

POETRY.



THE ACCEPTED.

I thank you for that downcast look,
And for that blushing cheek;
I would not have you raise your eyes;
I would not have you speak;
Though mute, I deem you eloquent,
I ask no other sign,
While thus your little hand remains
Cautiously in mine.

I know you vain would hide from me,
The tell-tale tears, that steal
Unbidden forth, and half betray
The anxious fears you feel!
From friends long tried and dearly loved,
The plighted bride must part;
Then freely weep—I could not love
A cold, unfeeling heart.

I know you love your cottage home,
Where, in the summer time,
Your hand has taught the clematis
Around the porch to climb
Yon casement with the wild-rose screen,
Yon little garden too,
How many fond remembrances
Endear them all to you!

You sigh to leave your mother's roof,
Tho' on my suit she smiled,
And spurning every selfish thought,
Gave up her darling child;
Sigh not for her, she now may claim
Kind deeds from more than one;
She'll gaze upon her daughter's smiles,
Supported by her son.

I thank you for that look—it speaks
Reliance on my truth;
And never shall unkindness wound
Your unsuspecting youth;
If fate should frown, and anxious thoughts
Oppress your husband's mind,
Oh, never fear to cling to me—
I could not be unkind.

Come, look upon this golden ring—
You have no cause to shrink,
Tho' oft its galling as the slave's
Indissoluble link;
And look upon yon church—the place
Of blessing and of prayer;
Before the altar hear my vows—
Who could dissemble there?

Come to my home; your bird shall have
As tranquil a retreat;
Your dog shall find a resting place,
And slumber at your feet;
And while you turn your spinning-wheel,
Oh, let me hear you sing,
Or I shall think you cease to love
The little golden ring.

J. H. BAILEY.

NAVAL REMINISCENCE.

The capture of the United States frigate President, by a British squadron off Long Island, near the close of the last war, was marked by many interesting circumstances, which have been communicated to us by one who was an eye witness.

It is well known that the President sustained considerable injury by striking on the bar beyond Sandy Hook, on the night that she put to sea, which greatly impeded her sailing. The accident, and the delay occasioned by it, rendered it very doubtful whether she would be able to evade the enemies' vigilance, who were known to have a force of three frigates and a sixty-four gun ship cruising along the coast. As the day dawned the apprehensions of Commodore Decatur were realized. The whole of the enemy's squadron was in sight at no great distance, and in a brief interval their clouds of canvas were seen raised to the breeze in eager pursuit.

The largest of the frigates the Endymion, a ship of equal size and force, took the lead in the chase, and it was very apparent that her superior sailing would render all hope of escape from her futile. Not that there was any disinclination to try the issue of a brush with her, single-handed; but, on the contrary, such was the confidence in our naval superiority and the hero who commanded, that every heart would have exulted at the thought of such an encounter without a fear of its consequences. But Decatur saw that if he commenced an engagement with the Endymion, it could hardly be decided before the others would arrive and determine the result against him.

The chase continued fresh and animated until after sunset, when the enemy's ship, having arrived within gun-shot, began to pour into her a well directed fire. At this moment Decatur conceived a plan, which with his characteristic decision, he determined to carry, if possible. It was no less than to run the President along-side the Endymion, carry her by boarding, escape by her superior sailing, and leave his own crippled vessel a prey to the enemy.

The conception was worthy of the hero and was hailed with three enthusiastic cheers, when communicated to the crew. Orders were promptly given to wear ship for the purpose, but the enemy took the alarm, stood off and frustrated the intrepid manoeuvre.

No alternative was now left but to fight the Endymion at her own distance; and matters soon wore a very terrific aspect. A running fire commenced on both sides, which was fatal to many officers of the President. Mr. Babitt, the first Lieutenant, was killed early in the action, Lieut.

Hamilton was soon after cut in two by an 18 pound shot. This amiable officer shook hands and took leave of a friend as he was departing from his station, and in a few minutes, when that friend was hastening to the quarter deck to make a report to the Commodore, he met his faithful servant, who exclaimed in a tone of anguish, "Oh, Sir, poor Mr. Hamilton is just killed."

Meanwhile the contest which had raged fiercely for more than an hour, began to abate on the part of the enemy, and it was very evident that they were unable to continue it much longer. As their fire ceased, Lieut. Howell observed to a midshipman who was standing by his side— "Well, we have flogged that fellow after all—he can fight no longer." He had hardly uttered these words when a gun flashed; he exclaimed, "No, he is firing yet." The midshipman moved to look as he spoke, but, hearing a groan at the moment, he turned round and the gallant Howell was lying on the deck in the convulsions of death. That very flash was the precursor of the fatal shot which struck him while he was speaking. The midshipman found afterwards that he himself had narrowly escaped the same shot, it having carried away a part of the belt of his own dirk, which was hanging by his side.

By this time the Pomona and Tenedos frigates, having come up, had taken their positions to pour in upon the President their murderous broadsides, and further resistance to such unequal odds seemed madness. Painful as the necessity was, it seemed imperative, and Decatur gave orders for the flag to be struck.

Though it was the latter part of January, the sun rose the next morning with a mild and vivifying radiance. The hostile attitude of the parties having been changed by the result into the relation of victory and vanquished, it now only remained to the victors to make the necessary preparations to transport their prize to Bermuda.

On Commodore Decatur, however, and the survivors, devolved the sad duty of consigning to their graves the remains of those who had fallen in the conflict. The bodies of Lieutenants Babitt, Hamilton, and Howell, wrapped in tarry sheets, were borne to the ship's side, and prepared to be consigned to the depths below.

Around stood the silent group, attended by a detachment of British Marines, who were deputed to pay them the closing honors of war. The Episcopal burial service was read in an impressive manner by Decatur, and as he pronounced the words "we commit these bodies to the deep," the marines fired their funeral knell, and they were simultaneously launched into the ocean.

One sullen plunge—the scene was o'er; The sea rolled on as it rolled before.

It is a remarkable circumstance that when the prize crew were sent on board the President from the squadron, enquiry was immediately made by a British officer if Lieut. Babitt was on board and well. When told of his death he was greatly affected, and observed that he had been a few months before a prisoner of war in the United States, and stationed in the village where the family resided with whom Mr. B. expected to be allied by marriage, and that he had given them a pledge, at his departure, that if ever the chances of war should place Mr. B. within his reach, he would do all in his power to alleviate the condition of such a servitude.

Notwithstanding the favorable opportunity afforded by the weather to repair the President and put her in a condition to reach Bermuda in safety, not a shot-hole was stopped up the next day and she remained as she was when the last gun was fired. That night the spirit of the storm was visible on the face of the waters, and ere midnight the winds and the waves seemed to vie with each other in an effort to complete the work of destruction. A tempest of the most appalling description sprang up, to which the terrors of the battle were as nothing. The ship rolled and plunged, and every successive plunge was supposed to be the last. The idea that such a shattered vessel, pierced by a hundred balls, and leaking dreadfully, could survive the fury of such a storm, seemed to all incredible.

The American officers were placed in the ward room, where they remained the whole night in that state of exciting and fearful suspense, which the danger of their situation was likely to produce. The word passed repeatedly from one to another that she was gone, all prepared themselves to meet their impending fates as calm as possible. But Providence had ordained otherwise, and with the return of morning came new hope. The violence of the gale did not abate, however, until evening; and when it subsided, not one of the ships was any where to be seen. A plan was therefore formed by the prisoners to rise upon the prize crew and recapture the frigate, which was defeated only by the premature disclosure of it by a drunken marine. Being ordered below for some insolence, he muttered something that alarmed the British officers, who exercised such vigilance afterwards, that it was impracticable to carry the scheme in to execution with any prospect of success.

John Randolph.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—It appears, by late Virginia papers, that our Minister to Russia, now residing in London, is a candidate for Congress, at the election which is to take place in April next. It is understood that this announcement is made at Mr. Randolph's request. So we go—\$10,000 for eighteen days' service, in disgracing the American character at the Court of Russia.—(Lawrenceburgh Statesman.)

MEDICINE, SURGERY, & Midwifery.

DOCTOR H. DAVISON, Member of the College of Surgeons, London, Licentiate of the Lying-in Hospital of Glasgow, Scotland, begs leave to tender to the citizens of Vincennes and vicinity his professional services. He may be found at all times, (except when absent on the business of his profession,) at his room, in the house of Mr. Geo. Davis, Water St. His charges shall be as moderate as possible; and he confidently hopes that his capacity may entitle him to the confidence of those who may call on him.

Dec. 13, 1830—1217

A NEW EDITION OF LAY'S MAP OF THE United States, WITH PART OF THE CANADAS, &c.

Revised and corrected to 1830—will be sold on delivery to subscribers,

In the sheets, at - - - - - \$ 7
Made portable in a book, at - - - - - 8
Mounted on rollers and varnished - - - - - 10

The publisher, on a tour of observation from New York to Savannah, New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, St. Louis, and north to the falls of St. Anthony, touching at Rock Island, and Prairie du Chien, in July last, when the Indian treaty was held by Gen. Clark, Col. Morgan, &c. from them and many of the government Indian agents there assembled, from the frontier and remote regions of the United States, had the most favorable opportunity of collecting and will delineate on the new edition of his Map, much important information, which will render this Map highly interesting and desirable. He is now on his return to New York, and will immediately revise and issue a new edition, which will be forwarded to his subscribers, as soon as time and circumstances will permit.

The size of this map is five feet four inches in length, by four feet four inches in breadth, on which is correctly delineated all the new States and Territories. The lines of the different countries are also distinctly marked with all the principal Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Roads, Canals, Cities, Towns, Villages, &c. with the late boundary line between the United States and the Canadas, so far as established by the commissioners; showing the Atlantic coast, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Province of New Brunswick.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have inspected a Map of the United States, by Amos Lay, published this year; and so far as I can judge from my examination, I believe that it evinces industry and skill; and that, as a work of merit it is entitled to encouragement.

DE WITT CLINTON,
Governor of the State of New York.
Albany, 9th January, 1828.

I have examined Mr. Amos Lay's Map of the United States, and he requests me to express my opinion of it. I think it superior in point of correctness and execution, to any Map of the United States which has been published; and deserving of patronage and encouragement.

A. SPENCER,
Late Judge of the Supreme Court.
January 10, 1828.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Amos Lay more than thirty years. He has always sustained a fair character, and has been distinguished in his business of surveyor and Map publisher. I consider his Map of the United States correct, so far as I have examined it, and among the best specimens of American engraving.

JESSE BULL,
Late State Printer.
Albany, January 10, 1828.

Atkinson's Casket.

GENE OF LITERATURE, WIT AND SENTIMENT.

Each No. of this popular monthly periodical, for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal octavo pages of letter press, cleverly printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 500 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copper-plate and several handsome Wood Engravings, music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general Index for the volume. The copper-plates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the famous Views and Fairy Pieces, equal to those daily periodicals in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the figures is a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide of England, a lady in full Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid Portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Portrait of Marcus, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent engravings will be of the best quality.

Liberal premiums have been offered for choice original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of Moral Tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, Light Readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, '28, '29, and '30, embellished with a great number of engravings, bound in Nos may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining a complete set; but a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid.)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.

112 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Editors who give the above a few insertions, are entitled to the Publication, or the Saturday Evening Post, as they prefer—if the Casket, they will address their papers marked S. C. Atkinson, Pr.—if the Post is preferred, address at Eve. Post.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscribers, by note or book account, are earnestly requested to call and pay the same, on or before the 20th March. ROSE & HARRIS.
Vincennes, January 28, 1831.—1817

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed administrator on the estate of Joshua Palmer, late of Davies county, Indiana, deceased; and requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against it and estate, to present them duly authenticated, within twelve months. The estate is probably solvent.

RICHARD PALMER, Adm'r.
December 23, 1830.—1563

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at the Gazette Office. [1834]

HITT & ORRICK HAVE FOR SALE DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach Pills.

Indigestion or Sour Stomach is acknowledged by Medical writers to be a complaint of sub-born kind, at all times very difficult of cure. This is sufficiently illustrated in the disappointment of those who unfortunately suffer under it, as they, for the most part, find that, after having tried many things to little or no purpose, they are at last obliged to use, perhaps for the remainder of life, such articles as cannot best but palliate the disease. Under such circumstances, any medicine capable of removing the complaint, must surely be anxiously highly deserving the attention of all those who are afflicted with it. The proprietor of these Pills is therefore happy in offering to the afflicted an invaluable medicine, the success of which has never yet been equalled for the cure of Dyspepsia in its most complicated forms, such as loss of appetite, nausea, or sickness at the stomach, and sometimes vomiting, belching up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but most commonly sour, causing pain in the stomach, heartburn, or what is called sour stomach, costiveness, paleness of the countenance, languor, lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, and disturbed sleep, &c. Whoever applies these Pills in the above diseases according to the directions, will never be disappointed, as they have never been known to fail in producing a radical and permanent cure. The use of a single box will convince the most unbelieving of their efficacy. They will most effectually remove all sourness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it, and at the same time will restore to the debilitated organs of digestion that tone and vigor which is absolutely necessary to the well being of the animal economy.

The following is a certificate from Dr. Walter C. Cohen, late member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.

"I am cheerfully and my testimony in favor of Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills as a remedy for Dyspepsia. And the experience I have had from using them in my practice for several months past fully convinces me that they are equal, and in many cases superior to any other preparation I have ever known. And in all cases where the stomach and bowels require evacuation by the intervention of a cathartic, they are in my opinion, the most convenient and efficacious Pill of any in use, at the same time, being safe and easy at the operation."

WALTER C. COHEN, M. D.
Philadelphia, Sept. 7th, 1829.

LADIES' MUSEUM, AND Western Repository of Belles Lettres.

—CINCINNATI—

EDITED BY J. T. CASE.

In presenting his proposals at this time to the public, the publisher deems it unnecessary to say many words. The work has been commenced, and is now entering the last half year of its second volume. The continuance of the work, under present prospects, is no longer a matter of doubt; and it is no longer doubtful that a publication, embracing the objects which this prospectus is actually called for, and will be generally sustained in the western country.—A simple reference to the plan and execution of the work will, it is believed, give better satisfaction generally, than long explanations and many promises.

The Ladies' Museum embraces in its general subjects, Original and selected Poetry, Tales, Essays, Notices and Reviews of New Works, Natural History, Sketches of Biography and History, Reports of Fashions, original articles relating to the culture of Plants, Fruits and Flowers, with such Intelligence, Anecdotes, chastened effusions of Wit, Sentiment and Humor, as will impart variety and furnish an agreeable miscellany.

This work is especially dedicated to the Ladies, and through them to the cause of knowledge, virtue, and amusement. Their patronage is respectfully solicited, with the assurance that no pains will be spared to acquire for it a character of superiority, if not unequalled excellence.

Arrangements have been made with distinguished artists to give occasional engravings, and cuts on wood. Should the publisher meet with sufficient encouragement, he intends publishing the third volume on an extra fine sheet, with one page of music as often as twice in each month.

CONDITIONS.
The Ladies' Museum is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance, or if paid within six months, and three dollars if payment is delayed to the end of the year.

VINCENNES LIBRARY COMPANY.

A meeting of the share-holders, on the 17th inst. was held, and it was Resolved, that the Librarian give notice, that all dues not paid on the 11th April, will be sued for without further notice; and that he be instructed to enter as forfeited, the shares of all those persons, from whom, in his judgment, in consequence of being non residents, or insolvency, it is not probable any collection can be made.

E. MCNAMEE, President.
JOHN LAW, Secretary pro tem.
Feb. 12, 1831.—29

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Seth Shippy, deceased, late of the county of Knox, and state of Indiana, dated Nov. 10th 1830. This is therefore to give notice to all having claims on said estate, to forward their accounts or claims, duly authenticated for settlement, on or before one and one half month from said 10th day of Nov. last; and all indebted are requested to make immediate payment. From the best calculations that can be made at present, the estate will be solvent.

J. B. SHIPPY, Adm'r.
Bassett Township, Jan. 29, 1831.—1363

STATE OF INDIANA.

KNOX COUNTY, SCT.

Knox Circuit Court, September Term, 1830.

William Badgett & Jane his wife, vs. Nathan Sharp, Jonathan Douglass and Samuel Hill.

AND now at this time come the complainants, by their solicitor, and filed his bill; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Sharp, one of the defendants in said bill mentioned, is a non-resident of this state: It is ordered that the pendence of this suit be published in the Vincennes Gazette for four weeks successively, that said defendant appear here, on the first day of next term, and answer complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed; and this cause is continued until the next term of this court. And on motion, leave is given the complainants to amend their bill, on or before the first day of next term.

A copy—Attest,
For HOMER JOHNSON, Clk.
DANIEL C. JOHNSON, D. C.
C. C. K. C.

MARRON & HUNTER have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have received and are now opening a large and general assortment of Merchandise, among which will be found Superfine black, Blue, Olive, Brown and Green Cloths—very superior Brown and Light Blue Cassinets—Red, White and Green Flannels—Rose, Mackinaw and Point Blankets—Super Black Indian Lutescing, Silk & Tally Velvets—Bombazettes, Flairs, Cambrics, Calicoes, Gloves, Hosiery, Fashionable Bonnet and Belt Ribbons—Lithographs—Bonnets—Fancy Soaps—Cologne Water—Silk and Marseilles Vestings—Brown and Bleached Domestic—Prunella, Niveo, and Men's Leather Shoes—Fine and common Hats, &c. &c. which, together with an assortment of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Castings, Fresh Groceries and Queensware, they are determined to offer at the lowest rates for Cash or merchantable Produce of any kind.

They take this opportunity of acquainting the customers of the Vincennes Steam Mill that in future that establishment will be under the immediate management of one of the firm, and they hope that their inviolable disposition to accommodate will ensure them a share of public patronage.

The highest price for Wheat, Corn and Size bags.

January 1, 1831—14—tf

THE MAGAZINE OF Useful and Entertaining KNOWLEDGE.

Conducted by N. SARGENT, Member of the New-York Lyceum of Natural History, and Asst. Librarian, Vice President of the New-York Lyceum of Natural History, and Cor. Secretary of the New-York Horticultural Society.

PUBLISHED BY J. LEAVITT, 182 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A Periodical Publication, conducted in a popular manner, and devoted to subjects of a general and scientific nature, is one of the most effective means of diffusing knowledge among the great mass of the community; the importance therefore on such a work, at the present day, need not be urged. Such is intended to be the MAGAZINE OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE. Among the great variety of subjects which its plan will embrace, the following may be mentioned as some of the most important, namely, Biography; Natural and Civil History; the various branches of Natural Philosophy; Education; Agriculture; Horticulture; Celestial Arts; Statistics; Domestic Economy, &c. These however, will not exclude others of a less grave and perhaps more attractive character, though it is intended as a FAMILY FIRE-SIDE COMPANION, nothing will be admitted which a judicious Parent would be unwilling to place in the hands of his children.

The editors are not insensible of the importance and difficulty of the task of conducting a magazine designed not only to convey instruction, but to afford amusement to their readers; yet they are not without the hope that by selecting such subjects as are in themselves both useful and entertaining and treating them in a popular manner, they will be able to render it interesting and instructive to every class of readers. To add to the value of the work, each number will be embellished with one or more wood cuts or engravings, executed by the best artists, illustrative of some subject treated of.

To the friends of extended information, and to a liberal Public, the editors look with confidence for that encouragement and support, without which it is impossible the work, however useful it may be, can long be sustained, and they pledge themselves that no exertions shall be wanting on their part to render it creditable to the City in which it is published, and worthy of that patronage which they respectfully but earnestly solicit.

Six numbers of this work have already issued, and it affords the Editors much pleasure to be able to present those who have not had an opportunity of examining it, the following.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having seen several numbers of the Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, it gives me pleasure to express a sentiment decidedly approbatory of the work, as well calculated to answer the valuable end of promoting the general diffusion of interesting and profitable information. It is not intended, however, hereby to express any opinion as to any subject of political economy that has been, or may hereafter be, embraced within the contents of the work.

BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK.
New York, Nov. 2, 1830.

The periodical conducted by Messrs. Sargent and Halsey, under the title of "The Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge," aims to meet a work richly deserving of public patronage. The object of the Editors is certainly most laudable one, and no man can be better adapted than the one here proposed for disseminating useful information in a popular shape.

CHAS. ANTHONY,
Joy, Print, Lang, Oak, Coll.

I cheerfully concur with Mr. Anthony in the opinion expressed above.

J. E. DEKAY.
New York Nov. 23, 1830.

From The Atlantic Monthly.

This periodical is handsomely printed and contains a mass of facts and observations on subjects of interest to the Arts, Philosophy, Statistics, &c. that is highly interesting and useful.

The State of Indiana,

Vanderburgh Circuit Court, September term 1830.

Elizabeth Hanks, vs. James H. Brooks.

AND now at this time come the petitioner, and filed her petition; and it appearing to the court, on affidavit filed, that the said defendant is not a resident of the state, it is ordered that the petition of the petitioner, it is ordered that the petition now on file, that at least the defendant appear here on or before the first day of the next term of the Court, and answer the petitioner's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed; and this cause is continued until the next term of this court.

A copy—Attest,
J. W. JONES, C. V. C. C.