



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1833.

It may be thought by many unnecessary to urge the necessity of a vigorous effort to provide means for the improvement of the Wabash river, but when we reflect how long this important work has been postponed, and with what apparent apathy the people of this county seem to treat the undertaking, it may not be useless to call the attention of the public to it.

We are well convinced, that owing to the uncertainty of our navigation, may be traced the dormant, stand-still situation of Knox county, and all the other counties adjoining. We have heard and seen the unparalleled rapidity with which the country north of us bordering on the Wabash has been settled; in a few years a lone some wilderness has been converted into a thickly settled and well cultivated country; the sceptre has departed from Old Knox, the seat of empire has travelled towards the polar snows, and the tide of emigration still continues to flow onward in the same direction.

Although no country can exceed the north western part of Indiana in fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and natural advantages, we are of opinion that its prosperity and precocious growth is owing more to legislative enactments than to any thing else. The contemplated canal and the Michigan Road have induced many to move to this "el dorado," and the deserted farms and uncultivated wastes of the Lower Wabash is the consequence.

We would not wish to be thought envious of the prosperity of this section of our country—far from it. We are glad of it, and feel proud that the Hoosier state is assuming that rank in the American Constellation of states, which nature and nature's God entitle her so assume; but we do think it high time to attend to our more immediate interests. Charity begins at home generally, but in our case it has not. We have for years neglected ourselves in our anxiety to benefit our neighbors, and our sole object in penning this article is to rouse the people, if possible, into action; to induce them to make a long pull and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, in the cause of the improvement of the Wabash river.

We believe that the necessities of the people require additional circulating medium, by means of a State Bank on a solid basis, and that this measure would add much to the prosperity and wealth of our country, but we consider this as a small consideration compared to the all important improvement of our navigation, and we hope that the people, not only of this county, but of every one on the Wabash and White rivers, will arouse themselves and proclaim their wishes on this subject, and send men to represent them who are not only willing, but able to give effect to their just demands.

By the last St. Louis papers, we have accounts of a tremendous storm which raged there on the night of the 27th ult. Great destruction was committed in the northern part of the city, and the loss to individuals has been great. No lives were lost, but some individuals made hair-breadth escapes. It is now a considerable time since we have been visited with one of these tornados, but we do not recollect for years, a season when thunder, lightning and rain, were so prevalent as the present.

We have received a number of acrostics for publication. We presume the author is anxious to see them in print, but notwithstanding our desire to please and to receive original matter, we have concluded not to publish them, as we doubt the propriety of an anonymous author using the names of young ladies as the subject of his labors, (or wit.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

Some persons opposed to my election have made and circulated many falsehoods, one of which, I am advised, merits a public denial, because the names of two of our most prominent citizens are involved, and tend to give the appearance of truth to the charge.

A respectable citizen of Widner township stated in Mr. Wheeler's Store on Monday last, that it was generally believed in the upper part of the county, that the Senators Hendricks, and Tipton, and

I, had each received one thousand dollars as a bribe to conceal Dr. Canby's defalcation at Crawfordsville.

The charge is so absurd that it is strange to imagine how it could have found believers. The characters, the station, and the known wealth of the Senators Hendricks and Tipton, would satisfy any one on reflection as to them. For myself, I can only state, that on the 2d day of August 1832, I reported to Louis McLane, Secretary of the Treasury, that Dr. Canby had in his hands, 18th July, 1832, \$18,072 60 cents, and that he only produced to me in specie,

U. S. Bank notes, \$85 00
1,685 00

Showing him a defaulter 18th July, 1832, \$16,302 60.

This was my official report, copied into my letter book by Mr. Fields, then a student in my office. This letter book will be shown to any person who will call at my office. If more proof is wanted, let the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish a copy of my letter of the 2d August, 1832. He will do it, for Mr. Duane is an honest man. If my enemies will dispute my statement—if my slanderers will deny the evidence of my letter book, let them apply at the Treasury Department for that letter.

SAMUEL JUDAH.

July 3d, 1833.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE WEBSTER DINNER.

The dinner to Mr. Webster, on Wednesday was what in the language of truth might be called a brilliant affair. Every thing passed off well. The company was full to overflowing, and no unpleasant incident occurred to mar the general hilarity. The Mayor presided, the Reverend Wm. Burke made an invocation to the throne of grace, at the commencement of the festivities, the dinner was a good one; abundant—well prepared—the wines—but in them I have no skill. Mr. Webster, was called out for a speech, at the 6th toast. It was well conceived and happy; natural in all its aspects—a little flitting to the whole West—a little more so to Cincinnati in particular—And yet perhaps, nothing short of the whole truth. He has promised to furnish a sketch of it for publication, and we will not anticipate that sketch, by giving one from mere memory.

One thing it is right to state. He most feelingly declared his regret, that the health of the country, the lateness of the season, and the earnest remonstrances of his friends here and at home, imposed upon him the necessity of proceeding no farther west. He declared his intention to make another visit at a time when he could penetrate to the great Mississippi, and make himself more thoroughly acquainted with the west. We subjoin the regular toasts, and such of the volunteers as we have been able to obtain.

Mr. Barry declined joining in the festivities, in consequence of the visitation of the cholera, among his friends at Lexington, very properly considering that these ought to preclude him from being one of a festive board.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The President of the United States
2. The Heads of Department.
3. The Federal Judiciary.
4. The army and Navy of the United States
5. the memory of Washington.
6. Our distinguished guest, the Hon. Daniel Webster, the profound expounder of the Constitution, the eloquent supporter of the Federal Union, and the uniform friend and advocate of the Western Country.
7. The Patriots of the Revolution.
8. The defenders of our country during the late war.
9. Our friend, fellow citizen and guest, Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, identified with the warfare and settlement, prosperity and glory of the Western Country—the laurels which he wears have been well won, and are cheerfully accorded.
10. The Press, when conducted by learning and patriotism, a National blessing; but in its licentiousness, a curse to all mankind.
11. Common Schools. New England has taught us their value, in the fruits she has produced from her nurseries of science.
12. The Union. 'It must be preserved.'
13. The State of Ohio. May the devotion of her sons to the institutions of the country, keep pace with the improvement of her soil, the increase of her population and the enterprise of her citizens.
14. The Fair,—while they are for Union, we defy the world.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Daniel Webster. The city of Cincinnati. A beautiful illustration of the co-operation between nature and art. May the prosperity of her citizens be commensurate with their hospitality and enterprise.

By Wm. H. Harrison. Daniel Webster. The true representative of the character and manners of his country. Skilled in all the labor of a farmer, (his original profession.) He is able to instruct the Chief Justice of England in the principles of the law which are common to both countries, and to compete with Lord Chancellor Brougham, or any other Lord, the palm of eloquence, and in explaining the principles of "Good old English Liberty."

Sent by a Lady.

Daniel Webster, Westward the eastern star has bent his way, May more than empire bless its cloudless ray.

By T. Walker Esq. Daniel Webster. The Daniel of his age. He may be cast

among Lions, as many as you please; but even there you will find him the master spirit.

By Marcus Smith. The Constitution of the United States. Ambiguous and obscure only to the ambitious and corrupt: when assailed by such, may there ever be found among the People a DANIEL who can interpret the writing.

By Samuel Findly. To him who yesterday came among a community of strangers, and to-morrow leaves a community of friends.

By Stephen Fales. R. T. Lytle Esq., our present Representative in Congress—highly talented. In social intercourse frank and generous, as a politician possessing a liberality and magnanimity deserving much praise; a worthy son of the earliest and most patriotic Pioneers of the West.

Capt. Page, U. S. A.—The day and the occasion—when the City, like the Roman Matron, publicly displays the jewels of which she is proud.

By Wm. R. Foster. Boston.—The literary and scientific emporium of the western world—whose institutions are so many records of a beneficence unexampled in the history of the age, and only eclipsed by the spontaneous, and untiring hospitality of her sons and daughters.

By general Borden.—Our country and nothing but our country,

AWFUL EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

Forty-seven persons killed!—On Thursday last, a most lamentable occurrence took place at Springwell Colliery, the property of the Rt. Hon. Lord Ravensworth and partners, near Wreckington, in the county of Durham, and about five miles from Newcastle, owing to a dreadful explosion in the B. pit in that colliery, by which forty-seven individuals were instantly deprived of life, besides many who received severe fractures and contusions. This colliery is on a most extensive scale, and from its complete ventilation in every part of the workings, was admired by all those engaged in the undertaking. On the morning of the day the accident happened, it had, as usual, been carefully examined by the underviewer and over men, and declared quite safe.

About 8 A. M., one of the over-men observed that a collier had pricked a blower (a hole or crevice in the roof) from which a small quantity of inflammable gas issued; he instantly ordered the person to leave that part of the mine; and on returning, two hours after, accompanied by the underviewer, he did not perceive any danger, but as a measure of precaution, ordered the safety lamp to be used instead of candles, with which the mine had been worked owing to the impurity of the air. The colliery consists of two pits, A and B, although containing but one shaft, which divides them by a strong and formidable piece of wood work, termed a practice. About 2 o'clock on the above day, the neighborhood was alarmed by one of those dreadful explosions so peculiar to the coal mines in this district, and the above named practice was dashed to pieces, and many parts thrown out of the mouth of the pit.

As soon as the alarm subsided, parties of brave fellows volunteered to descend the mine 126 fathoms deep, and they fortunately succeeded in rescuing several who were severely injured, and also found three dead bodies, but such was the havoc created by the explosive matter, and the impure state of the mine, owing to the after damp, that they could not penetrate any considerable way into the workings, and at seven o'clock last night, only eight of the bodies of the sufferers had been recovered, consequently 39 remain in the mine, and with them the sad secret of the catastrophe; not one having survived to dispel the cloud of mystery that hangs over this dismal affair. Great numbers of people visited the colliery in the course of yesterday; and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a respectable jury assembled, to hold an inquest on the body of James Oliver, a fine lad, who had been found dead in the pit, where his father at the same time lost his life. After hearing evidence, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—Newcastle Jour.

A powder mill of David Wade, near Cincinnati, was blown up on the 26th, by which accident, two men lost their lives, one of them was blown to a considerable distance and fell dead, shockingly mangled; the other died in a short time after the explosion. Three horses were killed at the same time.

Robert Dale Owen, and Frances Wright. Several of our country subscribers have expressed a desire to hear something of Robert Dale Owen and Frances Wright. The former, as our readers have been informed by our list of passengers, has arrived in this city, accompanied by his lady, a brother, two or three sisters, and Mr. D'Arusmont (Frances Wright's husband.)

Frances Wright, we learn, had made preparations to accompany her husband to this country, but the sickness of her infant prevented it. It is her intention to visit the U. States as soon as convenient, probably next fall. While affairs in Europe continue in a state so interesting and unsettled as at present, they will not fix on any place for permanent residence.

Mr. Owen and Mr. D'Arusmont will leave in a few days for New-Harmony, at which place the former gentleman intends to locate his family residence.—N. Y. Sentinel.

The seeds of repentance are sown in youth by pleasure, but the harvest is reaped in age by pain.

From the Boston Transcript.

COUNTERFEITING SICKNESS.

A number of charges were brought lately against the officers of the Connecticut State Prison. One of them was that prisoners had been compelled to labor when suffering from ill health. A committee appointed to investigate the subject, have made a report favorable to the directors and superintendents, of which we find a synopsis in the Norwich Courier. From this source, we learn some curious facts, relative to the charge above named. To decide when a person is really sick and when sickness is only feigned, is the most difficult part of the overseer of a large body of convicts. A convict in the old State Prison at Simsbury, could counterfeit several disorders with so much accuracy as to be able to impose upon the most discerning. Frequently he would fall into a fit, and lay for hours apparently breathless, so perfect was his command over his faculties. Circumstances led the overseer to suspect that all was not right—when, therefore, the next attack came on a small stream of water was so directed as to fall upon his nostrils: This had the desired effect. He was observed slowly to move his head in order to avoid the stream and thus take breath: his stratagem was discovered and he was compelled to work. A culprit in New Jersey escaped punishment of his evil deeds, by so completely acting the paralytic that the court was deceived, and the rogue suffered to run at large, when he should have been shut up to preserve the community from his depredations. A work on Medical Jurisprudence, published some years ago, contains many accounts of feigned diseases; while the imitation were so exact as to deceive the most experienced physicians. One of the cases detailed is that of a young lady, who frequently fainted at social parties, and so perfect was her manner of acting, that the deceit was a long time undetected. It was finally observed that her limbs failed her when standing near a certain young gentleman, so as always to be caught in his arms as she fell. After the trick was discovered, her health was permanently restored.

A few evenings since, a young man in the employment of Mr. E. S. Adams in this village, by the name of Philo Matson, actually swallowed a LIVING RAT about four inches in length, including the tail, on a trifling wager of fifty cents! When fairly stowed inside, Matson remarked, that his ratship "was dodging about in his empty stomach," and instantly gulped down two quarts of cider, to set him aloft.—The deluged Jonah kept floundering like another arch fiend in chaos, till a huge tobacco quid rolling into "the middle," proved an ugly "dead fall," to the "rat in the gentleman's kitchen." Matson suffered no further inconvenience from this marvellous rat extermination. The above is no hoax, but is susceptible of proof that would satisfy the most incredulous.—Ohio Atlas.

A Western Sprout.—Benj. B. Prichard, of Montgomery county, Kentucky, was born in 1791—being at this time 42 years old—lived temperately and labored hard in his youth—served a tour of military duty, and was taken prisoner during the unfortunate campaign of Winchester in the north in 1812, at which time he weighed 200 pounds—in August last he had increased to 450, and being still in a thriving condition, now weighs 483 pounds. Nat. Repub.

Apologetic.—Mrs. Trollope has recently addressed a letter to a lady in this country, in which she begs that her correspondent will not entertain any unkind feelings in relation to her book upon the Americans. "I had a husband and eight children to support," she remarks, "and found myself compelled to do something for their maintenance." This acknowledgment was actually made, and has been mentioned to us from good authority. Phil. Gaz.

The chains of Poland.—The administrative council of Warsaw, by a decree dated March 1st, has regulated the weight of the chains by which the Polish prisoners are to be fettered. All male convicts are to drag seven pounds weight of iron; women six!

The father of rattlesnakes.—We saw a letter yesterday to a respectable gentleman, now on a visit to this City, from Arkansas, in which an account is given of the capture, and destruction of a Rattlesnake whose circular dimensions equalled those of a man's thigh—his length is not stated. He carried fifty-four rattles, and a button (the terminating rattle) measuring 12 inches in length.

The Father of Rattlesnakes was killed about two miles from Fort Smith, by a soldier.—Phil. Com Herald.

Buried alive.—A woman, sometime during this week, who was supposed to be dead, was prepared for the grave and put in her coffin, which was fastened down, but happily revived before she was interred, and is now, as we are informed, convalescent and likely to recover. We mention this fact more as a caution than for any other reason.—St. Louis Times.

Indian cure for the Ear Ache.—Take a piece of the lean of mutton, about the size of a large walnut, put it into the fire, and burn it for some time, till it becomes reduced almost to a cinder; then put it into a clean rag, and squeeze it until some moisture is expressed, which must be dropped into the ear as hot as the patient can bear it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London Papers to the 13th May.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Sir John C. Hobhouse has resigned the office of chief secretary for Ireland, and his seat in parliament, feeling that if he retained it he must vote against ministers for the repeal of the house and window duties.

In the house of commons on the 30th ult. Mr. John Vey, in pursuance of notice, moved to repeal the house and window taxes. The motion was opposed by lord Althorp, who declared that their repeal would compel ministers to resign, and, after considerable debate, was negatived by the following vote—which shews there is no present prospect of a change of the ministry:

For the motion 157
Against it 355

Majority 198

The Quakers' and Moravian's affirmation bill is ordered to be brought in by lord Morpeth, Dr. Lushington and the solicitor general.

Mr. Charles Buller gave notice of a motion for the 17th, on going into committee of supply, "to move resolutions declaring the necessity of immediate and extensive reductions in all departments of public service."

The plan for the emancipation of the slaves it was expected, would be taken up on the 14th of May.

The affairs of Ireland remain unsettled. Outrages were still committed and arrests made.

The ministerial plan concerning slavery in the West Indies, has caused "great excitement and dismay" among all whose prosperity is dependent on these colonies. The opinion is that they will be lost "to all useful purpose"—that "a wide spread ruin and immeasurable distress will abound &c." We think it very likely—and, also, that this ruin and distress will be extended; but feel confident that, very soon, if not just now, the people of England will put an end to personal slavery in the West Indies—"come what may."

The ministers were defeated in their financial system with regard to the malt tax, by a small majority in the house of commons—162 out of 314 members present; but their friends rallied, and reversed that decision—285 against 131.

The business of the London theatres appears to be a bankrupting concern.

The influenza still prevailed in London, and was spreading through the country, as well as in Ireland. The people call it the "white cholera."

FRANCE.

There is nothing of interest from France.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Remain as they were. The Dutch stocks had fallen at London, because of the "obstinacy" of the king. He is supposed to receive money from Russia—and it is said that 25,000 men have been sent towards Riga, to assist him—if necessary.

PORTUGAL.

The belligerent brothers remain nearly as they were. Nothing important has happened. Neither seems able to do much against the other.

The cholera was raging at Lisbon—but particulars are not given.

ALGERS.

It seems, from some remarks that were made in the British house of lords, that the permanent occupation of Algiers, by the French, will be strongly objected to.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Paris, May 4.—The government has received news from Constantinople to the 16th of April.

On the 30th of March, M. de Varennes, the first secretary of the king's embassy in that capital, set out for the camp of Ibrahim, with the amedji effendi of the porte.

He was the bearer of a hatt-i-cheriff, by which the grand signior accorded to the pacha of Egypt, the investiture of the four pachalics of Syria, namely, Saint Jean d'Acre, Damascus, Aleppo, Tripoli, and their dependencies.

M. de Varennes had instructions to obtain from Ibrahim that he would desist from his other pretensions.

The negotiations lasted four days.—Ibrahim has renounced his pretensions to Diabekir, and to the districts of Alaza and Lefkeli; but he reserved the question relative to the district of Adana and Orfa, which will be discussed at Alexandria.

In the mean time he has consented, at the request of M. de Varennes, to evacuate Asia Minor. His movement of retreat was to have commenced on the 30th of April.

This act confers on Mehemet Ali, independent of the pachalics with which he has been invested for a considerable time, the whole of Syria.

A second division of the Russian squadron, carrying 5,000 troops, arrived on the 5th April at the entrance of the Bosphorus; but it appears evident that the Porte had demanded that the march of the corps of the army of Moldavia should be suspended.

It is said that Russia will require an indemnity of Turkey, because of the movement of her troops.

AN IRON BLOODED RACE.—Doctor John Mason Good, in his Book of Nature says, the blood of about forty men contains iron enough to make a good ploughshare, and might easily have its iron extracted from it, to be reduced to a metallic state, and manufactured into such an instrument!

"Have you any black silk?" inquired L. at one of our dry goods shops a few days since. "What color do you want, sir?" asked the boy.