



THE GAZETTE.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1831.

In setting up the communication of "Cassimeras," published in last week's paper, an error occurred, which I hasten to correct. The sentence which was mis-printed in the essay, should read thus: "Where canals are impracticable, or where materials to render a railroad permanent exist, the utility of rail-roads is not questioned."

The Brick Presbyterian Meeting house, recently erected in this place, was dedicated to the service of God, on Saturday last. A numerous and respectable audience attended on the occasion, and the services were solemn and impressive. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. Calvin Butler, of Gilson county.

I am gratified to learn that the Governor has appointed Geo. W. Exling, Esq. Probate Judge, for the county of Knox, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Polke.

In the Gazette of 9th inst. the prominent points of Mr. Clark's able circular to his constituents are inserted, and an error of some importance as matter of reference, escaped correction. The last two sentences of the second point should read as follows—

"The highest expenses of the Executive Department during the Administration of Mr. Adams, in a single year, were \$406,873. The expenses of the same Department, during Gen. Jackson's Administration, were for his first year, \$530,172; and for his second year \$549,776."

The sixth number of the Illinois Monthly Magazine is received. Its contents are, Western Antiquities—Notes on Illinois—Isle of the Yellow Sands—Criticism on Poetry—Western Solitude—Education—Recollections—The Patriot's Grave—Steam Boats in the West, and Critical Notices. I have extracted from the work "The Patriot's Grave," which will be found on the last page of this day's paper—a perusal will remind some of our citizens of one whom they esteem—of the patriotic and talented "Joe Daviess."

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. Hitt:

When I authorized my name to be announced as a candidate to represent this congressional district, I acted in pursuance of a promise made last fall, and again repeated at Indianapolis, during the late session of the general assembly, namely, that in the event of Mr. Blake declining to hold a poll, I should be a candidate, and not otherwise. I believed he had been defeated by sheer imposition and fraud, at the last election; and I felt desirous for the promotion of sound principles, that the wrong impression created by his defeat should be corrected in his own behalf. But I had no assurance of the withdrawal of Mr. Blake, until after a knowledge of the event was communicated to another candidate, whose name was publicly announced here with my own, and whose official duties in the circuit may have had due consideration in selecting the period to promulgate the information. If, in the face of facts like these, some of my enemies, (and such men seem now to be the most ardent supporters of J. Law,) have attempted to deceive the people, in reference to my language, views, and motives, in allowing my name to be inserted as a candidate, it can be no matter of surprise to those acquainted with the parties. To thwart and injure me, is the chief, if not the only object of such intrigues. I can despise their efforts, well knowing that most of them are properly understood.

It has been unpleasant to learn that the false opinion had taken hold of a few of my friends in the neighboring counties, that I was merely opposing an inimical individual, by the use of my name. Such an opinion is utterly unfounded in my case, as my previous avowals prove; but for aught I know, or have ever experienced, it may apply to the motives, as it certainly does to the prospects hereafter, of the individual for whose benefit it has been sounded abroad. I know not what the people generally think throughout the district. Where I am known, my uniform conduct should correct all falsehood propagated to my injury—this will cause it to revert to the political views, whose sinister course has been long since exposed. To men whose patriotism is limited to the rewards of office—whose only desire is the possession of power, I owe no political regard. The school of deceitful politics which inculcates success as honor, no matter by what means it may be acquired, I shall never sanction. I think political fidelity and private worth inseparable, and where I take the one to be wanting, I can never take the other.

the other exists. Nor can I ever sanction the other unqualified candidate, whose party policy would destroy the means to promote internal improvement; keep us subject to foreign imposition for foreign manufactures, and, in its effects, destroy the agricultural and mechanical interests of the country. I firmly hope the day is past, when the mercenary views of a few, or a blind adherence to party dictation, can be made to elevate or depress any man, in contempt of the public good.

Now on the eve of a journey and consequent absence from home for some weeks, it is due to myself, and the public, to give the foregoing statement; and it is proper also to make known my nature course. I was aware, when my name was inserted by you, that many of my friends throughout this congressional district had felt a deep solicitude to announce me as a candidate last winter; that the occurrences of the times evidently called for a change—that the improvement of our state requires the aid of the general government; and that the question, who can most effectually advance our interests and procure the aid necessary, is one far beyond the keeping of certain men in or out of office. I was also aware that in these days of individual strife, calm reflection is too often neglected in personal brawls; and principles and measures are overlooked, to gratify party spleen. A lasting debt of gratitude to my immediate constituents in this senatorial district, was not forgotten—they had heretofore sustained me against my combined enemies, and I could never act otherwise than in accordance with their interests. They are deeply interested in the important measures of congress, as in those of our state legislature; and with a fixed resolution that in whatever station time or circumstances might place me, their interests should remain objects of my unceasing regard, I indulged the belief that the station I offered for would, if acquired, enable me to be more useful to them hereafter, than I can be in the state senate, where a foundation is already laid to advance their prosperity to the extent of our existing means. I find, however, that some of my friends are pleased to think my continued services in our state senate are necessary at present. This opinion is based upon some important measures to be finally disposed of next winter, and some appointments of great interest then to be made. The duty being connected with my services heretofore, is flatter, and it shall (unless in the event of John Law withdrawing from the congressional contest, which I learn some of his friends have requested) be performed with vigilance, and an inflexible adherence to correct principles.

This declaration of a willingness on my part to retire from the contest, is solely predicated upon the circumstances already alluded to: personal predilections I utterly disclaim, except for a western president, and a support which must be distinctly given to a protecting tariff, and internal improvement. In connection with these points, it is now of essential necessity that the candidates worthy of support should entertain a correct idea of our right as a free and sovereign state, to all the unappropriated public lands within our state boundaries, for the purposes of education and internal improvement; and be firmly opposed to the preposterous policy of an insidious attempt made in congress at the last session, to change our canal lands into a prospective railroad grant, which attempted change nullifies our state obligations, and must operate, at this time, only to our injury.

I hear a want of union among those who may think alike on these points, would be detrimental, at this crisis; and I shall demand an open, full, and unequivocal exposure of the candidates' true creed in relation thereto. Deceitful pretences shall not, if I can help it, be allowed to mislead the people. I already know my decision will conflict with the desire and opinions of many valued friends. My motives, however, cannot be misunderstood, and I hope the result will show that I merit their continued confidence, as I shall labor to cherish such proud testimonials of regard.—Respectfully, &c.

JOHN EWING.

Vincennes, April 28, 1831.
Editors who have announced my name, in this District, will oblige me by inserting the foregoing.—J. E.

From the Missouri Republican.

The controversy between the contending factions of the late Jackson party, is waxing hotter and hotter. The war between the Telegraph and the Globe—that is, between Calhoun and Van Buren—is a war of extermination. Let them fight on; every blow is for the country. The Globe is laboring to crush Green and his Telegraph, by the weight of Gen. Jackson's popularity, and is subjecting that popularity to a severe test; a test full of danger to the hero and his too confident followers. And Green is making inroads upon the enemy, by fierce and active assaults. Green has the advantage of most men; he has lived with his friends as if he was one day to be their enemy; moreover, he is but little plagued with delicate scruples, and is not at all restrained in the choice of his weapons. He is even now publishing the confidential letters of Blair and Kendall, the nominal and real editors of the Globe; and however he may be blamed for divulging a confidential correspondence, he will not fail to convince many that his charge of hypocrisy and duplicity is well founded. Whatever may be thought of the former labors of Green and Kendall, while apparently united in their views and wishes, it cannot be denied that they are now engaged in the performance of valuable public services.

They know each other well. Each knows the "base and rotten policy" by which the other has, all along, been striving to work himself up to the surface. And now, their struggle for the high places, has so exasperated them against each other, that we may expect to see the dark windings of their former course laid open to public view. They are daily bringing to light, in their zeal to criminate each other, many valuable secrets, by which we are enabled to understand, the otherwise inexplicable combination of such opposite and contradictory materials as constituted the late dominant party in the Union. The whole truth will come out. And then the people will stand in utter astonishment at the fraudulent deception which has been practiced upon them, by a set of self-seeking demagogues who, under the cloak of patriotism, and with the cry of retrenchment and reform forever in their mouths, have wormed themselves into the first offices of the government, and have thrust their greedy hands, up to the elbows, into the public treasury.

We speak of the Jackson party as a thing that has been. The cement which bound its discordant parts together, is destroyed, and it is even now, crumbling into its original elements. In Congress there never was a party (of any respectability for talents or numbers) in favor of Jackson's measures, and both Congress and the people, if we are any judges of the signs of the times, begin to think enough has been sacrificed already to their personal partiality for General Jackson. His incompetency is beginning to be admitted, even by his friends. The second officer of the nation proclaims him to the world as a victim of political intrigue, and the Telegraph, possessed of all the means of certain knowledge, declares that he is an instrument in the hands of cunning and unprincipled men.

Extract of a communication from the Western Plough Boy.

"We lose more horses in Illinois and Missouri, by the cholera and botts, than any other disease. I have a cure which I never knew to fail, unless they had eaten through the maw before the application. If a horse is properly cleaned and rubbed, he will never have the botts. The eggs of the botts are deposited by a fly, and attached to the hair of his legs, flanks, or belly; they soon become live bots, and if suffered to remain, will be bitten off and swallowed, when the horse punches himself with his teeth. If therefore, the horse is kept divested of them by timely cleaning and rubbing, he will never have the botts."

My manner of curing either the cholera or botts, is this: I take 1-4 lb. of common chewing tobacco and tear it to pieces—put it into a pot with a pint and a half of water, boil it down to a pint, and let it cool. I then take a pint of whiskey, and mix with it three large table spoonfuls of salt, then mix all together, and add of muskadedine, pulverised, about the size of a hen's egg; then pour all into a bottle, and drench the horse with it—keeping him from food or water for four or five hours. Yours,

THE NEST OF AN OSTRICH.

Found in South Africa, by Mr. Broadbent, a Missionary.

The eggs were forty-two in number, including the two which had been taken away before, and were arranged with great apparent exactness. Sixteen were close together in the middle of the nest, and on these the ostrich was sitting when we arrived; they were as many as she could cover.—The remaining twenty-six were placed very uniformly in a circle, about three or four feet from those in the middle. The eggs which were in the circle we found to be quite fresh, at which I expressed my surprise. The Hottentots informed me that these had been provided by the ostrich against the hatching of those in the middle, when she would break them, one after another, and give them to her young ones for food; and that by the time they were disposed of in this manner, the young ostriches would be able to go abroad with their mother, and provide for themselves such things as the desert afforded.

I have seen large flocks of these creatures in South Africa.—The fact which I have just stated, relative to the preservation of a quantity of eggs for the subsistence of the young ones immediately after they are hatched, affords as striking an illustration of a superintending Providence, perhaps, as the whole circle of natural history affords.

The following paragraph is one from the Camden (S. C.) Journal, an administration paper.

The United States Post Office Department as at present conducted, is an abomination, and there is no use in minding the matter. We don't know but Mr. Barry is the best Postmaster General to be found any where in the civilized world. We do not undertake to say that he is not one of the most attentive and business like men upon the face of the globe; but this we do know, and this we do say: the United States, mails may as well be given up, and the whole establishment abandoned, as a bad bargain, unless some improvement be made. There is no use in talking to us about "bad weather and bad roads" and all that sort of moonshine—it is bad management, and nothing more nor less. The same weather and the same roads that bring us papers three hundred miles beyond New York can furnish us with papers from that city; and the same mail that brings us one paper from there, can as well bring them all. Four newspaper mails are now due here, to say nothing

of some two or three hundred newspapers a month old, that probably never will come. We are out of all patience, as is most likely perceived by this time by those who have read this paragraph.

Some gentlemen were conversing on the subject of Gen Jackson's acceptance of the Pennsylvania nomination: one of them asked how it was possible that the General could again place himself in the field, after having, in his last message to Congress, deprecated the re-election of a president, and recommended an alteration of the constitution, making one ineligible? To which another replied—"The President has not probably read that message."

ARREST OF THE MISSIONARIES.

New Echota, (Cherokee Nation) March 28. The Georgia Guard who arrested Mr. Worcester and others, went by way of Hightower and arrested the Rev. John Thompson—they also took Mr. William Thompson. The latter had resided for the last few years at that place as a blacksmith, but had removed on the first of March, and was at the time of his arrest a citizen of Carroll county. The prisoners six in number, were now conducted to the place of encampment, five miles further. Next morning the Guard, instead of going direct into Georgia, turned their course towards the head quarters, where they arrived the day following, in true military style, under the sound of life and drum. Here Col. Nelson delivered the prisoners into the hands of the Governor's agent, Col. Sanford, who took them under his special charge. Perceiving that Mr. William Thompson was one of the number, he immediately ordered to have him put in jail—However, by means of the intercession of his companions and the officers who arrested him, Mr. Thompson was discharged and permitted to return home, after lying in jail but a short time.

Four of the others, Messrs. Worcester, Thompson, Wheeler, and Gann, were, on Thursday marched towards Lawrenceville with a sufficient Guard under the command of Sanford himself. They arrived there on the same evening, the court being in session. On the next day they were before his honor Judge Clayton by a writ of Habeas Corpus for examination. The case was continued for Saturday, on which day his honor discharged Messrs. Worcester and Thompson, because the first was a Postmaster and the other a Missionary, considering both in the light of Agents of the Government. It is proper to observe that the counsel for the prisoners did not make a plea to that effect, but studiously refrained from it. The other two, Gann & Wheeler, together with Messrs. J. A. Thompson and R. F. Thompson, who were arrested on the same charge in Lawrenceville on Thursday evening were bound, in the sum of \$250 each to appear at Court in September.—Phoenix.

We find from the Courier and Enquirer that Miss Frances Wright, whom we mentioned in our last had arrived in Boston, intends to return to New York, in the early part of the coming summer, and take her old stand in the legitimate returns of the day.—Shawmut Gazette.

Since her departure she has visited England and France—she has particularly examined the French Revolution, and it is said she intends to commence a new series of popular lectures on the recent great events in Europe. A new and singular sect of religious philosophers have sprung up in France, called the St. Simoniens, whose doctrines are quite odd and curious. Miss Wright has been looking into these and other doctrines, and brings into these and other doctrines, and brings over with her quite an assortment of creeds suitable for all parties, and having the merit of being the newest and most fashionable. Since she left New York, we learn that extensive revivals have taken place in the city—that all her disciples have been almost driven from the ground—and that there scarcely exists, a recollection of her force and eloquence except among a few old fellows living out at Harlaam. Mr. Jennings is dead and buried—and her whole society broken up.

We expect great doings in summer when she is fairly under way, with a great press of canvass.—Cour. & Eng.

MR. CHILTON.

Men of all parties will be glad to hear that Mr. Chilton is recovering his health; and his political friends will be pleased, that he is still determined to be a candidate for Congress.

[From the Ky Statesman of April 21.] The Hon. Thomas Chilton requests us to state, for the information of his friends throughout the district, that the disease with which he has been afflicted, is entirely removed, and that he hopes to be able in a short time to visit the different counties. He also requests us to say that no circumstance short of death will induce him to decline being a candidate in the present canvass; and hopes that any report to the contrary put in circulation will not be created by his friends.

I first Schools in New York.—Infant schools were established four or five years since in New York. There are now nine large public schools, and from twenty to thirty private ones, besides one or two dozen attached to Sunday schools. One under the care of the Society of Friends has about two hundred and fifty pupils. Another school, which has usually one hundred and twenty scholars, costs but four hundred dollars per annum.

The Boston Gazette, a decided and ably conducted Jackson paper, make the following remark upon the recent post of

vice exposure at Washington—"It is we think, a most unfortunate affair for the Administration, and must seriously affect the popularity and prospect of General Jackson."

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The packet-ship Hibernia, arrived at New York, brings Liverpool papers to March 21, and London to March 20. They contain a variety of interesting intelligence.

POLAND.

Hostilities commenced between Poland and Russia on the 14th of February, and there was incessant fighting up to the 24th.—The details are confused and unsatisfactory; but, this much is certain, the Russians failed in a great attempt to possess themselves of Warsaw. Finding it impracticable to force the passage of the Vistula from Praga to Warsaw direct, the Russian army had filed off, in two divisions, one towards Ploch and the other towards Gora, leaving only a corps of observation near Warsaw.

The latest direct intelligence from Poland, is Warsaw, March 4. Accounts from Berlin, to March 9, and from Hamburg to March 11, contain no further information from Warsaw. This is considered decisive that nothing unfavorable had occurred to the cause of Poland.

We subjoin the most intelligible and interesting details:

The French papers of Friday week, contain private letters from Warsaw to the 1st inst. which give a connected view of the sanguinary engagements of the 24th ultimo, and preceding days, and render intelligible the confused and detached notices derived from the German papers, on the state of the Polish capital, and the position of the Polish army. From this source we learn that the Polish troops, after sustaining the shock of 100,000 Russians, on the 24th of Feb. retreated under the fortifications of Praga, and on the night of the 25th, the commander-in-chief, Prince Radzville, led the whole of them to the left bank, or Warsaw side, of the River, leaving in Praga the artillery and infantry necessary to defend the works of the tete de pont. It was this detachment which set fire to the houses of Praga, because they embarrassed the defence of the bridge.

The army which thus so bravely withstood superior numbers, from the 13th to the 25th, is still united and efficient, tho' it has sustained great loss in killed and wounded.

The cavalry have taken up a position along the banks of the Vistula, above and below Warsaw, and the infantry is stationed in the barracks of the city, or in a camp a little beyond the barriers, where they passed last summer.

The greatest activity is shown in repairing the losses which the army has sustained, and reorganizing the corps which have suffered most.

The resignation of Prince Radzville, after the retreat which, when unexplained, was considered the result of despair on his part, or of dissension between him and his brother officers, now turns out to be a display of patriotism and self-denial, that affords the best omen of the success of the Polish cause. The Prince finding that he did not inspire the confidence necessary in his exalted position; and perceiving in a younger general officer transcendent military capacity, gave up the command in favor of his junior, General Skrzynecki, and is now serving under him.—This distinguished officer to whom the fortunes of Poland are now intrusted—a second Kosciuszko—was only colonel of a regiment of the line, at the breaking out of the insurrection in November last.

The Russians, it is supposed, will immediately commence their attack on Praga, and the fortress which protects the bridge over the Vistula.

This tete de pont cannot hold out long, but the Poles, before they surrender it, will naturally burn down the wooden bridge with Warsaw. The Russians will then, it is thought, have a corps of observation at the former place, and proceed to cross the Vistula at some other point. These operations must necessarily occasion a great loss of time, as the Russians have no pontoons, and must cross the Vistula by boats or rafts, made in the woods in which they are encamped.

It is necessary for the Government to evacuate Warsaw, it will retire to a distant fortress, along with the Diet and the public treasures.

The Emperor Nicholas has, according to report at Warsaw, arrived at the head quarters of the Russian army. He will there be a delighted spectator of the glorious fruits of his paternal sway.

The Times, of 17th March, contains a letter from their correspondent at Paris, received by express, and dated the evening of the 15th, which contained the following:

The Berlin papers of the 9th inst. have reached Paris this day. The state Gazette contains nothing additional respecting the fate of Warsaw. Private letters from Warsaw, which arrived through Berlin by the same estate, describe the Russian army as still maintaining at the distant points alluded to in a former letter, with the apparent intention of attempting to cross the Vistula. The corps of observation was still before Praga, but without renewing their attacks. The Polish army was divided on each side of the Vistula, and moving as circumstances dictated. The entire Polish loss in killed and wounded in the late battles, is estimated at between six thousand and seven thousand men.

The official accounts from St. Petersburg, as well as private letters received this morning through Frankfurt, dated 17