



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1832.

For President of the United States,
HENRY CLAY.
For Vice President of the United States,
JOHN SERGEANT.

CLAY ELECTORS.

JACOB KUYKENDALL, of Knox county,
JOHN HAWKINS, of Fountain,
SAMUEL HENDERSON, of Marion,
DENNIS PENNINGTON, of Harrison,
WALTER WILSON, of Cass,
STEPHEN LUDLOW, of Dearborn,
ABEL LOMAX, of Wayne,
SYLVANUS EVERTS, of Union county,
JOHN I. NEELY, of Gibson.

Many of our subscribers do not vote others as they would have others do unto them, that is to say, pay their debts—therefore is this day's sheet printed on inferior paper. We have expended all we could command in a good cause—are proud of it—but when not a shot remains in the locker, what must we do? The answer is, we shall be compelled to discontinue the paper. If our delinquent subscribers and advertising customers, one and all would come forward or present their several dues, we should be relieved from unpleasant embarrassments. Three dollars is a small sum, but it should be considered that three dollars due from two hundred subscribers amounts to six hundred dollars. The present number of the Gazette completes eighteen months since its commencement. We have done our duty, and we hope those interested in the cause of the people, will do theirs.

Our agents are requested to make collections, and forward what they may receive immediately.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The facile air of triumph displayed in the subjoined article, is revolting to common sense. It would almost seem to deny to the people the right and privilege of following the dictates of their own understandings. Read this modest paragraph from the Western Sun of the 17th March, as it appeared in that print:—

"Uncertainty removed.—Mr. Tomlinson has an opponent for a seat in the Legislature. Mr. DAVID S. BONNER, has announced himself a candidate for that place in the Gazette of last week. No matter, the final result of that election will not be affected by it—the people, the farmers and mechanics, the bone and muscle of the country have willed that SAMUEL TOMLINSON shall represent them, and it will be so, in spite of the abuse the writers for the Gazette may cast upon him."

Now would not the above evidently impose a belief that the candidate so favorably noticed, is, as if he were already elected; but we do not think he will thank the editor of the Sun for anticipating an event which may never occur; neither do we believe that forty or fifty party men, who formed the caucus, and who selected the individual as their candidate, are "the people or the farmers and mechanics" of Knox county, for it is evident to every one that such is not the case; nor is it in any degree true that Mr. Tomlinson has been "abused" in the Gazette. Every reader of our sheet must know this. We are sorry to see "our neighbor" resort to such an absurd charge as this, a charge which he should disdain. We, however, pretty conclusively believe that the writers for the Gazette are fully willing and able to defend themselves against the charge of "abuse" or misrepresentation. We believe that the exigencies of the times, and the public welfare, calls for the election of David S. Bonner. He has served us faithfully—his experience and habitual deliberation—his advocacy of measures for the protection of home industry, and for the advancement of internal improvements, have, and will always give him a high standing in the estimation of his fellow-citizens of Knox county.

We have read a report of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as delivered by Judge Marshall in an appeal case, the Cherokees vs the State of Georgia. It is a long but interesting document. All the points contended for by Georgia, are embraced and satisfactorily related. In another column will be found a brief statement of the report. We regret our limits do not permit us to present the whole to our readers in detail.

PROSPERITY OF VINCENNES.

Look at our list of Steam Boat arrivals and departures as published to day. The period must be cheering to every inhabitant of Knox County; in addition to this we have the pleasure of stating that preparations are making for the building of a Steam Boat at this place. The timber and materials are on the ground—an engine is provided—and the mechanical part of the work commenced. Success to the enterprising individuals who are engaged in the undertaking.

We have been favored by Dr. Davis of Carlisle, with a statement at length, of the case of Hydrophobia which recently occurred in that place and which was noticed in our list. It will be found in this paper. We perceive the Doctor has endeavored to make his communication as plain, and brief as possible, in order that every one who reads may understand it. It will readily be perceived by the faculty, that it is designed and intended more for the benefit and instruction of the people, than for a hall of science; and we trust the mad-stone mania is now over. Bye the bye will some of our friends conversant with mineralogy inform us to what class of minerals the far famed mad-stone belongs?

An election for Township Constables, will take place on Monday the 2d of April.

We are authorized to announce SENECA ARMY, as a candidate for Sheriff, at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to announce HENRY L. RUPPE, Jr as a candidate for Township Constable, at the ensuing April election.

To the editors of the Vincennes Gazette.
HYDROPHOBIA.

Samuel Postlewait, aged 42, was bitten by a dog supposed to be under the influence of canine madness, about the first week in January last. Shortly afterwards the dog was shot, manifesting all the signs of confirmed rabies. This confirmed the already excited suspicions of Mr P who immediately applied to the mad-stone, as being the most popular preventive remedy in this country. This application was made about the fourth or fifth day after the bite was inflicted, and perhaps the second after the dog was killed. To use Mr. Postlewait's language to me, "the stone stuck about 11 hours, and then would stick no longer." This adherence of the stone to a person, (according to mad stone theory) argues incontestably the presence of canine virus; though the virus might be in a latent condition, and secondly, as I understand from the same theory, if the stone is permitted to remain, until it will adhere no longer, the poison is all extracted, and consequently, the patient free from danger.

Mr P rested secure under this belief until the 10th of this month, (about sixty-two or sixty-three days after he received the wound) when he was seized with pain in the end of the middle finger of the left hand, the part on which he had been bitten. The pain at first was but slight, but gradually increased, accompanied with superficial numbness of the finger. The pain which was of a shooting or twinging character, soon extended itself up the arm, and into the chest, occasionally producing intense pain in the region of the heart, which, after a few hours, was accompanied by irregular spasms, and a constant dread of water—in which situation I found him when called on the next morning after his attack.

On examination, I found his pulse indicating no disease—his tongue slightly encrusted with a brown fur—the whole surface of the body and extremities covered with profuse perspiration, though not of a healthy character—extreme anxiety and restlessness—a wild and horrible expression of the countenance, which was much increased at the mere mention of fluids. He told me he had swallowed no water during the night, nor had he slept any. Skeptical myself in relation to the existence of hydrophobia in the country at this time, I used considerable exertions to dissuade him from the belief that he was under its influence, though I was irresistibly led to be suspicious (from the train of symptoms presenting) that it would unfortunately prove to be a genuine case. I prevailed on him to swallow some cathartic pills, which he accomplished with some difficulty, taking them in dry sugar, and which operated well within a reasonable time. The discharges from the bowels presented no unusual appearance, the symptoms suffering no mitigation from the action of the medicine, but on the contrary, the spasms and other alarming appearances constantly increasing. I was induced to try the influence of opium, which I accordingly gave in doses of 12 grains, repeated every hour for four successive hours, which he swallowed with much difficulty after the form he had taken the cathartic pills. During this time the disease increased in all its alarming qualities, regardless of medicine; and marking but too truly its nature, and approaching termination, deglutition soon became impracticable; even solids of any description could not be taken.

Dr. O'Haver was called in consultation about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, when it was determined, to bleed him copiously; but he unequivocally refused, stating, that

he was not afraid of the bleeding, but to see the blood would throw him into a fit which would kill him. However, early on Monday morning, blood was drawn from the arm freely; which also bled copiously at every return for several successive spasms. He lingered until about half past 12 o'clock on Monday, when he expired under all the horrors of confirmed hydrophobia, and on the third day after his attack.

At no time during his disease, did any one set of muscles appear to be particularly affected with spasms, except the muscles of the throat and chest; but towards the last, the whole system was violently convulsed as in epilepsy, accompanied with a discharge of tough mucous-like matter from the mouth. The muscles about the throat were rigid and much swollen. His dread of water was excessive, so much so, that a slight agitation of water outside of the house, which was indistinctly heard by the by-standers, gave him violent contortions of the whole system. His eye presented a wild, vague and glassy appearance. When requested to look any person in the face, and in making the attempt to do so, he was generally seized with spasms, which he attributed to his exertions to do as he was requested. The blood drawn from the arm presented no marked difference from healthy blood. He made no exertions to bite others, except in one instance; that was shortly before his death, and while under the influence of a violent spasm.

My partner (Dr. Thistle) was prevented from witnessing the progress of this case, in consequence of absence on professional business.

The Post Mortem examination was made about 10 hours after his death by Doctors O'Haver and Thistle, I being necessarily absent.

On opening the chest, the membrane lining the same, was found much inflamed; and the interior lobe of the right lung, and the whole of the left, considerably diseased—the inferior part of the wind-pipe and lungs filled with a tough, frothy, mucous-like matter—the heart so much diseased, that it could be lacerated on the slightest puncture—the blood during dissection, presented a dark uncoagulating, and oily appearance—the lining membrane of the mouth and gullet, presented a pale gray appearance—the salivary glands and the substance in which they are enveloped, afforded not the slightest traces of disease—the membrane immediately surrounding the heart was much attenuated. On opening the abdomen, the stomach and bowels were found measurably empty, and free from disease. The liver presented a pale and unhealthy appearance. The gall bladder distended with a dark colored fluid—the spleen much contracted, and wasted away. The brain and spinal marrow were not examined.

This case is submitted for publication, with a hope that it may serve to caution the public against the reputed efficacy of the mad stone; as also, to establish the fact that our country is infested with mad dogs.

JOHN W. DAVIS.
Carlisle, Ind. March 17, 1832.

LETTERS.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Portland (Maine) Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

Every individual who visits the city of Washington for the first time brings with him a catalogue of questions, for the solution of which every elbow-neighbor is troubled. The trumpet of fame with his noisy blasts has awakened his curiosity; and a hundred names hang on his lips for which he seeks a locality. I obtained an answer to my catalogue soon after my arrival, but I am every day put to the task of answering the very same.

The keepers of the Rotunda have printed explanations of the paintings hung upon the wall. I respectfully suggest that the Sergeants of Arms to the House and Senate have permission to label the great men in the northern and southern wings of the capitol; and that the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court be ordered to hang over the heads of the honorable Judges their respective appellations. When you go into the Supreme Court at 11 o'clock, you will soon see coming in a tall spare, slow moving, antique dressed patriarchal man, the honorable relic of another age, dispensing courteous but dignified salutations, to which every eye is directed. Who is that? is the question that every stranger puts into your ear. "It is the Chief Justice Marshall." The eye of every inquirer brightens at the answer, if he has any sensibility, and strains itself for a keener look. One feels a flush of pride that he has seen this venerable man, whom insatiable time, most in the natural course of life, soon take to his grave. The very look is a sort of intangible bequest for posterity. Well the other Justices are in, and soon put on their silk robes. The members of the bar, such members as Sergeant, Wirt, Webster, Ogden, &c., soon gather round; and by and by, one of the Judges begins to read the decision of a case in quavering, feeble and weakened tones that age has evidently affected. You can barely distinguish them across the room. Another stranger puts you the question, who is that? "It is the same Chief Justice Marshall." Every individual to whom I have made this reply under such circumstances, seems to have been aroused from a trance.—What, think they, that Chief Justice Marshall! There is associated with his reputation of great moral power and acute discrimination, something, I know not what, that the stranger expects to find indicated by the voice. Voice, it has been said, and I believe it in part, is the index of the

mind. That Chief Justice Marshall then should not be heard distinctly, that old age should have shattered his voice and left his mind unimpaired, and that a man, with such a voice should be the very first man in America, and among the first in the world, for keenness of intellect—all intellect as it is now—I aver is something that puzzles me as well as every body else.

My stranger by this time having seated himself in my neighborhood, proceeds—"who is that man to the right of the Chief Justice—bald-headed, dodging his spectacles up and down, and moving in his chair to the right and left—who looks zealously, and who hates to sit still?" "That is Justice Story." And "who is that on his right, the young looking man, with a bony figure, a projecting nose, a marked countenance, with ungraceful and rather rustic motions, features indicating a strong rough mind and high passion, and with a look saying 'he had rather be somewhere else than there?' "That is Justice M'Lane." And "who is that on the left of the Marshall, with a head silvered o'er with age—motionless—thoughtful—with features indicating a mind well disciplined rather than mindful by nature—with a round face and retreating forehead?" "That is Justice Duval." And "who is that grey-headed man on his left whom I cannot see distinctly, as the light is so reflected by this window in the rear?" "It is Justice Thompson." And "who is that middle aged man on the extreme left, with large figure, active eye, a contriving countenance, and a sort of questionable face?" "It is Justice Baldwin." Here the inquirer finishes, as the six benches have been run over, the seventh being vacant as yet owing to the indisposition of Justice Johnson.

The task to which these Judges subject themselves would appal much younger men. They meet at 11 o'clock, A. M.—have counsel incessantly and patiently till 4 o'clock P. M.—then at 7 o'clock in the evening meet in council to give their opinion on the case submitted, where they often continue, I am told, till 11 or 12 P. M. Besides this, the opinion on the case some time or other is to be made out by one of the Judges.

The other morning I was pleased to see one of our main lawyers, Mr. Evans, taking part in this distinguished Court. Mr. Webster was his opponent. The argument was an appeal in the Spring case which was argued in the Circuit Court at Wiscasset.

From the Richmond Whig.

APPOINTMENT OF POST MASTERS.

We observe with pleasure, the fact contained in an extract from a letter which we quote and which we overlooked in the proceedings of Congress.

There ought to be some remedy applied to the wide-sweeping electioneering agency of the Post Office Department. For some time it has been the subject of remark, that the General Post Office exerted more electioneering influence, than all the Departments of the Government combined. The reason is plain: its agents, nearly all of whom hold at the will of the Post Master General, are more numerous far, than the agents and dependants of all the other Departments. These are originally often preferred to their stations as meritorious partizans, or more frequently, merit the continuance or increase of official favor, by becoming so.

Some of the Mail Contractors in Virginia and elsewhere, are known to be most active electioneers, and we will wager a trifle, that in every instance, where this is the case, they follow the partialities of M' Barry, and are hot friends of Van Buren. Who was the author of a most abusive attack upon the Senators who rejected his nomination which lately appeared in the Enquirer, signed by a voice from the Country? Was it not a Mail Contractor? They are of course like all other men, entitled to their opinions and to the right of maintaining them; but when they are discovered always to be on the side of power it becomes a question whether some measure is not expedient on the part of the people, to restrict the influence which power thus improperly exercises.

The Post Office Department is more felt and seen by the public, than any other. It ministers to its daily wants; its agents are stationed at every important point, or traverse the whole country. Where they choose to abuse their trust, or to act as panders to Government, they have much—too much—in their power. We ourselves, have suffered grievously from their partizanship. For example, in the excitement of the late Presidential contest, our packages were frequently returned upon us with assurances that they should not be transmitted. It was beyond our power to identify the office at which so gross an outrage was perpetrated, and we were compelled to submit to what we could not redress. Is such a state of things to be borne? Can Congress devise no remedy against the partizanship of the Post Office? The Post Master General ought undoubtedly, to be stripped of his appointing power which throws into his hands an influence almost exceeding that of the President himself. And we humbly think that mail contractors should be required to have nothing to do with politics.

Letter from the Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON Feb. 29, 1832.

The statement made in the U. S. Telegraph of this morning by Mr. Clement, concerning the manner in which Deputy Post Masters are appointed, has excited much feeling in the House to-day, and you will see, by the reported proceedings, that Mr. Vance moved an amendment to the Post Office Bill, the object of which is to place the appointment of these officers, above a certain salary, out of the hands of the Post Master General, and to give to them the direction which all the more important officers take, viz: through

the Senate. I do not know whether there is much probability that this amendment will succeed; but its very suggestion is calculated to alarm the Post Master General. After the repeated statements on the subject which have appeared before the people, from so many distinct sources, no one, I presume, will any longer pretend to deny that the Post Office Department has been used with a view to the furtherance of political purposes of a personal character. The Van Buren party not only admit the fact, without blushing, but actually attempt to justify it, on the ground that every party is bound to take care of its friends; and that to accomplish this object, when they acquire power, that they have an unquestionable right to use it. This maxim of political morality is worthy of the party in which it has its origin; and the free action upon it which the last three years have exhibited, ought to awaken the people to reflection, and induce them to take the work of reform into their own hands.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Louisville Journal and Focus.

But by far the most important event of the session, is the judgment delivered to-day by the Supreme Court in the celebrated case of the State of Georgia and the Missionaries, who have been sent to the penitentiary of the State, to hard labor for four years, for residing in the Cherokee country, within the limits of Georgia, in disobedience of an act of the Legislature of that State. The Chief Justice delivered to-day, the decision of the Supreme Court, before which the case has been brought by writ of error, which decision reverses the judgment of the Supreme Court of Georgia pronounces the law under which the Court acted repugnant to the constitution, laws and treaties of the U. States, and consequently null and void, and declares that Georgia has no right to extend its jurisdiction within the territory of the Cherokees, while their title is unextinguished. There was also an opinion of some length pronounced by Judge M'Lean, in which he concurred in the decision of the court, but went into somewhat of a political argument, in which he advocated the policy of the removal of the Indians. Judge Baldwin dissented, but merely stated, one of the grounds of his dissent being the want of that authenticated record of the proceedings in the Court below, which, in his opinion, is necessary to bring any case within the jurisdiction of the Supreme court. Nearly three hours were occupied in the delivery of these opinions, and during great part of that time the Court room was crowded with many anxious listeners, comprising some of the principal senators and members of the House of Representatives. It is universally admitted, that this judgment will test the strength of the government. No one means to doubt that Georgia will resist the mandamus which must of course issue after this judgment, and the impression is almost as universal and deep, that the President will refuse to direct the executive power in aid of the judiciary. In that case what is to ensue may excite our apprehensions, but must perplex our conjectures.

From the Hagerstown Torchlight.

At a Jackson meeting lately held in Cave town, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we view the case of Martin Van Buren as a desperate one, and who has suffered for the public good, and that the law of ostracism ought not to remain upon him, for any length of time by a grateful people.

After this Mr. Van Buren may as well withdraw from the contest at once.

FOREIGN.—The packet ship Dover, Capt. Nye, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, with advices to the 21st of January.

The Liverpool Mercury, says there can be no doubt, that the King has resolved on creating a sufficient number of new Peers to carry the Reform Bill through the House of Lords.

Considerable excitement existed at the pavilion, in consequence of the Queen's refusal to receive one of the brothers of her royal husband.

The Cholera was spreading gradually. The whole number of cases of the Cholera in England up to the 18th of January was 2030; the number of deaths 296. Fever was prevailing to an alarming extent at Glasgow.

On the evening of the 13th of January, a destructive fire occurred in Queen street, Glasgow. Several lives were lost. The loss of property was estimated at £200,000.

The Dutch question was still in agitation. A peaceable adjustment of it was, however, confidently anticipated. There appeared to be a probability, that the whole business would be settled before the 30th. The Prussian government had already ratified the treaty.

Turkey was in a state of disorder. Damascus had revolted, and Egypt was a scene of riot.

A Paris paper states that the Autocrat has entered into an alliance with Persia to reconquer Khiva, and, with a view to that object, is negotiating for a free passage to Herat.—Louisville Journal.

HENRY CLAY.

Let any man sit down, and peruse with attention the last great speech of this great statesman, and then say, honestly and candidly—does not this man deserve to be the ruler over a great and free people.—Is it not to the shame and scandal of the country, that talents and patriotism like his, should be shoved on one side to make