



## GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1832.

### PEOPLE'S TICKET.

LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER  
ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

#### 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 LOMAN, of Wayne,  
SYLVANUS EVERTS, of Union county,  
JOHN I. NEELY, of Gibson.

#### JACKSON TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President.

MARVIN VAN BUREN.

#### EL ELECTORS.

GEORGE DOON,  
JAMES BLAKE,  
ARTHUR PATTERSON,  
NATHAN B. PALMER,  
MARK CRUME,  
THOMAS GIVENS,  
A. S. BURNETT,  
W. ARMSTRONG,  
JOHN KETCHAM.

The remarks made in an article which appeared under the editorial head in the Gazette of the 11th ult. relative to the election, it appears has given our neighbor of the Sun the "Cholera," or to say the least, has excited his ire. We say, the article to which he adverts is strictly correct, and not "an erroneous impression" as he pleases to term it. Why did he make the declaration that three prominent Jackson men supported the Clay candidate? Was it for the purpose of making an impression at a distance, that had it not been for three men in buckram our cake would have been dough? Who are these prominent Jackson men? Name them, and we think we can name two to one on the anti Jackson side, who supported our candidate. Let every tub stand on its own bottom neighbor!! As to the prediction of the result of the coming election, we can only reply by repeating the words of a certain great man, formerly a resident of Vincennes, but now rewarded—"You'll see, you'll see."

The steamboat "Vincennes" was launched in this place on Thursday last. She is the first steamer ever built upon the Wabash, and from her model and construction, reflects much credit upon the enterprising and industrious mechanics employed in the work, and the owners interested therein. We hope the time is not far distant when the sound of the ship carpenter's axe and hammer may be heard in our town from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same, and that the keel of another vessel may be immediately laid on the same stocks recently bearing the "Vincennes." We have only room to add that a large number of persons attended on the occasion, and all were highly gratified in witnessing the ease with which the boat descended into the beautiful Wabash. May success attend her.

Our neighbor of the "Sun," for lack of something original in his last week's orb, has abstracted from us some remarks intended to apply to our own County election, but which he has applied to the whole State in the true spirit of one of the rewarded. The principle of taking an ill when an inch is given, is, we hope, not the cause which induces the deputy Postmaster to support his party "right or wrong." He has, however, fallen into a sad mistake in this "wholesale" way. The State of Indiana does "stand erect," she is true to the cause of the American System and to Henry Clay; and she has, notwithstanding the exertions of partisan presses and rewarded office holders, done her duty in the last election. We say, and the return proves it, notwithstanding the assertions of the "thinking editor of the Democrat," endorsed by our neighbor there is a majority of National Republicans on joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature. Let our friend put on his spectacles and add up the returns again, but let him not say "three and two are

even and two are, eleven—there are the figures, they can't lie;" let him not by this kind of political arithmetic make out his Jackson majority.

Gen. Jackson is now in Tennessee, the Secretary of war in Michigan, the Secretary of State, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General all, all are absent from the seat of government. The several departments are left to be conducted by favorite and petted clerks. Notwithstanding these facts are well known and notorious, we hear nothing emanating from Anti-Jackson papers like the shameful abuse heaped upon President Adams and Secretary Clay some four years since, when they or either of them sought a respite from official cares in the domestic comforts of home. This is well, and indicates the wide contrast of existing parties in a true light. But there is also a strong contrast in the manner with which Gen. Jackson was formerly greeted, and the cool reception he now meets with as he travels through the country. This change of feeling towards him has been created by his abuse of power, and is decidedly indicative of the disgust his unconstitutional acts have inspired. In support of these remarks we refer our readers to an extract of a letter from Virginia published in another column; it is copied from the United States Telegraph. Another article also will be found copied from the Alexandria Gazette in which the Hero is charged with having stated on his route to the Hermitage that Daniel Webster had received a loan of 10,000 dollars from the U. S. Bank, (thereby implying bribery,) and that Webster was an endorser for Gales & Seaton for the small sum of 10,000 dollars. To the latter charge, the editor of the Intelligence reply, that it is a "vulgar falsehood!!" Shame, where is thy blush! and these false charges too from the Chief Magistrate of a free people!!!

The Rev. H. M. Shaw will perform divine service to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at the Vincennes Academy.

Extract of a letter addressed Hon. John Ewing, dated New York, August 16, 1832.

"We have the pleasure of saying that the Indiana loan, say 100,000 dollars has been disposed of on flattering terms, as regards the credit of our state. We obtained 13,26,100dths dollars premium, a price at least five per cent better than has ever been had for any new stock bearing the same interest. Our gross premium is 13,260 dollars. For the next 100,000, when we are prepared to offer it, should things remain as they now are in money affairs, we may hope to command even a greater advance, and so effectually establish the credit of the state, as to bring subsequent loans forward at 5 per cent. This is at present our view, subject to circumstances of course."

Messrs. Hill & Caddington.

Please publish that there was recently raised in the garden of J. Carnahan, in Daviess county, "a beet" measuring two feet eleven inches in circumference, and weighing 181 pounds. Let old Knox beat that.

Daviess county, Aug 21st, 1832.

Mrs. Royal, editress of the Paul Fry, thus notices the Indiana members of Congress!!!

Indiana—This state is well represented. She figures quite respectable in the Senate and in the House. All staunch republicans, though Mr. Boon, (the sancy togue,) voted for the Bank after we had tried so hard to make him be a good boy.

Crawfordsville Land Office.

In reply to misrepresentations published in the Indianapolis Democrat, the editor of the Crawfordsville Record has done himself credit. He thus speaks of Morrison:

"As to the statements which this editor of noble motives is authorized to make about the investigation that took place here; we do not wish to meddle much with them, as he is not accountable for them, being only the instrument through which they are made. He is still he says authorized to say 'what almost every man and boy in Crawfordville, knows to be a lie, namely, that the Marshal of the State, according to orders from Washington, came and assisted at the examination.' This he informs us, he does by authority. What! authorized to lie? This was quite unnecessary, as in all probability, he would lie we think often enough, without even the shadow of authority. But in this way of doing business won't, do, it seems, as he would then be responsible and having no cloak for the sin—he must have license to lie. We have often thought that the Editor of the Democrat, had license to lie, but have never before had positive proof of the fact. Nor are we vet informed from what source he derived his license, perhaps from Judah, or perhaps from the father of lies, on this subject let him speak for himself.

But the books and papers of the office were examined." Ah, and who said so,

editor Morrison? Judge Judah did say during the investigation, that he had no authority to examine them. One thing we know, they were not examined publicly. All, Judge Judah did privately, while in this place is not known to us, he may have examined the books and papers of the office, and he may have done other things that report charges him with, which we know nothing about. Of these things perhaps the editor of the Democrat has been advised; and having such a contempt of trifles, confounded them with the public examination.

The editor of the Democrat says, "we have no disposition to break a butterfly on a wheel." We say nothing, but the poet sings:

"All upstarts insolent in place,  
Remind us of their vulgar race."

#### OUR MAILS.

Another Veto.—When Mr. Barry in the peculiar complacency of his nature allotted to us of New Orleans, a daily mail, the Senator of the United States had not been chosen. We then appreciated his motive and gave him all the credit which he deserved, namely that of a determination to gull the Legislature of this State to vote for Mr. Carleton. However unpleasant the result as the election of Mr. Waggaman was to the machinery at Washington, Mr. Barry and the Chief tain had not the hardihood to stop the daily mail at once.

The congressional elections were to take place and the strong current of Jacksonism through its filthy sewers let loose daily upon us, might have, possibly, a tendency to change the people of Louisiana, into the tame subjects of him "born to command." But with hereditary stubbornness, we not being born to obey, held out most lustily against our President. The Congressional elections have terminated, and, ay, all Clay men re-elected to Congress. The indignation of the managers at Washington is extreme, and Mr. Barry orders the daily mails of New Orleans to be discontinued. Our poor paltry mock commercial Emporium, doing more business than a hundred Mobile's, is put in the rear of that city. In the phrase of the day our daily mails is vetoed by old Hickory. This put together with the deduction of half a cent on our sugar interest will make the present administration as well remembered as hated in Louisiana.

No apology can be given for this unprovoked and indignant insult to the interests of our State, when the party do not see any hope of their success with us then their friends are rewarded and their enemies punished. But we trust to God that we will throw back the insult upon the drivelling master and his factious at our next elections, and in the language of Pennsylvania Veto Him.—N. O. Argus.

#### THE CASE OF SAMUEL GWYNN.

The attention of the public cannot be too strongly riveted in this case. This man's appointment in the first instance, was placed principally upon the ground of his "personal devotion" to the President. He was not a citizen of Mississippi, and the rule which has prevailed in such cases, ought to have prevented his nomination.

The following are authentic particulars in the history of this transaction, copied from Niles' Register, and condensed by it from sources of credit. The stand taken by Taylor and Tyler, proves them the independent Senators alleged by their friends. It was worthy of their reputation and of the Old Commonwealth, which has never knuckled to a tyrant. It redounds to the honor of every independent man, of every political denomination. Even Benton could not go the whole. The Mercers, Dallas and Wilkins, who are opposed to Jackson on every question of principle, but as inveterate supporters in every party movement—who sustain themselves at home, by opposing the Administration in every serious measure, as the Tariff, Bank and Improvements, sustain themselves at the Palace, by unscrupulous support of the Administration in all its intrigues and electioneering operations—these were the men who were ready to relinquish the rights and dignity of the Senate to the will of Jackson.

Immediately after the publication of a certain letter addressed by Mr. Gwynn to the Postmaster General, strong in professions of devotion to the President, he was named to the place of Register of the Land Office in Mississippi. The nomination was rejected by a vote of nearly 2 to 1, and among other reasons, that the office ought to be conferred on a citizen of the State. [A reference to the pens and quills will show that Messrs. Benton, Buckner, Hanna, King, Robinson, Temp and Taylor, were in the negative—with all the members present from the new States, except Mr. Kane.] A petition was then prepared and signatures to it sought in Mississippi. It was signed by about 200 persons, many of their names being put down by other persons, not being able themselves to write—and on this was founded the re-nomination of the 11th June, which nomination was laid on the table, 27 to 17, Messrs. Benton, Bold, Mangum, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton and Taylor being among those who voted for it. But in the last week of the session, and when several of the Senators, had gone home, Mr. Ellis, one of the Senators, from Mississippi, (himself nominated District Judge of the United States for that State,) called up the nomination of Mr. Gwynn, pretending to his own and Mr. Moore's of Alabama, saying that the President had declared he would make no other nomination, than Mr. Gwynn. These unprecedented proceedings excited a deep sense of feeling in the Senate, opposed to the nomination, and they declared, says the Journal, "that if the violation of this pledge, formerly given, not to take up this subject again, should be persisted in the absence of Senators who had gone home with that understanding, they would also go home and leave the Senate without a quorum, and not only let Mr. Gwynn's nomination remain unrecorded, but Senator Ellis also. The President pro tem, (Mr. Tazewell) and Messrs. Bibb Taylor and Mangum, are said to be among those who took the decisive stand. And so the nomination was left on the table."

#### EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

It is known that Dr. S. G. Howe, whose ill treatment by the Prussian Government, figured so conspicuously in the papers a few weeks ago, went to Europe on a mission from the New-England Asylum, to the institutions established in the vari-

ous kingdoms, for the instruction of the blind. He visited several in England, Scotland and France, and notwithstanding the discouragements he encountered, possessed himself of much valuable information relative to his object. From Paris he brought a young gentleman who lost his sight when about four years of age; he is now twenty. The intention of his coming, is that he may serve in capacity of tutor, being thoroughly skilled in all the learning attainable without the use of vision. Indeed such is the perfection to which the assiduity of philanthropists has brought the plans for communicating knowledge to those subjects of their commiseration, that in many departments of study they put the blush upon persons blessed with the use of their visual organs. This young Parisian possesses a more thorough knowledge of the abstruse science of mathematics, than many who have enjoyed every facility in its acquisition. He is also master of the organ, piano forte and violin.

The invention for enabling the blind to read, is truly admirable, and must obviate the necessity of sight in a very eminent degree. Books printed for their use are of thick paper, and the impression of the type is made heavy; so that the letters may be distinguished by the sense of feeling; they are read by the pupil with great ease and accuracy. The Boston Courier from which we derive the above information further observes: "On the maps which are used at the Edinburgh School, the boundaries of states and kingdoms, rivers and the shores of the ocean are all represented by thread or twine, glued on the surface of the map. But these are expensive and difficult of construction. Dr. Howe has made one or two way of experiment, in the same manner as the books are printed, which will answer the purpose better and be much cheaper. He has also brought home with him several specimens of articles manufactured by persons totally blind, such as lace, network, stockings, caps, purses, &c., that would excite admiration if they were the work of those who had eyes to guide their fingers; but when it is considered that they are manufactured with the assistance of but one sense—that of feeling—the spectator cannot suppress his astonishment."

Genius of Temperance.

#### From the Southern Agriculturist THE CULTURE OF RHEUBARB.

Baltimore April, 14, 1832.

Dear Sir,—The Rheubarb in the simplest thing possible to cultivate. Nature informs us, by example, that the crown of the root shall be set about one inch under ground—this being its situation, (after the foliage disappears) in winter. For culinary purposes, when it is cultivated petioles, or leaf stalks, and of course abundance of them and large ones too, are required, it should have a very rich soil, neither high nor low ground, but a medium site somewhat shady. If made rich with stable manure well rotted, it is best. Whenever the leaf stalks are large enough say from eight inches to a foot or more long, they may be cut for use. Cut them close to the ground, strip off the leaf, and the thin skin from the stem, cut the stem into pieces, half an inch long, and stew them as you would gooseberries, for tarts. They require a large quantity of sugar, (about their weight,) before they are stewed.—It is inconceivable how much the acid and flavor are improved by stewing. When stewed they are to be made into tarts in the same manner that other green fruits are.

Mrs. Smith always gathers all the leaf stalks not wanted for present use, preserves and puts them up as a conserve for winter use for which purpose the rheubarb has no equal. After the leaf stalks are prepared, (peeled and cut) she makes a syrup of as much sugar, (good brown) by weight as she has rheubarb, and gently stews the rheubarb in it till done; when cool it is put a way in stone or glass jars for use.

In cutting the leaf stalks, take only the outer large leaves, leaving the young and small ones on the plant. I never force or blanch rheubarb, it injures the flavor materially, or at last it spoils it for my use.

I ought to have said something of the culture of the plant. After it is set in rich ground nothing more is necessary to be done. The plant being set two feet apart each may will smother the weeds. It would be well, however, to spade the ground occasionally, to secure absorption of moisture. The plants last many years, and are capable of being divided every year if desired; in which case, split the roots so as to leave a bud on each division.

This plant is extremely difficult to raise from seed, being very hard to vegetate. It must be sown in February and will require frequent watering; if the weather be dry, in March and April. The plants may be transplanted into their allotted place in the fall or the next spring, and will bear cutting the second year, that is the same season they are transplanted. The plants from which seed is expected must be set in a soil not dry and sandy, but those for culinary purposes, as those in the rich soil seldom seed well.

How ever highly I estimate the rheubarb for culinary purposes, it has a value far above all price in another respect, to me. I have had the rheubarb and the conserve a sovereign remedy for cholera infantum, or summer complaint in children.—My little daughter passed the summer of her second year in that afflictive disease, barely having life left at the approach of winter. During winter she recovered a little strength, but we were obliged to deny her all fruits & vegetables. With the commencement of warm weather in the next

year her complaint returned with redoubled violence and inveteracy, so that on the 5th of July, all hopes of saving her, had been abandoned. Walking in my garden on the morning of that day, after having just denied her some fruit which the other children were allowed to eat, freely and feeling much pain on account of the apparent cruelty which it was my duty to exercise in denying her the fruit, it occurred to me that I would have a tart made of the rhubarb for her. (Our supply had been so small that we had seldom used it in the family previously.) I immediately cut some leaves and caused the tart to be made. She ate a small piece of it at 12 o'clock, another at 2, and at 3 o'clock an evident change was perceptible in her stools, of which she had previously had from six to twenty a day.—After 3 o'clock she had no stool till next morning, when it was natural; the first natural one she had had for many months. From that time to this, she has been free from the complaint; or rather, whenever it has occurred, a single piece of the tart or a spoonful of the conserve, has been sufficient to arrest it. We have since used it with all our children, and giving it to our neighbors, without a single failure. All children are fond of it. We give the conserve to them on a piece of bread or in any other way. I have used it myself in similar complaints with success—it is a very grateful relish in such cases. Immediately on the discovery of this valuable property in the rhubarb, I sat about making provision for a full supply of plants for my family, and hope never again to be without it. I have now made such arrangements as will enable me to supply roots to those who may want them next fall. They can be sent to any distance with facility. I am, yours, respectfully,

GIDEON B. SMITH.

We strongly recommend the culture of this plant to our readers—there is little or no difficulty in raising it. Our success this year has been more complete than the last, and we propose giving an account of the experiment at the close of the season.—Ed. So. Arg.

Well put.—After stating the amount of individual loss by the depreciation of Bank Stock in consequence of the Veto, the Troy Sentinel well remarks:—"And, in return for so much individual and national loss, whom does the Veto benefit? The owners of stock in State banks; the proud broker, and the aristocratic money-lender; none else."

The epoch, July 7.—The declared value of the hardware and cutlery exported in the last year from Great Britain to foreign countries, was £1,620,631. Infinitely the greatest portion of this was to the United States of America, its amount having been nearly two thirds of the total exportation. The exports of all commodities to the United States exceed £8,000,000.

MARRIED.—In this county on Tuesday the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Wainford, Mr. HENRY CARRINGTON JR. to Miss NANCY POLK, all of Vincennes.

DIED.—On Monday evening the 29th ult. at his residence in New Harmony, Posey county, Indiana, greatly regretted by a numerous circle of friends, and deeply lamented by a widow and a large family, Mr. JOSEPH FAUNT LE ROY, of the firm of Joseph Faunt Le Roy & Co. Mr. F. was a native of Richmond county, Virginia. His death was caused by disease of the liver.

Blended are the dead who die in the Lord, even so shall the spirit, for they rest from their labors."

DIED.—On the 23d inst. in this village, Mrs. ALEX. SARRIN, consort of Mr. Samuel Smith in the 56th year of her age.

In the death of this estimable lady, her family mourns an irreparable loss—society one of its bright ornaments, and the church one of its most devoted and beloved members. She was a true and thorough Christian, and her life was a constant offering to her heavenly Father. In the retirement of her life, she was the source of many who knew her well, a deep tender and loving recollection of her virtues, will long be cherished. The blow given by the hand of death (albeit ever the circumstances in the eye of reason and to human to alleviate its pain, yet never to be compensated with any other feelings than those of regret and sadness. Even the luminous of our Saviour went at the tomb of Lazarus his friend; but in the full extent to which so sad a bereavement could be mitigated, it was in her departure from this transient state of being. A life devoted to the glory of God and the welfare of his creatures, and we will not wonder that that peaceable asylum where the ashes of the faithful are consigned in the hope of a joyful resurrection. The exhortations of piety, its fidelity and emanation were accompanied in her in a most signal manner with its enthusiasm, meekness and heavenly submission. These sacred but to children her aspirations and exalt her hope for another and a happier world. As long as her voice could be heard, and until within a few months previous to her decease, she enforced the command of heaven to which she most near and dear to her standing around her death bed. Her exit was as calm as the heaven to which she lifted her dying eyes, into the fruition of which we confidently trust she has entered. O her it may truly be said she walked by faith with God. Her rest will be stained by no bigotry. It was confidence and charity, in an eminent degree by her benevolence and liberality.

On the 26th the funeral services were rendered, her mortal remains, and they were accompanied to the grave by an unusually large concourse of citizens who spontaneously assembled to manifest their lively sense of her exalted worth. Farwell. This dull and of praiseworthy worth, which the writer of this has attempted to find around the memory, will soon fade and cease to be remembered; but the immortal crown will be forever bright; thy path of righteousness will never fade away.

#### WHEAT WANTED.

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

#### Blank Books

Of a new and beautiful impression, and Magistrates' Books of all descriptions, for sale at the Gazette Office.