



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 huzza for the hero—consequently he was punished—the besom of Jacksonism, wielded by Wm. Barry the present govt. 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 juncture 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. Mr. 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 a 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 had, 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 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 20 miles north east of Harmony.

The body of land surrounding the town is first rate; and the Potomac 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 grocers, two taverns, a steam mill, a steam distillery, a fulling mill, two wool carding machines, a cotton factory, two tin 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 waggon 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 VINCENTS GAZETTE.]

Mr. Editor:

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 questions of tariff, internal improvement, or even nullification itself, 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 be granted the privilege of breathing his last pang at the Hermitage, if he should so choose, and as a duty bound, we shall ever pray, &c.

[FOR THE VINCENTS GAZETTE.]

Mr. Editor:

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,	5,430
Carroll,	1,614
Knox,	6,557
Washington,	13,072
Daviess,	4,512
Fayette,	9,112
Lawrence,	9,239
Gibson,	5,417
Sullivan,	5,196
Boon,	622
Vermillion,	5,706
Hamilton,	1,750
Rush,	9,918
Madison,	2,010
Allen,	2,242
Pike,	1,000
Decatur,	2,464
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
Putnam,	8,195
Morgan,	5,579
Scott,	3,097
Clark,	10,719
Jefferson,	11,465
Spencer,	3,137
Marion,	7,181
Crawford,	3,234
Warrick,	2,973
Delaware,	2,372
Perry,	3,378
Floyd,	6,363
Shelby,	6,294
Hancock,	1,569
Randolph,	3,912
Wayne,	18,583
Posey,	6,883
Jackson,	4,894
Owen,	4,060
Cass,	1,154
Johnson,	4,139
Dubois,	1,774
Harrison,	16,068
Jennings,	3,959
Dearborn,	11,575
Franklin,	10,199
Total,	341,506

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 350,000. 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.

Foreign.

REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

We have by the last arrivals from Europe, accounts of a revolution in Poland. "The following," says the Baltimore Patriot, "is the account of the immediate cause of this revolution, as published in the Journal du Paris, of December 14th:

"It was in the evening of the 29th Nov. that the insurrection was commenced by the under-ensigns. It was excited by the abhorrence which they had to witness the ignominious death, of twelve students who had been sentenced by a court martial to be shot for having sung the Marseillais hymn. The first point to which the ensigns directed their course, was the arsenal, they took possession of that post, which contained 70,000 guns, and 100 pieces of cannon. The grand duke Constantine was then at Belvidere about three miles from Warsaw. The fight continued during the whole of the night, and on the following morning the people remained masters of the city. The regiment of engineers was the first to revolt. The French tri-colored cockade was instantly adopted, with cries of 'Vive Lafayette, the friend of Kosciuszko, forever.' They went to the house of the French consul, in search of the tri-colored flag; and having found it, although the consul, M. Durand, was suspected to be a congregationist, and attached to the fallen dynasty, they joined the Polish white flag and the tri-colored one together, and hoisted them in that state. The National Guard is being raised."

The Prussian State Gazette of December 4th, says the news of the Polish insurrection caused the greatest consternation. "As far as we yet know, the plot was secretly prepared, and then carried into effect by a number of young Poles, who are educated in a military school, and consequently have a military organization. The insurgents hastened to the pa-

lace, and murdered the Russian centinels. 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 smothered, 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 free holders 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 ballots 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."

Extracts of a letter from England.

We have just finished our election of two members to represent us in parliament. The negro emancipation cause has had a considerable lift during the elections that have been going on throughout the kingdom generally—many electors having stipulated with the candidates, as the only terms on which they would give them their votes and support, that they should pledge themselves to the support of such measures as may be before the house of commons, as shall have for object the total annihilation of negro slavery in any of the British dominions. On this occasion, slavery and its supporters have had so heavy a blow struck at them, as they will never in my opinion recover. The emancipation cause has occasioned more interest than perhaps any other, in the last elections. The East India monopoly, reform in parliament, the corn laws, the assessed taxes, and retrenchment in government expenditure, have also claimed their share of the public attention.

Gloucester and Hampshire. The crops of corn are remarkably fine—the ears are large and heavy, and the straw long; if we are but favored with fine dry weather, so that it may be well housed, there will be a great abundance in the country; but if this wet, stormy weather continue much longer, there is reason to fear our hopes will be disappointed.

The Cow Cabbage is that very large species of cabbage, with a hard white heart, generally preferred by the Guernsey people for culinary purpose. The most common in Jersey, grows about five or six feet high, and three feet in diameter. The drum-head cow cabbage grows about two feet high, the lowest leaves being on the ground, is also about three feet in diameter—the heart is very fine, hard and white, about eighteen inches in diameter, and is very good eating.

Western Tiller.

INDIAN WAR.

The Osages and Pawnees.—A gentleman arrived here a few days ago, direct from Cantonment Gibson informs, that just before he left, intelligence reached there of a bloody fight having taken place, a few days previous, high up the Arkansas, between two parties of Osages and Pawnees in which the former were victorious, having killed 18 of their enemies and bore off their scalps in triumph. The Pawnees made an attack in the first place on a small party who were in advance of the main body of the Osages and compelled them to retreat. They, however, soon rallied, pursued and overtook their en-

emies, whom they vanquished and compelled to retreat, after a short but bloody contest, before the main body of the Osages came up. It is said to have been one of the most desperate and hard contested engagements that has ever been fought by these two tribes. The Osages fought with guns and the Pawnees with spears and battleaxes. The loss of the Osages was 2 killed and 8 wounded. No prisoners were taken on either side.

Arkansas Gazette.

At a banquet given by the Seventh Legion of the National Guards of Paris to Gen. Lafayette, a speech was pronounced by Gen. Mathew Dumas, from which we make the following extract:

"Fifty years, since, at the same season of the year, and if my memory is faithful, almost on the same day, General Washington came, accompanied by General Lafayette, to pay his first visit to the French army disembarked at Rhode Island, and to unite the arms and standards of the United States with the arms and standards of France. He returned to his head quarters, and I had the honor to form part of his escort. On the way, we passed near a small town, now become a very considerable one, when a crowd of children met us, each carrying a flambeau and filling the air with acclamations: they compelled the General to stop, and embraced his knees. Much affected, Washington turned to us, and said these memorable words: 'We are about to open the campaign—God only knows what will be the fate of war; we shall perhaps be beaten; but here, (pointing his hands on the heads of the young children,) here is an army which our enemies will never conquer.'"

Newton's Method of Courtship.—It is said that Sir Isaac Newton did once in his life go a wooing, and as was expected, had the greatest indulgence paid to his little peculiarities which ever accompany great genius. Knowing he was fond of smoking, the lady assiduously provided him with a pipe, and they were gravely seated to open the business of Cupid. Sir Isaac made a few whiffs, seemed at a loss for something to whistle again, and at last drew his chair near to the lady: a pause of some minutes ensued—Sir Isaac seemed still more uneasy—Oh! the timidity of some! thought the lady—when lo! Sir Isaac got hold of her hand—now the palpitation began: he will kiss it no doubt, thought she, and then the matter is settled. Sir Isaac whiffed with redoubled tury, and drew the captive hand near his head; already the expected salutation vibrated from the hand to the heart, when, pity the damsel, gentle reader! Sir Isaac only raised the fair hand, to make the forefinger what he much wanted, a tobacco stopper!

THE ENGLISH CLERGY.

The greatest of all abominations, because the most tyrannical, as well as most disgraceful mockery on true religion, is the upholding of the bigoted, hypocritical dignitaries, of the established Church. To two Archbishops, and twenty-three Bishops, alone, are paid yearly one million one hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars! The amount paid to the thousands of subordinate officers of the Church establishment, could hardly be enumerated. What a "splendid mockery" what an "abomination in the sight of the Lord!"

Lord Wellington, head of the late ministry, received from the public purse three millions five hundred thousand dollars; and twelve of his immediate relatives received (most by way of sinecures) annually three hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars! We have as yet enumerated but a part of the burthens that have to be borne by the oppressed subject of Great Britain. The expenses of maintaining the Army and Navy, at home and abroad, are beyond our calculation, but may be conceived of as enormous.

A valuable little manual for farmers and all others who keep horses, has lately been published by A. B. Roff, of this city, entitled the "Farmer's Farrier, illustrating the peculiar nature and characteristics of the horse, and the diseases to which he is liable, with the symptoms and remedies familiarly explained; accompanied with the pedigree of the blooded horses in the west. By J. L. Barrum editor of the United States Agriculturist and Farmer's Reporter." Its object is stated in the preface, to be "to form a concise, simple and correct treatise, which will be intelligible to any person of common capacity," and we think the author has been successful in his undertaking. The following is extracted from the chapter entitled "General Rules for Preserving the Health of Horses."

"It is better to preserve the health of horses by diligence and care, than to rely on the use of medicines; and it is said, that 'the master's eye makes the horse fat'; it is no less true that his inspection will keep the horse in health.

"Let it be made a general rule, to give horses as few medicines as possible, and on no account to imitate the absurd practice of those who are continually bleeding, purging, and forcing down balls, though their horses are perfectly well, and show not the least symptom that requires such treatment. Proper management in the feeding, exercise, and dressing alone, will cure many diseases, and prevent most of them; for, as Mr. Clark justly observes, the simplicity of a horse's diet, which chiefly consists of grain and herbage, when good in kind and dispensed with judgment, secures him from those complicated disorders which are the effect of intemperance in the human body."