined them. They proceeded to the barracks of the infantry, and the arsenal, which was taken by 10 o’clock. The immense quantity of muskets, and sabres it contained were distributed to the people. The insurrection had previously gained the barracks of the infantry. The engineer regiment was the first that rose, and several other regiments soon followed. The grand duke Constantine on the point of being attacked or surrounded in his palace, effected his retreat upon Praga, with his guard. Two Russian regiments and a regiment of Polish cavalry, who followed him from a sense of military honor, but will remain neutral if the soldiers do not disband themselves and join their fellow citizens. The exasperation, for a long time smoothed, was so very considerable at the moment of insurrection, that some Polish detachments, who at the commencement refused to give up their post of arms to the people, were massacred as traitors. Forty-one colonels or majors were killed in endeavoring to keep the troops in obedience. It is added that two aids of the duke were slain. The opinion at Warsaw was, that the defection of the Polish army would become general. The chief of the municipal police, and two Russian generals, were killed.”

In England the disturbances and riots continued in various parts of the country.

“A meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, was convened by the sheriff at Hackney, on the 15th, to consider the state of the country generally.

It was very crowded. The requisition was made before the change of ministers.

Severe comments were made on the opposition of the late ministers to reform.

Resolutions were passed calling for triennial parliaments, the vote by ballot, and other reforms.

Sir Francis Burdett who was opposed to some of the resolutions, spoke amidst hisses and cheers.

Mr. Hume was received with great cheering.”

“Italy.—Pope Pius VIII died in November.—The Prince, says the Herald,

was raised to the Holy See in 1829, was

a man of mild manners and unassuming

good sense. The possession of the latter

he proved in a high degree, by the instant

and cordial acknowledgement which he

made, of the change of government in

France, almost the last act of his reign.”

In England the disturbances and riots

continued in various parts of the country.

“A meeting of the freeholders of the

county of Middlesex, was convened by

the sheriff at Hackney, on the 15th, to

consider the state of the country generally.

It was very crowded. The requisition was made before the change of ministers.

Severe comments were made on the opposition of the late ministers to reform.

Resolutions were passed calling for

triennial parliaments, the vote by ballot,

and other reforms.

Sir Francis Burdett who was opposed to

some of the resolutions, spoke amidst hisses and cheers.

Mr. Hume was received with great cheering.”

“Italy.—Pope Pius VIII died in November.—The Prince, says the Herald,

was raised to