

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1833.

THE ELECTION.

We embrace the last opportunity to remind our readers that on Monday next comes on our annual, Congressional and Senatorial election, and we earnestly beg them to let no consideration prevent them from making a general turn out in order to secure an efficient representation. It will be admitted that during the canvass, we have not taken sides with any individual now before the people. We could not, if so disposed, consistently with truth, say much to their prejudice, for they are all "honorable men," and as far as we are individually concerned, we regret that we have not the privilege of voting for every one of them. As members of society, we may have a decided preference, but as the conductors of a public Journal, we do not desire to cast even a straw between the people and the real object of their choice. We insert to-day a brief address to the voters of Knox, to which we call their attention.

THE CHOLERA.

In but few places has this awful disease proved more fatal than in the town of Salem. It did not assume a malignant character till the 28th of June, and by the last accounts there were eighty-five deaths up to the 19th ultimo. At Pauli, we are informed, there has also been a number of deaths. So great a panic did it create in this little town, that the inhabitants, with one or two exceptions, immediately fled to the country to escape it. We have been told that the disease is prevalent to a considerable extent in the vicinity of that place, so that those who removed, gained but little by the change. The nearest point we have heard of it is, that there was a case in the neighborhood of Washington, which proved fatal in four hours. There have also been a few deaths at Mount Vernon, Mount Carmel, and on the river between the last mentioned point and this. Situated as we are, we cannot reasonably expect to escape it. It is not our wish to create any unnecessary alarm, but we earnestly recommend our citizens to use every precaution both as to cleanliness and temperance in eating and drinking as long as the sultry weather continues. The plentifulness of fruit may prove a temptation to many, from which prudence ought to teach them to abstain; and most vegetables which at other seasons are nutritious, during the prevalence of the cholera, have proved very deleterious.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has moderated for the last few days, and although we have had no rain, we are once more able to repose in the arms of "Murphy," under a heavy Mackinaw, as "cool as cucumbers."

THE NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE.

We have received the twelfth number of the Novelist's Magazine, which completes the series. This work is published by C. Alexander & Co. in Philadelphia, and for neatness and cheapness is unparalleled in the history of Book-making. The selections are admirable, (the object being to publish the standard and newest novels of the day) and we ask it as a favor for those at all disposed to encourage so praiseworthy an undertaking, to call at our office and examine the publication. Independently of the intrinsic value of the work, (for it would certainly bring most at the end of the year,) we really do not know in what way so much gratification and amusement could be procured for the same price.

SPEECHIFYING.

As some of those who will be chosen to represent us are novices in "speechifying," and will be very desirous to "loom out" in that way, we insert the annexed extract, to give them an idea of what is considered good style by those who are connoisseurs in the matter. It may be laid down as a general rule, we believe, that it is wrong to use a word of one syllable where you can possibly express the same idea by one of three or four. The more abstruse and unintelligible the verbiage, the better the speech.

A TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME!!!

Speech of an Irish Barrister.

"Gentlemen, I gaze upon you as the children of reanimated nature, breathing the divine breezes of the odoriferous heavens that surround the constellations! Ye are not like the cold-blooded reptiles that over-run revolutionary and revolutionized France with the region like blast of tempestuous whirlwinds, nor the fire-

engendered war-brands that threw the snows of Russia into a thaw and levelled Moscow in the imperceptible ruin that must amalgamate the wonder-stricken senses of admiring nations from Constantinople to the peak of Teneriffe! I cannot indulge in high down lubrications when I am speaking to men who know all the glorious refinements of undisciplined humanity in a more classical and legislative capacity than any that ever graced the Medes, the Persians, the Scandinavians or the Phoenicians; therefore, I will with modesty, confine myself to this glorious consummation, that every natural generation should live without aggravation, under every deprivation, and never suffer themselves to be annihilated by the simultaneous, obnoxious, deteriorating and abominable combination of incendiaries who accumulate but to separate and degenerate those who never should be inanimate. But my countrymen, hear me and don't be blind! If I could mount the winged horse Pegasus with the most "rapid velocity," I could fly over Mount Helicon, and travel the land of Egypt, to emancipate and elucidate all that can reverberate to substantiate the emanulation of all that puts you at present into consternation."

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE

To the Independent Voters of Knox.

As you are now on the eve of an election, upon which is staked many questions of the greatest importance to you all, it becomes you as freemen to lay aside all prejudice and weigh well the effect of your vote ere you give it. No idle caprice or electioneering trick should be permitted to operate on you in withholding your support of the men you sincerely deem best calculated, by their integrity and abilities, to promote the welfare of our common country.

You can never be too scrupulous as to the moral and political honesty of those who are aspiring to represent you. With regard to the formation of your choice, unless you intentionally close your eyes and ears to what is passing around you, you cannot go far astray. Human nature is the same every where; and that individual who, from his talents and personal virtues, has elicited general esteem at home will be best calculated to do honor to you and command respect for himself abroad.

For Congressman you have every gradation of talent, on the list of candidates—from the able and well tried statesman of mature judgment, who have been long personally, and by character known to you, down to plain George Boon, "who goes for the money," a man who it is true, possesses the confidence of his own county, but who has nothing to recommend him to you except his honesty and an unwavering adherence to a diminished party which has now no opposition. On the score of talents, he does not possess the shadow of a claim to your support; yet many of you may perhaps think him preferable to some of his competitors of more fascinating appearance, but whose political creed you cannot subscribe to. But I would respectfully inquire, if out of the other five you cannot select one, equally honest, who would not be quite so much of a laughing stock to the big bugs at Washington City? Ask yourselves if he has that ability and tact calculated to give him weight in the halls of Congress, (the ablest deliberative body on earth) and I'll be bound you will never send him there. It is a matter of primary consequence to have an efficient representative. Any chuckle head can go to Congress, take his seat, "move to adjourn" when he feels hungry, "withdraw his motion" by request and resume his seat, when "out of order," and when called upon say yes or no—but you want no overgrown babies to transact your business, and ought never by your vote to sanction such a negative representation.

For Senator, we are to choose between a farmer, one of the "abrogates" of the country, who has had some experience in our House of Representatives, and a man whose talents are unquestionably of a high order, whose patriotism has not been doubted, and whose soul-stirring eloquence would be instrumental in the attainment of every thing your interests might require.

For Representatives, there are before you five candidates, "all good men and true," and you can if you will, be ably represented. Make your selection according to the dictates of your own conscience with an eye only directed to the general welfare of your country.

The "right of instruction," is admitted to be the true guide to the strict performance of their duty by all who are now soliciting your suffrages; but who is to instruct them? "What is every body's business," too frequently, "is nobody's business," and they generally, are left to pursue their own course. This shows that it is necessary that those we elect, should know your wants and not have to be told of them, ere they make a single effort for their attainment. Select discriminating men, of mature judgment and business habits—men, who, acquainted with their duty, will take an honest pride in the faithful discharge of it. Never was there a more favorable time to do this than the present, as every thing like partyism has disappeared, and but little excitement of any kind prevails amongst us.

The Wabash is still in a state of nature. Six months in the year we might as well be in the midst of a forest for all the good it does us. A majority of you want a State Bank, if you can get one on a sound basis. On these, and all other matters of moment, your Congressman, Senator, and Representatives elect, will, as a matter of

course, endeavor to ascertain and act in strict conformity with your wishes.

Too many approach the polls without spending a thought on what they are doing, and suffer any ticket to be forced upon them, that the wily and sometimes hired partizan may think proper to offer. Some, I am sorry to say, are found mean enough to take advantage of those who are unable to read, causing them often to vote diametrically the reverse of their choice. I have observed a little *petty fogger* do this with one whose ignorance should have been his protection. Such a character only requires to be seen to be abhorred. An election day amongst good orderly citizens, who have the well-being of their country at heart, is never devoted to carousing and drinking. It calls upon us to discharge the most glorious privilege of freemen—a privilege purchased by the best blood of our forefathers, and we ought to do it soberly, seriously, and conscientiously, with an eye devoted solely to the public good.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE

MR. EDITOR:

We frequently copy curious German, English, and Irish advertisements, and laugh heartily at their bulls and blunders, particularly those of the latter, to whom it would seem quite natural to perpetrate them. A Dublin Wine Merchant, "has for sale, some of the whiskey which his late most gracious Majesty drank, when on his late visit to Ireland," and a London Dyer's Sign-board, gives some pleasing intelligence to sinners, viz: "Satan died here." Here is a literary morceau, the product of our own soil which you will oblige me by publishing *verbatim et literatim*. It has just been handed to me by an eastern gentleman who found it stuck up with tar or cobble's wax on a tavern door in the western district of Tennessee. As it was written by one of the most respectable farmers in the county in which he resides, you will please omit the name.

"Notice I will give five dollars Reward for my horse he is four years old last spring he is fifteen hands high Ayadlow Bay in Clind to be sorter Meady Colard about the root of the tale and nose he has a long tale and his Main hangs on the Left side and he has avoulin large head and has atow white hairs in his four head the Cant be Called aster and one or both of his hind feet is white up to the foot Lock and his hoofs has Bin Cracked and shored my knee in at the top of the Cracked to stop the Cracked he Raeks short when you first starts him the first he trots well he Left me in porters vail the first of april 1833.

JESSE S*****.

At a meeting of commissioned officers of the first Regiment, Indiana Militia, held at the encampment of the drill, Saturday, July 27th, 1833, Capt. John Hartley was called to the Chair, and Capt. James Welton appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the office of Maj. General in the Sixth Division, Indiana Militia, has become vacant, in consequence of the resignation of Gen. H. Lasselie, and as this meeting are fully convinced of the propriety and necessity of having that office filled by one whose experience and abilities fairly entitle him to that station, thereby promoting discipline, and advancing the interest of this Division.

Resolved, That from our knowledge of, and faith in, the ability, fidelity and patriotism of Col. John F. Snapp, we would therefore recommend him to our fellow officers of the Sixth Division as a suitable person to fill the office of Maj. General.

On motion of Lieut. Col. Alexander D. Scott,

Resolved, That we will support Col. John F. Snapp for Maj. General of the Sixth Division, Indiana Militia, and use all honorable means in our power to secure his election.

On motion of Lieut. Geo. Simpson, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Western Sun and Vincennes Gazette, and that this meeting now adjourn.

JOHN HARTLEY, Pres't.

JAMES WELTON, Sec'y.

Vincennes, July 27, 1833.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

Our news schooner Eclipse arrived in town yesterday afternoon, with the papers brought by the packet ship Caledonia, Captain GRAHAM, from Liverpool. The dates from London, are of the 31st May, and from Liverpool of the 1st June.

A preliminary treaty has been entered into by Holland for the settlement of the long protracted Belgian question. The King of Holland however, concedes nothing, unless it be the free navigation of the Scheldt and Meuse; the other points in dispute are, it would seem, to be settled under the supervision of Austria and Prussia. The repeal of the hostile measures adopted by England towards Dutch commerce will assuredly afford great relief to Holland, and we presume, be the signal for some valuable Dutch ships and cargoes which have taken refuge in our ports, to return to their own country.

Disturbances have occurred in Antwerp, and other parts of Belgium; but not of a very serious character. They appear to have been caused by the violent attacks made by the opposition papers on the conduct and character of King Leopold. The elections for members of the Legislative Chamber also caused a good deal of excitement. On these subjects we have full details from our Correspondent at Brussels, of which we shall commence the publication to-morrow.

That a treaty of peace has been concluded between the Grand Seigneur and the Pasha of Egypt is now placed beyond a doubt, but a Russian force is still at Constantinople, and excites great uneasiness, particularly in France. From a speech of the Duke de Broglie, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on the discussion of the question of guaranteeing a loan for Greece, it is evident, that the French government suspects the present design, and feels indignant at the recent encroachments of Russia in the east. M. de Broglie says, that he does not expect the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire will take place immediately, but he seems to entertain little hope that the catastrophe can be long delayed, and he hints that neighboring states (meaning, of course, Russia and Austria,) could easily profit by the dissolution of the Turkish power, while states at a distance would find it more difficult to obtain an equivalent increase of territory to re-adjust the disturbed balance. In such circumstances, according to him, the policy of France should be to prop up the crumbling colossus as long as possible; and, if it must fall in our times, to let it down as gently as possible, without permitting foreign hands to partition its ruins, or to seize upon its fragments. He would rather see its territory formed into separate states, like Greece, than becoming the conquered provinces of larger empires. It, however, such conquests should be attempted or accomplished, the French Minister declares that France will not be slow in looking out for a compensation.

We may by the bye, here observe that in this debate on the Greek Question, M. Bignon who was the leading speaker in opposition to the Ministers, denied that the faith of France was engaged to a financial arrangement merely because the Royal signature was attached to a political treaty and therefore insisted on the absolute right of the Chamber to refuse its assent to such financial arrangement, if it should conceive it to be unjust or impolitic. This principle may be brought to bear on the treaty by which the French Government agreed to pay us an indemnity for spoliation on our commerce. The appropriation necessary to enable them to comply with their obligations to this country, has no doubt been here this asked of the Chamber of Deputies and the question of making it, been fully discussed.

The majorities of the French Ministers in the chamber are becoming much smaller, than they have latterly been.

No decisive step has yet been taken in Oporto. The accounts from thence speak with confidence of a forward movement of the forces of Don Pedro being about to take place, and it would seem to be high time. Strong reinforcements are on their way to join him both from France and England. This has called up the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, who enquired of Ministers whether they were aware that armed ships with troops on board, had left England under the command of a Captain of the Navy, for the purpose of aiding Don Pedro; and not receiving a satisfactory reply, he gave notice of a motion for an address to the King, praying for the observation of strict neutrality between the two contending parties.

If we turn our attention to England, we are forcibly impressed with a belief that an important change is about to take place there. The ministers are becoming more and more unpopular and the attacks of the Radical press more violent. The political Unions at Birmingham, Newcastle and many other places, are continually in session, and pass the most violent resolutions. A meeting has been held for the purpose of presenting some mark of public approbation to the Coroners Jury who brought in a verdict of "justifiable homicide," in the case of police man at the Spaffields meeting. The legality of this verdict had been brought in question by the Government before the Court of King's Bench, which has quashed it as being contrary to law. A suit for libel has also been commenced by the Attorney General against "The True Sun" newspaper, chiefly on the ground that that paper had recommended the people not to pay the taxes, and had endeavored to bring the House of Commons into contempt. These measures will probably tend more to excite popular feelings against the government than to suppress it, and it seems likely that the King will either be compelled to change his present cabinet for a high Tory one, which will attempt to stifle the public voice by high handed measures or else to give way still further to the Radical party. Either course is pregnant with the most serious consequences.

The debate on the West India question has commenced in the House of Commons, and was still pending at the latest London dates. Some trifling alteration had been made in the plan of Ministers, but the immediate and unequalled emancipation of the negroes was still its principal feature. It is strange to see these colonies, the acquisition of which cost England so dear, and the conquest of one of which from any enemy during the last war, attended with rejoicing throughout the Empire, with illumination and the firing of the tower guns, now sacrificed to mistaken ideas of philanthropy.

Sir Charles Wolesley, who recently left this country, is a candidate for a seat of Parliament. He is a downright radical, and Cobbett has published an address in his favor.

A large fire has taken place at the Prince's Dock, Liverpool, and a considerable quantity of cotton been destroyed.

IRELAND.

Insurrection in Cork.—Cork, Tuesday. Considerable excitement has prevailed in this city since the arrival, at a late hour

last night, of intelligence of a very serious affray, which took place in the neighborhood of Middleton, arising out of that prolific source of disaster and discontent—the tithe system.

Yesterday morning was appointed for the serving of tithe notices on the farmers residing in that part of the Union of Middleton called Mageesha, situated near Rossmore, the seat of Mr. Coopering, the rector of which is the Rev. Dr. Austin. The country, for miles around was illuminated on Sunday night, by fires being lit on the tops of the surrounding eminences, and it was but too apparent that an extensive concentration of the people was resolved upon. In pursuance of previous arrangement, a troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards, a couple of companies of the 29th Infantry, and a large body of police—the latter commanded by Captain Nangle—all under the direction of Captain Hoare, R. N., and Marshal Cummins, Esqrs. magistrates, marched to the place where the process of serving notices was to be gone through. They were scarcely arrived when the country people, to the number of several thousands, by the large military and police forces drawn up, gave the most determined indication of resistance. It has been stated to us, that the populace agreed amongst themselves, come what may, to prevent the tithes being raised, and in this spirit actually threw stones at the forces, some of which severely injured the military. After repeated remonstrances, as our informant tells us, upon the part of the magistrates, the latter gave the word fire; and accordingly the entire party discharged their arms, but without effect, they prostrating themselves in the fields, and sheltering themselves behind ditches. The country people gave no manifestation of yielding; on the contrary, they shouted and defied, and the troops were drawn off.

Meantime, the whole country is up, and the utmost alarm prevails. Large reinforcements of troops have been sent off to day, and every precaution which such a lamentable, and no less alarming state of things suggested, has been adopted.

It appears from the following, that Major Downing who was accidentally left behind at Philadel, and so lost a few hours, had already rejoined the General at the White House on the 5th inst.

THE DOWNING CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 5th, 1833.

Dear Uncle.—There's scarcely a single breath left in my body. But didn't we streak it back to Washington. I tell you what John Gilpin's race was a born fool to it and I told the General so. He laughed a little but he was too skinned to laugh much. This all cums of my telling him about that tarral bridge. Says the President, says he, "Mr. Downing says he, and I see in a minute he looked mighty sorrowful like: 'if you'll watch over my life' says he 'till I get safe back to Washington, you shall be vice President.' I can't trust Martin" says he. "General says I, I'll stick by you like grim death to a nigger, and we shook hands upon it. "Major Downing, says the General, says he, you're the only fit man in the whole Union to be President after me." I felt so sheepish like I dare't hardly look up, and so I just scratched my head, and told the General, I knowed it. But it wasn't more nor a minute after, when Mr. Van Buren come into my mind. So says I, General says I, if I'm President, what will the New York Dutchman do for an office? "Hang him" says the General, let him take to the sawing profession." And then me and the President both haw-haw'd most loud enuff, I tell you.

I'm dreadful sorry for the Downingville gals but then all on 'em put together and no comparison to the president's life; and if Mr. Van Buren went on sawin bridges at that rate, no President on earth could stand it. But you jest onto seen how Martin looked when he found out me and the President had tacked about. "What will the folks think on't?" says Martin Van Buren, says he. "Think what they please, says I. "Think what they please," says the General. "That what will they say?" says Martin Van Buren. "Say what they please, says I. "Say what they please," says the General. "Yes, but what will they do?" says Martin Van Buren. "Do what they please," says I. "Do what they please," says the General. "Jest then Woodbury come up and Mr. Van Buren began to whisper to him. "That's the thing," says Woodbury, "tell him we all got short o' change." "That's true enuff" says the President, "for I've only got jest three fips left,—and then we all snorted and snickered till I thought me and the President should a split. After that we all got to be very good friends again, seemly."

But I'm amazingly feared this tarral Dutchman will coze round the General till he'll go to be President after all. If he does by jings, but Major Downing is the man for 'em. I'll order out my whole regiment and we'll march right off and jine the nullifiers, and if we dont blow up the whole city of Washington clean over the Alleghenies then call me a coward.

Don't forget the shirts. I could't stood it till this time but the General lent me one of his'n,—he sartingly is one of the most obligent men you ever see, if you'll only praise him like.

No more at present from your loving neffn,

Major JACK DOWNING.

P. S.—There's a great many counterfeits going about in all the papers, but I guess they'll smart for't. The General declares he'll vote the whole on 'em.

N. B.—I send this to you in the Baltimore Patriot, 'cause all the printers here got most tired to death yesterday, printing the extra Globe.

"Barney, leave the girls alone."—A correspondent of the British Naval Chronicle affirms that this musical bagatelle owes its origin to the kiss publicly bestowed on the late Commodore Barney by the beautiful Queen of France, on the occasion of his visit to Paris after his gallant exploits at sea in the war of the revolution. The mails of honor were all so eager to follow the gracious example of the Queen, that the young American became thenceforth an object of envy and dislike to all the beau monde at Court. The bagatelle was composed by an Irish officer when the royal familiarity was exhibited.

Two boys belonging to American whale ships, have recently been taken off of Chatham Island. They had been on the island six months, and had subsisted during that period, on raw terrapins.

Balt. American.