



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1832.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

	TOWNSHIPS.										
	Vincennes	Washington	Harrison	Johnson	Widely	Palmyra	Docket	Boserton			
Represent.	257	71	33	19	56	27	19	23			
Bonner.	247	77	33	29	21	40	20	21			
Tomlinson.											
Sheriff.	137	82	32	10	55	49	6	24			
Parcell.	149	35	1	6	13	3	17	13			
Withers.	104	25	4	31	9	7	13	6			
Almy.	38	1	0	2	0	1	0	0			
Laplant.	24	2	29	0	0	3	3	0			
Westfall.											
Commissioners.											
Raper.	174	93	25	18	58	55	6	40			
McHenry.	516	49	39	30	9	8	28	2			

We must apologize to our patrons for presenting the Gazette on a half sheet; our paper which should have come to hand two weeks since, not having yet arrived.

The election is over, and old Knox stands disenthralled, redeemed from the shackles of Jacksonism, and Van Burenism, notwithstanding the host of Extra Globes, of "Free" documents, and the exertions and vociferations of rewarded office holders. She sends to the legislature a man in favor of the United States Bank, to internal improvements, and to domestic manufactures—one, in short, in favor of HENRY CLAY for President, as is also the Sheriff elect. "The people have triumphed—the people are free." Let it no longer be said that Knox county is controlled by the friends of the Hero. His Bank veto and his withholding the \$20,000 appropriation for the improvement of the Wabash, has opened their eyes. They now see their own interests, and are determined to defend them. So may it ever be.

E. H. McJunkin, (Clay) and David Wallace (Jackson) have been elected to the Legislature from the counties of Daviess and Martin.

Major Wm. Bruce has been elected Coroner of Knox County.

Among other bills which have been in fact vetoed by the President during the last session of Congress, is "a bill for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors." This bill passed both houses, and was sent to the President for his signature; but being stuck in his breeches pocket, was not returned before the adjournment, and consequently failed to become a law. Now let it be remembered by all good and honest men from Mississippi to the Ohio, that this bill thus passed by both houses, and thus virtually vetoed by Andrew Jackson, contained the following appropriation:—"For the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash river, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, twenty thousand dollars."

The Rev. H. M. Shaw will hold divine service in the Methodist Chapel, tomorrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Probate Court for this County, sits on Monday next.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

FREEDOM OF ELECTION.

President Jackson stated in his inaugural address, that the "task of reform" required "particularly the correction of those abuses that brought the patronage of the Federal Government in conflict with the freedom of elections."

This could mean nothing more nor less than that those, who enjoyed the patronage of the Federal Government, should not be allowed to employ that patronage to influence the elections. No doubt the declaration was made in sincerity, under a conviction that such an influence was of dangerous tendency, and ought not to be permitted. That it is thus dangerous admits of no question. Yet what is the practice under President Jackson's administration?

First: with a view to influence public opinion, a political newspaper is established at Washington, under the open and direct patronage of the President, who went so far as to circulate proposals for it, under his own frank.

Second: for the purpose of extending the influence of the paper, when established, the Custom House officers of the commercial cities were called upon to make large contributions, and actually did make them.

Third: Several of the executive officers in the particular confidence of the President, contributed their aid in supplying the paper with matter intended to bear upon the elections.

Fourth: For the avowed purpose of influencing the Presidential election, it was determined to give to this paper a new and additional form, and certain executive officers engaged actively in promoting its circulation, using for that object their privilege of franking, as well as their official standing.

By what number of the executive officers this influence has been exerted, cannot be known. The agency of two public functionaries has been unequivocally ascertained. Elijah Hayward, Esq., Commissioner of the general Land Office, addressed a circular of which the following is a copy, to a gentleman in Adams county, Ohio.

"SIR: I send you the 2d number of the Extra Globe." It is only one dollar for thirty numbers. As it is of the greatest importance in the approaching contest for the Presidency, that this paper should be circulated and read in every neighborhood in Ohio, can you procure five or ten subscribers to it in your vicinity? if you can and do, you may transmit the money to me, and I will see the papers forwarded to such persons, and to such places, as you shall direct. The back number will be sent.

From Amos Kendall, Esq., also a letter of similar import has been brought to light in Kentucky. It runs thus.

WASHINGTON, 23 APRIL, 1832.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty to enclose you certain proposals which speak for themselves. The people need only correct information, and the proposed papers will give it on the cheapest terms it is intended to reach every neighborhood in the Union; and it is particularly desirable that it should be circulated through all Kentucky. It will render essential services in all your elections. Will you take the trouble for the sake of our good cause, to raise a subscription in your quarter and make a speedy return of names and money?

"THE TIME FOR ACTION IS AT HAND."

The President is well and in excellent spirits. I do not doubt that the people whom he has so honestly served, will triumphantly sustain him.

Mr. Kendall is Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. When first inducted into office, March 1829, he made a publication in the Telegraph, stating the measures he had taken to reform certain abuses he found to exist in the office in reference to franking letters & documents, & to subscriptions for newspapers at public expense. In that publication he used these remarkable words:—"Partisan feelings shall not enter here if I can shut them out. To others belong the whole business of electioneering; to me and my clerks other duties are assigned."

Mr. Kendall was even more explicit. In a letter to his partner in the Argus, he thus expresses himself:

"It now becomes my duty to devote myself to the duties of this responsible station. I feel bound by my obligations to my country and by the pledges so often repeated by all the principal men of our party to promote with all my talents and industry the reforms which the people demand. I must therefore cease to write for the Argus, or for any other paper. I will prove that our declarations have not been hollow pretences. Besides, I hold the interference of Federal officers with state politics to be improper in principle." Mr. Kendall's sincerity in making these declarations, I do not question. How totally he has failed to act up to them his letter first quoted makes manifest. As a Federal officer, he employs his official frank and official influence, to interfere in the state election in Kentucky. As Mr. Hayward operates in Ohio, and Mr. Kendall in Kentucky, it is a just inference that other Executive officers operate in other states; thus violating "the pledges so often repeated by all the principal men of the party," including the solemn pledges of the President himself, in his inaugural address.

Again: No less than seventeen Postmasters, in Ohio are publicly appointed upon committees of vigilance and correspondence, to manage the election; thus devoting their privilege of franking to electioneering purposes, and constituting them spies upon the correspondence of others.

The Postmaster at Columbus is one of the General Committee of Correspondence for the whole state. Associated with him are David Smith, Printer of the Laws, and John A. Bryan, United States Insolvent Commissioner. All officers of the Federal Government, and actively all engaged in interfering in elections, contrary to the solemn and often repeated pledges of the party.

Of the use these individuals, especially the two first named, are ready to make of the postmaster's franking privilege, an opinion may be formed from the following document.

COLUMBUS, DECEMBER 17, 1832.

Messrs. Wells & Co.,—Gentlemen:—Mr. Smith, of this place, requests me to write you, and request you to send him two pounds of the Letter "O" (o), and a pound of the Letter "A"—provided they are exactly like the specimen enclosed; also of the Heavy Letter, like that included on paper, 4 capital "O" the number of S and T 1 and ten figure 8. The latter kind all of heavy long primer. He is thus particular because your long primer letter is not so long as the font to which he wants the sort; and does not wish it at all unless of the precise length. If you will provide these and leave them with Elijah Hayward Esq., and direct your bill to me.

the amount shall be transmitted to you by mail, or any other way that you may order. Yours respectfully, BELA LATHAM.

The course of the President, in relation to Internal Improvements, has been so grossly inconsistent, that some of his own friends have been constrained to express their disapprobation of it. When the intelligence of his having signed the late Bill for the continuation of certain roads and the surveying and clearing out of certain rivers was received at Richmond, the Editor of the Richmond Inquirer savagely as he is, ventured to make the following remarks:

"We understand, the President is of opinion that this bill comes within the principles of the Maysville veto. We have no hesitation in saying that we essentially differ with him, and that we cannot reconcile some of its provisions with that celebrated document. Why did the President disclaim such a work as the Maysville road? Because it was a local not general of a State, not national character. But can such works as those for the improvement of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Savannah rivers, &c. be considered as of a national character? If these are indeed to be considered as samples of a national character then is the principle of the Maysville veto so frittered away as to be comparatively of little account. What river in the United States which may not in the same way put in its claims? Where is the limit? Who shall say 'Thus far shalt thou go and no farther.'"

On Monday night last, Capt. Ford, with his company of mounted rangers, numbering 115, encamped near this place, on his way to Chicago. The highest compliment we can pay this very respectable company of soldiers, is their refusing to accept of a treat offered to them by the citizens of the town. We saw the motion twice put, and as often laid by an overwhelming majority. From such men we may expect much in war, much in peace. Out of respect to the town, and the attention paid them, on Tuesday morning, before taking up the line of march, Capt. Ford paraded his company along the most public street in the place, and gave us a salute. All were gently done.

C. Record.

Remonstrances.—The Albany Daily Advertiser states, that the following communication was sent to that paper for publication, by a respectable citizen.

"We are informed, that Governor Pitcher, M. C., from Washington County, avows himself decidedly opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson, that he is a decided Clay man; and that unless another electoral ticket should be nominated, he shall vote for that already before the public. He says no honorable man could have stayed at Washington the last winter, and not been convinced of the utter incompetency of Andrew Jackson for the situation he now fills."

Governor Pitcher is a worthy and sensible man, but we should not republish his isolated opinion, with the capitals in which we find it emblazoned, if it were his only. There is no honest man, of common intelligence, in the Jackson ranks who is not of the same way of thinking. The leaves and fishes are all that stand in the way of a total desertion of the present Executive, by high and low; by those who regard his character at a distance, as high minded, chivalric and pure; by the politicians who use him for their own purpose; and by Tag-Rag & Co., who go with their employers, & have come so immemorially, and will do so in secularum. We only wonder how respectable Jackson men by profession can look honest National Republicans in the face, without laughing or blushing.—N. Y. Com. Jdr.

THE WEATHER.—The last few days the heat has been very great notwithstanding the frequent showers we have had, and the thermometer has ranged as high as 92. The heavy rain which we experienced on Tuesday has been followed by a north wind which yesterday rendered the temperature really cool. Our city remains perfectly healthy, quite as much so as during the winter months; and the prospect is we shall have no yellow fever this season.

New Orleans Argus.

Attempt of murder!! We understand that a seaman belonging to the ship Nashville, was stabbed last evening while on the deck of that vessel, by a Spaniard, who among others was engaged as a laborer on board; the weapon used was a large dirk knife. The Spaniard approached him behind and gave a severe blow, but fortunately the knife struck the shoulder blade by which the life of the seaman was saved. An associate of the Spaniard at the same moment threw a knife at another seaman, who had stepped forward, to the rescue of his shipmate. Both of the offenders were immediately arrested.—16.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following prescription may be regarded as a sure and infallible remedy for White Scellings, (commonly called,) as has been ascertained from frequent experiments—which is here submitted for the benefit of those who may be assailed by this most afflicting disease:—

Take equal quantities of hog's lard, soft soap, beeswax and pine rosin, put them into an open vessel, place the vessel over a gentle fire, and let it remain for an hour and a half, constantly stirring until the several ingredients be well mingled, so as to form a salve of common consistency which may be ascertained by exposing

some of it to the action of the atmosphere; and when found to be properly mixed it will be ready for use.

MODE OF APPLICATION.

Take a flax linen cloth sufficiently worn to have become soft and pliant, & of such size as to cover the entire sore spread up on it so much of the salve as to coat it entirely, before the application be made, sprinkle upon it pulverised sulphur, so as to prevent the salve as to coat entirely, before the application be made, sprinkle upon it pulverised sulphur, so as to prevent the salve and flesh from coming immediately in contact, else the skin will be taken off. This plaster must be removed every morning and some fresh salve added. After the third application of this plaster another must be procured and prepared, as before directed. The patient must continue to wear that preparation until the sore becomes entirely healed. The frequency of the dressing and applications when the sore begins to heal, may be determined upon at discretion.

APPROPRIATE LABEL.—We observe in a morning contemporary that some way not having, probably the fear of the Cholera before his eyes, has had the audacity to post the following poetical stanza on the door of a Store in the upper part of Pearl street—the occupant of which has "shut up till the Cholera subsides."—It is too good to be lost.

"Not Cholera sick, not Cholera dead, But from the flight of Cholera fled— He'll quick return when Cholera's over, If from the flight he should recover."

DIALOGUE ON NEWSPAPERS.

A. How does it happen neighbor B. that your children have made so much greater progress in their knowledge of the world than mine? They all attend the same school, and for ought I know, enjoy equal advantages.

B. Do you take the newspaper, neighbor A?

A. No, sir, I do not take them myself, but I now and then borrow one, just to read. Pray, sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?

B. Why, sir, they have a vast deal to do with it, I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping them from school, as to withhold from them the newspapers. Indeed a newspaper is a little school of itself. Being new every week, attracts their attention, and they are sure to peruse it. Thus, while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have often been surprised that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family.

A. In truth, neighbor B, I frequently think I should like to take them; but I cannot well afford the expense.

B. Can't afford the expense! What let me ask, is the value of two or even ten dollars a year, in comparison with the pleasures and advantages to be derived from a well conducted newspaper? As poor as I am, I would not, for fifty dollars a year, deprive myself of the happiness I enjoy in reading, and hearing my children read, and talk about what they have read in the papers. And then the recollection that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society. O! don't mention the expense! Pay it in advance every year, and you will think no more of it.

A. I believe you are right, neighbor B, I now begin to see my folly. I will go home, and order the printer to send me his paper immediately.

Genuine Laziness. A young farmer inspecting his father's concerns in the time of hay and harvest, found a body of the mowmen asleep when they should have been at work. "What are you doing the youth? Why you are so indolent, that I would give a crown to know which is the most lazy of you?" "I am, my lord," cried the one nearest to him, still stretching himself at his ease. "Here then," said the youth, holding out the money. "Oh, Master George, do take the trouble of putting it into my pocket for me!"

Anecdote. A Frenchman, not in the best odor in the community where he dwelt, went into a fancy goods shop, and taking up an elegant snuff-box, says to the dealer, "You keep accounts?" Yes. "You charge me do?" No. "Don you no keep account. I understand you. Good morning!"

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, containing 220 acres, in Vincennes township, Knox county, three miles east from Vincennes, and lying on the main road leading from Louisville to the above mentioned place. One hundred and twenty acres are in a good state of cultivation, a comfortable brick dwelling, a large frame barn and stable, and other out houses, and an orchard of excellent fruit trees. As this farm is well known by many who are and have been to the west, a more lengthy description is unnecessary.

—ALSO—

A farm containing 400 acres, lying north-west four miles from Vincennes, the same county, &c. One hundred acres or more are in good culture, a large brick dwelling and other buildings, an orchard of good fruit trees. Both tracts are sufficiently timbered—a well and spring of good water on the former, and spring on the latter. The situations are beautiful, the titles indisputable. None being willing to purchase without first viewing, a further description is needless.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

August 8, 1832

67-7 The Louisville Journal & Focus, will copy this weekly for two months, and forward the account to this office for settlement.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

TAYLOR & WATSON, TAILORS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the house immediately opposite Holt & Orrick's Apothecary Shop, where they will carry on the above business in all its various branches, and they hope by their knowledge and attention to the business, they will merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Vincennes, Aug. 1832.—46-41 T. & W.

GENERAL AGENCY and Commission Business.

JOHN EWING.

RESPECTFULLY tender his services as a GENERAL AGENT to attend to any Commercial business, claims for laborers, pay taxes for absentees, procure claims before Congress, settle accounts, make collections—and in fact, execute and diligently attend to any business proper for a General Agent or Commission Merchant at Vincennes.—His best efforts shall be devoted to afford satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Vincennes, August, 1832. 46-41

NOTICE.

Due the late firm of Marron & Hunter, whether by judgment, note or otherwise, have been assigned to me. All persons indebted to me, are requested to call at my office on Market street, and settle the same to save cost. Till further notice is given, orders from Marron & Hunter will be received in payment. A. T. ELLIS, Trustee, &c.

Vincennes, Aug. 6, 1832. 46-41

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between B. Prier & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and make payment to B. Prier, who is authorized to receive the same as agent, for H. M. Shaw, said Shaw having purchased all the interest that B. Prier had in the above firm.

B. PRIER, H. M. SHAW. August 6, 1832. 46-31

VINCENNES ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 17th of September next.

H. M. SHAW, Principal. August 7, 1832. 46-41

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased all the interest of Marron & Hunter in the Vincennes Steam Mill, Store, &c. the business of the same will hereafter be carried on by me through such agents as I may from time to time appoint. HALL NELSON, by his agent T. W. MARRON. Vincennes, Aug. 6, 1832. 46-31

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have taken out letters of administration on the estate of Louis Vanderhoof, deceased, late of Knox county. All persons indebted to the estate, will make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same, will please to present them duly authenticated. The estate is probably solvent. HARVEY VANDERHOOF, Admr. Vincennes, Aug. 1st, 1832. 46-31

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that unless the taxes on the following lots in the town of Washington, Daviess county, Indiana, assessed and levied by virtue of certain ordinances of the President and Trustees of said town, be paid by the first Monday of September next, they will be offered for sale on that day for the taxes aforesaid with costs, at the court house door in said town, viz: lots No. 20, 123, 124, 125, 135, 50, 111, 112, 2, 57, 12, 14, 123, 124, 97, 103, 207, 43, 50, 53, 61, 33, 112, 113, 30, 133, 134, 135, 136, 11, 41, 1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 45.

J. L. BRATTON, Town Collector. Washington, July 7, 1832. 46-41

AUCTION.

SALE OF GOODS.

IN consequence of the death of Thomas D. Berry, late surviving partner of T. D. Berry & Co., the business of the firm will be closed. The undersigned Executors of said Thomas D. Berry, deceased, will sell at public auction the stock of

GOODS ON HAND.

Sale to commence at the Store Room on Market street, on Monday the 3rd day of September next, at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all are sold. The sale of this stock of Goods is worthy of general attention, as they were purchased advantageously in Philadelphia, and consist principally of articles in demand at this and the ensuing FALL SEASON.

To the public generally, (and to country merchants particularly,) the occasion is inviting. It is thought unnecessary to enumerate the various articles suffice it to say, that the stock embraces a large and very general assortment of Merchandise.

The terms of the Sale are as follows:—

All sums of three dollars and under cash. On all sums over three dollars, and not exceeding ten, a credit of six months. On all sums over ten, and not exceeding twenty dollars, a credit of nine months. On all sums over twenty dollars, a credit of twelve months will be given. Not with approved security will be required. J. W. BERRY, Executor. W. W. HITT. Vincennes, Aug. 9, 1832. 46-41

WHEAT WANTED.

Wheat, delivered at the Vincennes Steam Mill, or at the Mill of H. D. Wheeler, or at the Mill of J. L. Coleman, wanted in payment for subscriptions to the Gazette.