



THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1831.

In order to increase the subscription list of the Gazette to a size sufficient for a support, the Editor takes the liberty of forwarding this number of the paper to several individuals well known for their patriotism and love of correct principles. A further and much more extended patronage is really needed; and every individual to whom this is addressed is respectfully requested to obtain subscribers; should an adequate number be obtained, it will render the establishment permanent. Any communications by mail, covering the names of paying subscribers, will be gladly received and properly acknowledged.

Our citizens are reminded that an election will take place in the several townships on Monday next, for the choice of 33 many Constables as there are Justices of the peace in each township—one in each township, one fence viewer and two overseers of the poor for each township—also for each township as many supervisors of highways as are now allotted to the respective township by the board of magistrates.

The office of Probate Judge for Knox county has become vacant by the resignation of Judge PORKE. An election will probably be ordered immediately to fill the vacancy.

Non-subscribers, who are, or may become candidates for office, are requested to notice that one dollar is the charge for inserting their names as such—the names of subscribers will be inserted gratuitously.

From the Indianapolis Democrat.

The Vincennes Gazette is endeavoring to represent Col. Boon as an enemy to the Tariff, because he voted to reduce the duty on brown Sugar and Salt. We wonder what Farmer would refuse to vote for a member of Congress because that member had enabled him to buy as much salt for one dollar as he had previously gotten for one dollar sixty two and a half cents. This is the precise effect of the vote given by Col. Boon. The people will judge who are their friends.

The foregoing remarks blend truth with falsehood too deliberately to pass without exposure. Mr. Boon's vote in regard to the Salt duty, has never been adverted to in this paper, in any remarks exposing his impolitic course. I have never yet objected to his salt vote, nor can it be made to cover that touching the duty on Sugar. The people will judge the "precise effect" of all Mr. Boon's votes without any false colouring. When the editor of a paper makes false charges he merits no reply.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 19th ult. says, "The important opinion so anxiously expected, in the Cherokee case against Georgia, has been decided in favor of Georgia; thus affirming, or more properly admitting, her right to a jurisdiction co-extensive with her territory. The Court were divided on the question; the Chief Justice, and Justices Johnson, McLean and Baldwin against Justices Thompson and Story."

I am requested and authorized to announce JOHN LAW, Esq. as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

I am requested and authorized to announce JOHN EWING, Esq. as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

To the Editor of the Western Register:

It has been announced in several newspapers that I am a candidate to represent the first congressional district of this state in the 22d Congress, and although this has been done without any authority from me, yet from my private conversation the belief might have been warranted that it was highly probable I would be a candidate. The season has arrived when it is due to my fellow citizens of the first congressional district, that they should have correct and positive information upon this subject and you will therefore please make it known to them, by the publication of this note, that I am not a candidate for their suffrages, at the approaching election, to represent them in the 22d Congress.

THOMAS H. BLAKE.

Terre Haute, March 17, 1831.

Omnibus.—A resolution has passed the senate of Pennsylvania, 19 to 14, asking the aid of congress in favor of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, by the subscription of an additional million of dollars.—Some regard this as a protest against the veto.—Niles.

GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following information respecting the government of Great Britain has been compiled from an authentic source, and may prove interesting to the general reader.

The government of England is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, in which the power of the sovereign is controlled by the influence of the aristocracy in the House of Peers, and by that of the democracy in the House of Commons. The executive authority is vested in the King; the legislative in the King and Parliament. The King has the power of appointing all the great officers of the state, and all the executive acts of the government are performed in his name; but the Ministers only are responsible for them.

The Privy Council and Cabinet.

The principal council of the sovereign is his Privy Council, the members of which are chosen by him, and, on changes of administration are seldom erased, though those in opposition seldom attend. They are styled Right Honorable, and are sworn to observe secrecy. The lowest of the board pronounces his opinion first, and the king, if present, concludes by declaring his judgment.

The Cabinet, or Cabinet Council, consists of those Ministers of state, who hold the highest rank and dignity. The number of members varies generally from ten to fourteen; consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the President of the Council, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the three principal Secretaries of State, the first Lord of the Admiralty, and commonly some others of the principal officers of Government. The first Lord of the Treasury is considered as the Premier or Prime Minister of the country. It has sometimes happened that the offices of the first Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have been held by the same person. The King removes his confidential servants, or the "administration," as it is called, at his pleasure.

The Lord Chancellor

Keeps the Great Seal, not to judge according to the common law, as other courts do, but to dispense with such parts as seem, in some cases, to oppress the subject; and to judge according to equity, conscience, and reason. He presides in the High Court of Chancery, which is the most important of all the King's civil courts of justice. He takes precedence of every temporal lord, and is by office Speaker of the House of Lords. To him belongs the appointment of justices of the peace throughout the kingdom; and he is patron of all the ecclesiastical benefices under the yearly value of twenty pounds in the King's Books. He is also the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics. The court of chancery in which the Lord Chancellor alone sits and determines without a jury, judges cases in equity, in order to moderate the rigor of the law, to defend the helpless from oppression, and especially to extend relief in cases of accident, fraud, and breach of trust. From this court an appeal lies immediately to the House of Peers, which is the Supreme Court of Judicature in the kingdom.

The Lord Privy Seal

Is so called from his having the King's Privy Seal in his custody, which he must not put to any grant without warrant under the King's signet. This seal is used to all charters, grants and pardons, signed by the King before they come to the Great Seal.

The Lord President of the Council

Holds his post by letters patent *durante beneplacito*. By stat 21, Henry VIII. he is to attend the King's person; to manage the debates in council; to propose matters from the King at the Council, and to report to the King the resolutions thereupon.

The Treasury.

Formerly there was a Lord High Treasury; but for upwards of a century the Treasurer has been put in commission; the commissioners being the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three other commissioners. The First Lord of the Treasury has the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the crown; the nomination of all escheators; the disposal of all places and ways relating to the revenue, and power to let leases of the Crown Lands.

The Three Secretaries of State.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has the management of, and control over, the internal affairs of the kingdom, issues all directions to Lord Lieutenants, Sheriffs, and other Magistrates, and makes out and executes all grants, pardons, and regulations in civil matters of every kind. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has the management of all correspondence and transactions with foreign nations. The Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has the management of all the affairs relating to the Colonies of Great Britain.

The Admiralty.

The superintendence of the Navy is seldom now entrusted to a High Lord Admiral; but a board of Admiralty is appointed, consisting of a first Lord and several subordinate members. The duty of the Admiralty is to consider and determine all cases relating to the navy; to give directions for all services that are to be performed therein, both in its civil and naval branches, and generally to superintend the naval and marine establishment.

Parliament.

The Parliament of Great Britain is the great council of the nation constituting the

Legislature, which is summoned by the King's authority to consult on public affairs, and enact and repeal laws. It consists of Lords spiritual and temporal, called the Peers or Upper House, and knights, citizens, or burgesses, who are comprehended under the name of Commons or Lower House.

Mr. VALLAN, the British minister at Washington, about to return, was invited to, and attended a public ball and supper given by the members of congress and citizens of the metropolis, on the 1st instant. This mark of respect was due to the worthy gentleman, whose unfeigned goodness of heart and generous hospitality endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. We wish him a safe and happy arrival in his native land, which he has faithfully served, in courtesy to the government and people to whom he was sent.—Niles.

Wool.—The Vermont Chronicle states that the agents for some unknown persons have recently been employed in some towns in the vicinity of Windsor, in buying up all the wool on the backs of the sheep, to be delivered after shearing.—They advance the cash for it at from 45 to 55 cts. per lb. One town has received and will receive about \$25,000 for wool.

The middle quality of wools have risen about 13 per cent in England.

The New Hampshire Statesman of 19th Feb. says—We understand that wool to the amount of more than 200,000 dollars was purchased and paid for soon after sheep shearing the last year, by agents residing in a single town upon the Connecticut river—affording a handsome profit to the farmer, and making money quite plenty in that section of the state. This, however, was the purchase of but a single neighborhood in N Hampshire. Equally large ones were made at other places upon the Connecticut.

Dr. Jarvis, of New Hampshire, has lately sold 15,000 lbs. of his own wool, for 70 cents per lb., or 10,500 dollars. A good business this for one farmer. But probably the amount of several shearings was on hand.

A Buffalo paper says that great prices have been paid for very large numbers of live sheep, which are at once slaughtered for their hides and tallow, the flesh being boiled and fed to swine. There appears to be several establishments for carrying on this new business, at each of which an hundred sheep are thus disposed of daily.

[Mr. Randolph would have a hard job, if compelled to "kick every sheep" in the northern states—however fitting the employment might be.]—Niles.

*The extraordinary minister magnificently said, in his place in congress, that he would go twenty rods out of his way to kick a sheep. How edifying to his hearers, and how chaotic, and beautiful, and sublime!

Virginia.—The great system of internal improvement in this state, after long debates, has been defeated in the house of delegates 66 to 57—some of the members seeming to prefer that no improvement should be made, unless their own immediate neighborhood had a part in it. The same disposition has much distracted Pennsylvania, and embarrassed her finances, in causing too many prize-worthy undertakings to be started at once. The happy location of New-York, in a great degree, enabled her to avoid this mighty difficulty.

Thus it would generally be, should the scheme of dividing the surplus revenue among the states ever be carried into effect. Sectional jealousies, if they did not wholly waste the money, would render it nearly useless.

General Jackson is a hard master. He is perpetually putting his followers to shame and placing them in difficulty. At the close of the session of Congress in 1830, he visited the internal improvement system, and most of his followers, though decidedly in favour of that system professed to approve of the measure. Now, at the close of the session of 1831, he has vetoed his vetoing system, or in other words signed, without hesitation or reservation, bills involving the very principles, and in some instances the very appropriations, against which his veto message was directed. His friends are, therefore, reduced to the necessity of turning another political somersault, and again taking up the policy that they abandoned last year, in order to keep pace with the erratic career of the Hero. Wonder how long his present policy may last, and how soon he may again require his friends to fly off at right angles in search of his course.

Torch Light.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, is at length settled by the decision of the King of Netherlands, to whom the question was submitted by both governments. The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favoured with the following particulars, by a correspondent in Amsterdam:

"The boundary line goes from Monumet, on the source of the River St. Croix, due north to the St. John, which it crosses three miles above the Great Falls; it then follows the St. John about 50 miles; from thence it passes along the river St. Francis to its southernmost source; here it meets the American line, along which it follows to the St. Lawrence, and leaving only those waters that fall in the river St. Lawrence to the point where both lines (claims) unite and to the Connecticut, where they com-

bine, to the British. This is the 1st and most important point.

*2d. About the north-western-most head of Connecticut river. The King has taken that which maintains the name and excludes all tributary streams that were already known in 1772, under different names.

*3d. The 45th degree of north latitude has to be stipulated anew, agreeable to the treaty of Ghent, or whether the old line which in 1772 was drawn between the provinces and the United States was to remain. Decision says, that the line must be drawn afresh. The Americans confiding on its correctness had built a fort on Rouse's Point, and this fortress is to remain in their possession, with so much territory thereof as is usual (say one Chilometrique.) The territory which is awarded to the U. States by the 1st point is by far the best and most extensive, but England maintains a communication with her Provinces. The territory which they get will be of little value. The State of Maine gets the best and nearly all that they wish. Connecticut river is of no importance, and may be looked upon as to balance the scales. The British grounds were considered the best, but the Americans had such, which could by no means become rejected. The parallel was always in favour of the British, but since the King had secured to England their political advantage, he did the same with the Americans by giving them the fortress, Point Rouse's, which breaks the parallel, and is of much importance to America. Two forts built to the southward would not have been of as much value as this.

The decision gives to the United States, two thirds, or three-quarters of the disputed territory. The Herald says, it will transfer from Great Britain to the Americans, at least six millions of acres. It also calculated that the United States boundary will be brought within about thirteen miles of the river St. Lawrence, for the distance of sixty miles, (this is a mistake) and that about 100 miles of the river St. John, along the banks of which runs the old and direct communication and mail route between Quebec and New Brunswick, Halifax and Nova Scotia, will be given as the United States boundary. The same paper rather petulantly remarks, "this Orange Majesty must have yesterday of them his present limited sway would lead us to believe."

Something New.—We are always grateful for information. The following is from the London Globe:

"In the legislative assemblies of the United States, a bell rings for dinner at five o'clock; and the House, whoever may be speaking, is said to be cleared in a moment. The scene thus exhibited resembles that in one of Foote's farces, where it is announced to a host of starving authors that the milk porridge is ready."

We beg leave to inform the Globe that the system has been entirely changed since it was made acquainted with the above fact. At present when the hour of five arrives, the Sergeant-at-Arms enters the House on horse-back, and blows Yankee Doodle through a tin horn; a gag is immediately fastened on the mouth of him who occupies the floor, by the Crier to Congress. The Speaker serves a mince-pie all around, and the members are marched out in regular order to the tune of "O'Rourke's noble fare will never be forgot, By those who were there and those who were not." [N. Y. Standard.]

April.—The name of a month; either from *aperire*, to open, because, at this time, the earth seems to be opening and preparing to enrich us with its gifts; or, according to Varro, from *Aphrodite*, because April is consecrated especially to this goddess.—Something similar to *April fools' day*, about the origin of which there are different opinions, is said, by Mr. Hammer, to exist in the East Indies, at the time of the Holi feast. This strange custom of April fools' day prevails throughout Europe, and in those parts of America which are inhabited by the descendants of Europeans. One of the explanations of the custom is as follows: In the middle ages, scenes from biblical history were often represented by way of diversion, without any feeling of impropriety. The scene in the life of Jesus, where he is sent from Pilate to Herod, and back again from Herod to Pilate, was represented in April, and may have given occasion to the custom of sending on fruitless errands and other tricks practised at this season. The phrase of "sending a man from Pilate to Herod" is common in Germany, to signify sending about unnecessarily. The reason of choosing the first of April for the exhibition of this scene was, that the feast of Easter frequently falls in this month, and the event connected with this period of the life of Jesus would naturally afford subjects for the spectacles of the season. The tricks of the first of April may however, be the remains of some Roman custom derived from the East, and spread over Europe, by so many other customs, by these conquerors. In France, the unlucky party who may be fooled is called *un poisson* or *poisson* (mischief) *d'April*. In the north of Scotland, he is called a *gawk*, which signifies, in the Scotch dialect, a cuckoo.—One of the best tricks of this description is that of Rahabars, who, being at Marseilles without money, and desirous of going to Paris, filled some phials with brick-dust or ashes, labelled them as containing poison for the royal family of France, and put them where he knew they would be discovered. The bait took, and he was conveyed as a traitor to the capital, where the discovery of the jest occasioned universal mirth.

American Encyclopedia.

Prices current, at New Orleans March 12th.

FLOUR.—Very little has been done this week, and though there is now comparatively none at the landing, the price remains the same, \$5. A few sales reached \$5.25, but apprehensions of abundant supplies, now that the Ohio is fairly open, renders buyers cautious. We continue last quotation, \$5.

PORK.—There is no demand for exportation, though the article is not brisk. We have not heard of any important sales by which our rates could be altered, and quote as last week \$10 00. Arrived this week 5578 barrels.

LARD.—The price has improved, and the article is in fair demand at 7 1-2 and 7 3-4 cents. Arrived this week, 11,025 kegs.

BACON.—The arrivals of the week have been large, and the market continues fair at quotations. Shoulders 5, Sides 6, Hams 8 a 8 1-2 cents.

BEER.—The sales continue confined to retail, from store, without alteration in price. Arrived this week 402 barrels.

WHISKEY is improving in demand, and for that of good quality 27 a 28 cents is asked.

HEMP.—A very handsome lot of 30 tons, put up in canvass bales of convenient size for shipment, the arrival of which we noticed on the 15th December last, has been sold at \$110 the ton. Hemp, water rotted, is said to be worth now \$115 the ton.—[N. O. Price Current.]

RECIPES.

Prepared Or Gall for taking out spots.

Boil together one quart of ox gall and four ounces of pulverised alum. After several boilings add four ounces of common salt. Let the liquor settle, and then decant and preserve it in well stopped bottles. It may be rendered aromatic, by adding a little of the distilled essence of lemon, which also augments the properties of the preparation.

Blackberry Syrup.—Take the fruit before it is very ripe, extract the juice, and to each quart add one pound of white sugar, skim and boil it about half an hour—when cool enough to bottle, add a small tea-cup full of brandy. From one to four table spoonfuls may be taken frequently as age and circumstances require.

To preserve Gooseberries.—In dry weather, pick the gooseberries that are full grown, but not ripe; top and tail them, and put them into open-mouthed bottles. Gently cork them with new velvet corks; put them in the oven when the bread is drawn, and let them stand until shrunk a quarter part; take them out of the oven, and immediately beat the corks in tight, cut off the tops and resin down close; set them in a dry place; and if well secured from air they will keep the year round.—If gathered in the damp, or the gooseberries skins are the least cut in taking off the stocks and buds, they will mould.—Currants and damsons may be done the same way.

Ripe Tomato Pickle.—Take ripe tomatoes, and pick them with a fork or pointed stick, put them into any kind of vessel, salt each layer thickly; let them remain in the salt about eight days; at the expiration of eight days, put them in a vessel of vinegar and water; then to a peck of tomatoes add a bottle of good mustard, put half an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of pepper, and a dozen large onions sliced, pack them in a jar, placing a layer of onions and spices between the layers of tomatoes. In ten days the pickles will be in good eating order.

Grating Nuts.—It is a fact well known to most house-keepers, that in grating a nutmeg, if we begin at the end next the stem, it will generally be hollow all the way through, and is very liable to break; whereas, if we begin at the other end, it will continue sound to the last. The editor of the Springfield Republican, seeing the fact noticed in some paper, asks an explanation, and says it exceeds his comprehension how the mere beginning at one end or the other of the nutmeg, should make it hollow or sound. We think we can enlighten him on this subject. The centre of a nutmeg is composed chiefly of a mass of fibres united and held together at the stem end. If grated first at that end they are cut off at the point of union and thus liberated so that they come out and make the nutmeg hollow; but if grated at the other end, they continue to be held firmly in their place, and the nutmeg consequently remains sound.—[Buckner's Sig.]

Steam boat Mobile.—We regret to learn that this splendid boat was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last, between 4 and 5 o'clock.—She was taking in cotton at Wiggins's Landing, when the fire was discovered; it was probably communicated from the muzzles to the deck, and thence to the cotton in the hold. There were 840 bales on board about 500 of which were destroyed.—The boat was scuttled, but the bravery of her cargo prevented her sinking. The passengers, 23 in number, all escaped with their baggage. Capt. Young, who reached here in the Amazon; and from whom we learnt these particulars, lost his entire wardrobe, trunks, &c. The Mobile belonged to our enterprising fellow citizen Messrs. Towne and Gossard; she was built the last summer on the most approved plan, and was one of the finest boats that navigated our waters.

Mobile Register.