



## GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1831.

### ANTI-MASONIC CONVENTION.

From the Baltimore papers I learn that Mr. Wirt, of Maryland, late Attorney General of the U. S. has been nominated by the Anti-Masons as a candidate for President, and a Mr. Ellmaker of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. Both gentlemen have accepted the nomination.— There were about one hundred and twenty delegates present.

From an ordinance of the Board of Trustees of the Borough, published in this day's paper, it will be perceived that the regular days for holding Market within the Borough, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. This notice is given for the benefit of those who reside in the country, and are in the habit of supplying the citizens with Marketing.

The Grand Lodge of Indiana convened in this place on Monday last, and closed on the Wednesday following. Subjoined are the names of the Grand Officers elected for the ensuing year.

Wm. Sheets—W. G. Master.  
J. B. Martin—D. G. Master.  
Wm. M. Purdy—S. G. Warden.  
Woodbridge Parker—J. G. Warden.  
Rev. H. M. Shaw—Grand Chaplain.  
J. W. Davis—Grand Orator  
Austin W. Morris—G. Secretary.  
John Tipton—G. Treasurer.  
Joseph Warner—G. Marshal.  
R. P. Price—G. Sword Bearer.  
Daniel Kelso—S. G. Deacon.  
O. D. Chafee—J. G. Deacon.  
J. B. Seaman—G. Pursuivant.  
Joseph Roseman—Steward & Tyler.

The members of the fraternity partook on Wednesday, of an excellent dinner at the Hotel of Mr. J. C. Clark. In the evening a Ball was given at General Lasselle's Hotel—much good feeling prevailed on the occasion.

The races commenced in Vincennes on the 13th. The first day's race was for a purse of One Hundred Dollars—three mile heats. Four horses were entered, and the purse taken by Mr. Dowden's horse Dennis, winning two successive heats. The first heat was run in 7 minutes; the second in 6 minutes.

It is said that nearly one half of the population of the state of Mississippi are slaves.

In the proceedings of the Knox county National Republican meeting, inserted in last Saturday's paper, an error occurred in setting up the article, which should be corrected. In the 20th line from the top, it reads in many of the copies, "unanimously endangered"—it should be "imminently endangered."

Persons indebted for last year's subscription are earnestly requested to discharge the same immediately.

"Cincinnatus" next week.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Extract from a letter dated "Fort Wayne, Sept. 28th, 1831," to a gentleman of this town.

"I arrived here from the St. Josephs country last evening; and am happy to say, that in all my route, the enterprising character of our citizens is evident. The growing effects of the Canal Land Sales, and the activity now manifested for Land on the Michigan Road, are happy omens of the future greatness of our state. The tract of country selected by our worthy commissioner for the Road, is equal to any in the world—he has finished his surveys, and will only have time to prepare the maps, plats, &c. for the approaching sale. There are probably twenty good farms on the lands selected, and the settlers would have been removed this fall by the Indians, if it were not for this judicious choice of Mr. Polke. The Indians had complained to their Agent, and he must, under such circumstances have done his duty. Trails, and tracks of strangers, viewing the country, are now to be seen in every part of it; and I anticipate much competition at the sales. Many Indian traders had calculations on some of this choice land as reservations for their families at the next Treaty, and had designated some of the tracts selected; they are disappointed; but the entire of that section of our state is good land. The Indians I am satisfied, will hereafter be more willing to sell out, and seek a country better supplied with game and more retired. Indeed, from all I could learn, the greater part of them are now willing to remove west of the Mississippi; and the sooner they go the better for them and for us. Why the President has so long delayed to treat for the final extinguishment of all

Indian claims within this state is a cause of wonder! If our members in Congress neglect our state interests, and after an appropriation for this special purpose is made in Senate, suffer it to die in the lower House—surely the Five hundred thousand Dollars placed at the disposal of General Jackson some years ago, for this object, is not all to be expended to the South?

"I do candidly believe when the Miamies and Pottowattomies disappear, and the Canal and Michigan Road be completed, this north-west section of Indiana will become the most desirable portion of the great valley of the Mississippi: its position, climate, and soil, will render the whole Wabash country unequalled. But our advantages must be attended to; the Canal has been most injuriously delayed."

The hat Manufacture in the United States probably has a present value of not less than fifteen millions of dollars a year, equal to fully one-half the whole product of cotton—the domestic consumption being added to the foreign export. Before the Revolution, there was a law of the 'mother country' that forbade our hatters from taking more than two apprentices, and certain regulations by which the hatters of one 'province' were prohibited from sending their products into a neighboring province. Such was the early jealousy and rank monopoly of John Bull—that our fathers might be kept poor, and dependent upon him for all the necessities of life which he dared refuse, unless profitable to himself in the supply; but our political Sampsons burst the cords that bound them, and accomplished a Revolution unprecedented for its *grandeur and effect*. FRANKLIN and the rest, however, saw that the *revolution was not over*, in the acknowledgement of our independence—they knew that it could not be established except in the encouragement of labor and profit of production, and hence the prompt institution of many associations for the consumption of home made goods—and we have the lofty authority of Mr. MADISON for saying, that this purpose was the leading one that brought about our federal union and built up the present constitution of the United States—and protection was extended by many acts of the first Congress.

We well remember when great quantities of English hats arrived at Philadelphia—where "English hat stores" were pretty numerous—where a large part of the more wealthy class used English hats, and many dunces, who could not afford it, bought them; but after a while, a protecting duty of 30 per cent. was laid upon hats, and a wholesome impulse was given to the hatters—the quality of our home made hats instantly improved, and the quantity rapidly increased—so that we now export many times more than we import; which conclusively shows that the duty on this branch of industry has acted as a *bounty (not as a tax) to consumers*—stripping up the heels of the new light political economists, and sustaining the just judgement of Franklin, Hamilton, Madison, and the host of sound statesmen, who rendered as much good to their country by the labor of their minds, as Washington, Greene, Wayne, and the rest, bestowed by the power of arms.—*Nile's Register*.

Men ought to be educated, it is said, for the business of life, and their minds ought to be filled with the knowledge of facts and principles—This is enough. They will find out for themselves the way to communicate them. He who can think well, we are told, will speak well.—This is not always true. He who cannot think well, to be sure, cannot speak well; and it is best for him to be silent and to mind his work. But he who can think well and does think well, will he not speak all the better for knowing how to speak too? The giant should not despise his armor. Sampson himself would have done better with a sword, and we, who are not Sampsons can not safely rely upon his weapon. Franklin possessed natural powers enough, one would think to satisfy any body; and he must have been conscious of his strength. But he chose to fight with weapons, and he went to work to make them. He, to be sure, took a modern for his model, not having access to the ancients; but he was a man to succeed under disadvantage. He tells us himself, how he toiled for years to form his style. It cost him more labor to make it, than ever it did to use it. But was it not worth making? What a weapon polished, keen, effective; making every blow tell; every touch electric.

WASHINGTON DAVIES CO., INC.  
This is a pleasant and flourishing village, and the seat of justice for Davies county, twenty miles east of Vincennes, on the stage road to Louisville. Davies county lies within the forks of White river, the land rolling, the timber beech, poplar, sugar maple, various species of the oak, hickory, walnut, &c. and has a population of about 4,500.

Washington is situated on the rising ground, and contains about five hundred inhabitants. There are a number of good frame and brick buildings. The court house is of brick, two stories high, and not finished. The religious societies of the town are Methodist and Presbyterian. Three preachers, a Methodist, Presbyterian, and Cumberland Presbyterian, reside here.—The Methodists have a small brick house of worship, unfinished, in which we were cordially invited to preach;—the Presbyterians have recently pulled down an old house for the purpose of erecting a new one.

Washington has 11 stores, 5 groceries, 2 taverns, 3 saddlers' shops, 4 blacksmiths' shops, 2 cabinet makers, several carpenters, 2 hatters, 3 tailors, 2 tanyards, 2 shoemakers, 2 waggon and carriage makers, 2 coopers, 1 linseed and caster oil press, 2 wheelwrights, 3 physicians, 2 lawyers, 1 barber's shop, 2 ox grist, and one ox sawmill, 1 wool carding machine, and cotton gin, and 2 distilleries. There are two weekday schools, and one Sabbath school. The Sabbath school contains about 125 regular scholars, one superintendent, and sixteen teachers. There are six Sunday schools in the county, not far distant, which contain in all about 200 scholars. There is a Bible society in the country, and engaged in supplying all the destitute, and two temperance societies.

Pioneer.

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F. C. Gray

### DIET OF CHILDREN

Weaning may be mentioned among the primary and predisposing causes of that debility of frame which induces weakness of the lower limbs, curvature of the leg bones, &c. The tender stomachs of infants are with difficulty reconciled to the change of food consequent on weaning, and the powers of digestion mainly depend on the well being of the functions of respiration. In this and other large towns children are from necessity too much confined within the house; and when they do breathe the open air, it has not that purity, which is, perhaps, of greater importance at this early age than at any other. The digestive system not being supported as it should be by the respiratory, the stomach of an infant which could digest the already animalized food received from its mother, is incapable of extracting nutriment from a more crude aliment; the consequence is, that there are few children who do not suffer more or less from this change of diet.

The most general rules that can be given with regard to the diet of infants are, that for the first five or six months after birth, they should have nothing more than the milk of a healthy nurse; that about this period they should have in addition some light farinaceous food, as arrow root, baked flour, powdered biscuit, &c. The stomach is thus gradually prepared for total separation of the child from its mother, which should always take place from the age of nine to twelve months. When the child has teeth, it should have some of its food in a solid state, but as a general rule, until it has all its primary teeth, animal food should not be allowed; although there are exceptions to this rule, and especially in large towns, where the digestive organs are not strong enough to extract adequate nutriment but from animal food. In all weakly children, or those in whom there is a tendency to any acquired or hereditary constitutional disorder, the most minute attention should be paid, not only to the kind of food, but to the regularity of its meals. So far as health is concerned, the stomach is the most important organ of the body; every disorder of early age begins with derangement of the organ, and these occur at the earliest moment of its existence. Even before birth, the health of the child may be injured; if the mother's mode of living have been injurious, the child will be born weakly, and the stomach, partaking of the general debility, and being the first organ to be called into action, will show signs of derangement as soon as it takes in its supply of food. Hence the debility, screaming fits, &c. of infants; and

a pretty fair conclusion can be drawn of the health of the child from the circumstances of its earliest infancy.

Mr. Beal on Deformities.

How we apples swim!—We feel PROUD that the democracy of New England is represented in the Executive Councils of the Nation by a Son so distinguished for his moral, intellectual and political worth, and are grateful to the Patriot Chief for the honor paid to New England in your appointment?

This paragraph is taken from a letter addressed to Mr. Woodbury by the following disinterested Republicans.

David Henshaw, Collector of the Custom House.

Andrew Dunlap, District Attorney.

Nathaniel Greene, Post Master.

William Parmenter, Insolvency Commissioner.

Samuel S. Lewis, do.

Charles G. Greene, Printer of the Laws, &c.

D. D. Brothhead, Navy Agent.

Boston Free Press.

Mr. N. D. Coleman, the Jackson member of Congress, who was superseded in the late election by Mr. Marshall, has been appointed Postmaster of Maysville, with a salary of fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars a year. The appointment was made without the slightest reference to the wishes of the citizens of the place, whose private correspondence will, in consequence, pass daily thro' the hands of a man, in whom they may or may not have confidence. Such outrages upon popular rights have come to be of continual occurrence. As often as the people express their want of confidence in a supporter of the Administration, and by a constitutional use of the elective franchise, expel him from station, for which they deem him unfit, forthwith the General Government takes him up, and as if mockery of their will raises him to an office more lucrative than that, which he has failed to obtain at their hands. If the people will sustain Jackson's worshippers, it is well; but, if they will not, he shakes in their faces the keys of the Treasury, and gives them to understand, that he can do the business himself. Such is the official conduct of the man, who, as some pretend must continue in office, in order that the will of the nation may be executed.—*Lou. Jour.*

Duff Green is publishing Eaton's appeal with copious notes of his own. He says he is authorised from the highest authority to say that Mr. Calhoun and his lady, never sent their cards to Mrs. Eaton, and insinuates that if they have been seen in Mrs. E.'s parlor, (which he thinks probable) they must have been purloined.

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

We have barely time this week to say, that nine of the prisoners sentenced by Judge Clayton to confinement in the Penitentiary, were pardoned by the Governor and have returned to their families.—They were, however given to understand, they must leave the bounds of Georgia, or would be liable to another arrest. None entered the walls of the Penitentiary as prisoners, except Mr. Worcester and Dr. Butler. Some of those who had received pardon, the next day, by permission, went in to see and take leave of their friends the Missionaries, and request the privilege of saying to them a few words, that they might carry some message from them to their families; but were not permitted to speak to them. They only exchanged a look, and left them performing their allotted labors, both at the same wheel.

Stamboul, the finest of the Arabian horses presented by the Sultan Mahmoud to Mr. Rhind, has been purchased by Mr. Clay for the purpose of improving the breed of Kentucky horses. In a letter to Mr. Clay on the subject of these horses, Mr. Rhind expresses his dissatisfaction that Congress should have claimed them,

Description of a New-England Thanksgiving.—

"When the happy day arrives, the people assemble in their respective places of worship, dressed in their best attire. Here they listen to an appropriate sermon, and join in prayer, hymns, and anthems expressly adapted to the occasion. These services generally occupy about two hours, and then are over for the day, the remainder of which is devoted to feasting, sports, games, and amusements of various descriptions.

The *thanksgiving dinner*, however, forms a prominent feature of the picture. Every farmer's table now literally groans with the weight of the feast. Flesh and fowl of his own raising and fattening—fish and game from his own streams and woodlands—vegetables of his own planting—butter, milk, and cheese, the product of his own dairy, are now found in luxuriant profusion upon his hospitable table; while the delicious *pumpkin pie* leads a host of other dainties in the bountiful desserts. Clear sparkling cider, mead, perry, and spruce beer, all and each the product of the homestead, lend their exhilarating influence, and if ever a set of joyous hearts and smiling faces assembled together in social harmony, if genuine happiness is ever experienced at the festal board, it is on such occasions. Apprentices in the metropolis, who are only permitted to visit their parental and rural homes once or twice a year, are now sure to be present, and a hoary headed patriarch often presides at these domestic banquets, where the guests comprise two or three generations of his own descendants. It is a jollification that draws together members of the

same family who have been long separated; and as a ball invariably succeeds the festivity of the day, there is no small excitement among the village lasses."

"Horse Racing.—The sports of the turf are enjoyed with much zest by the first classes in many parts of the South; and every where the accomplishment of horsemanship is highly appreciated. The Virginians, in particular, pride themselves on their equestrian feats. They say, that Washington, like Alexander, first tamed a wild horse before he attempted to conquer men. But they forgot to add, that, unlike Alexander, our hero next learned to tame his own wild passions before he undertook the taming of wild Indians, or the chastisement of the wild Englishmen.

"Cock Fighting" is also indulged in with avidity at the South; but it is a barbarous amusement, of which we cannot approve. This with its kindred sport of bull and bear-baiting, ought to be disengaged by every friend of humanity. The second motto to this chapter, however, forbids us to judge too harshly the friends of such amusements. Betting runs high in both these sports.

"Deer Hunting" is called a manly sport, and so, indeed, it is, if we admit that the beasts of the forest were made for the use of man. For the use of man they were undoubtedly made; but whether for his sport is a different question, which ought to be answered by those on the other side of the Atlantic, who keep deer and hares for the sole purpose of worrying them to death with hounds and horses."

"Original Anecdote.—The following 'matter of fact' was related to us by a friend residing on the margin of the Crooked Lake, who assures us of its truth. Passing one day this spring through the woods, his attention was arrested by several discharges of a gun, and curiosity induced him to ascertain the cause. When he came to the spot he recognised one of his neighbors in the act of reloading his gun, who told him he had fired five times at a racoon, perched in the crotch of a high tree which he pointed out, without being able to bring it down, but that he was determined to persevere until he succeeded. Our friend looked in vain for the racoon; he then chance to notice on his neighbor's eyelid an animal denominated in vulgar parlance, a *louse*; and it turned out, by a most wonderful optical illusion, what appeared to be a well fed racoon in the crotch of a tree, was neither more nor less than a plump, overgrown louse, rioting on the hunter's eyelid!

"Training.—The season of our Fall Reviews has again arrived, and we have another opportunity of witnessing the benign effect of our militia system. On Tuesday morning our Devil in his most insinuating way, asked leave to foot it four miles to *general training!* at the same time giving the agreeable information that our men and boys (who we believe are all officers) had gone before. We of course give him liberty.

The review is over, with all its drums and drummers, fifes and fiddlers, trumpets and traveling shows, fun, frolic and light. The negroes have staggered back to their boulders, the booths are deserted, and the field where yesterday paraded the gallant 120th is now covered with ragged ragamuffins, seeking sponges, and cigar stumps. Captains yesterday, are coblers today. Sergeants are Sausage makers, and Corporals are stripped of their military glory and are *Commoners*.—*Catskill Recorder*.

"Auctions.—Strange enough, most of the ordinary usages of life, social, commercial and martial, may be traced up to the remotest antiquity. Who would suppose that a sale by auction, and the red flag, which denotes the locality of him of the hammer, could by the stretch of fancy, be assimilated with the Roman General or Imperator, wishing his battle or truce on; the symbol, in all ages, of military command? Who can, even in imagination, compare the hell man of Penn street, New York, or Pennsylvania Avenue, in our own city, with the lictors and fuscis of Imperial Rome? And yet they are the same, as far as their functions, with respect to sale and concerned. The system of sales by auction, originated with the Romans, who sold their spoils in war under the spear fixed in front of the General's tent. The spear was decorated with or in the immediate vicinity of the crimson standard, which indicated the tent or residence of the supreme commander, in the centre of his camp. This is indeed an anti-thesis, sugar, rum, lumber, and dry goods, versus victory, conquest and fame! And yet, which is of the greatest utility?

U. S. Telegraph.

"Polishing.—A person in a public company accusing the Irish nation with being the most unpolished in the world, was answered mildly by an Irish gentleman, that it ought to be otherwise, for the Irish meet with hard rules enough to polish any nation on earth."

It is probable that upwards of five thousand dwellings and stores have been erected in Philadelphia within two years. Yet it is a fact that rents are higher now than they were two years since; and it is more difficult to procure a dwelling or store now than formerly. We do not hear of any immense fortunes amassed in this time—no miracles have been wrought—and yet all are prosperous; trade and its advantages have been diffused—and all have had a share—and are made comfortable—instead of a few having reaped the whole harvest, and left the many to glean from their scanty leavings.