GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1833.

The Election.

A correct tabular statement of the entire vote of Knox county, for August, 1833

TOWNSHIPS.	REPRESENTATIVES. Smith, Jr.	Snapp.	Emison.	Judah.	Hyper.	Comm'rs. J. S. Mayes.	W. Jenkins.	School Comm'r. Holland.	CONGRESS. J. Lintner.	John Law.	G. Boone.	J. W. Davis.	— Lanton.	TOTAL. Votes of Each Town-ship.
VINCENNES,	329	251	176	106	24	273	209	458	298	146	93	91	3	1,147
PALMYRA,	45	96	53	17	59	101	41	111	70	96	59	51	0	599
WASHINGTON,	70	91	79	31	8	66	69	130	76	91	59	51	0	476
BEDFORD,	24	43	61	4	15	23	44	125	44	43	38	34	0	310
WHITNER,	63	91	40	20	7	44	32	72	56	91	58	54	1	525
HARRISON,	52	34	35	42	8	16	21	37	20	34	32	31	0	316
JOHNSON,	19	16	29	4	1	37	3	3	4	16	12	11	0	172
DECKER,	18	42	28	25	3	55	3	9	6	42	28	25	0	252
TOTAL	620	699	476	249	125	615	472	1047	622	762	379	348	4	4,147

SENATOR.

COUNTIES.	Shaw.	Wallace.
KNOX	666	453
DAVIESS,	267	447
MARTIN,	149	217
	1,082	1,117
		1,082
Majority for Wallace,	- - -	35

CONGRESS.

COUNTIES.	Law	Boon.	Davis.	Linton.	Livingston
KNOX.	362	622	112	93	3
DAVIESS.	363	244	41	82	0
MARTIN.	41	135	18	164	1
SULLIVAN	123	31	457	358	37

Our election for Representatives, as will be seen by the above table, has resulted in a majority for Samuel Smith, Jr of 35 over all his competitors, and for John F. Snapp, 101 over Samuel Emison, the next highest candidate. Messrs. Smith and Snapp are therefore duly elected.

Mr. William Wallace of Daviess county, is elected our Senator by a majority over his opponent, Mr. H. M. Shaw, of only 35 votes.

James S. Mayes is elected County Commissioner over William Junkin 143 votes. John C. Holland is elected School Commissioner for Knox county.

Next week we shall be able to give the Congressional vote complete throughout the district.

Erratum.—In a communication signed "X." in last week's paper, speaking of the Jackson party, for "*diminished*" read *dominant*.

We are in receipt of a short communication headed "Spots on the Sun," which being without date or signature of any kind, it is not our intention to publish.—Once for all, we say to correspondents, where they choose to withhold their *names* they may just as well withhold their communications, for we cannot notice them.—Unless the article is devoid of personality or possessed of the most intrinsic merit, the author must see as in *propria personæ* ere he can expect to see himself 'in print.' The case before us will show the necessity of the adoption of this course. What is as plain as the nose on a man's face to some writers, may appear quite enigmatical to most of our readers and will require to be explained. With regard to our correspondent of this week, we confess that for the soul of us we cannot make out what he would be at. He is evidently "a young hand at the bellows," or it is so long since he learnt his A, B, abs. that they have slipped his memory. Where care is taken with the manuscript, (as is evident in this case,) we expect the orthography to be critically correct. If our correspondent is still at school, we recommend his teacher to pursue the strictures of "Locke," published in the last Western Sun, and if not, we advise him to save his paper and buy a spelling book.

With pleasure we give publicity to the following extract of a letter from Capt. Beckes, bearing date, August 6, 1833.

"I have the pleasure to inform my friends and fellow rangers, that they will be paid off in a short time, say a few weeks. They will be notified to meet in Vincennes, where Samuel Smith, late Lieut. (as I am yet prostrate with the rheumatic affection in my back,) has promised me to have the discharges and pay certificates made out. Those at a distance who cannot attend, can empower a friend to draw for them."

A CARD.

SAMUEL SMITH, Jr. takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his fellow citizens of Knox county for the very liberal and efficient support they have given him at the late election for Representatives, and hopes by his exertions and conduct during the coming session of the legislature to merit the confidence they have reposed in him.

The annual meeting of the College of Professional Teachers will be held in the City of Cincinnati, on the second Monday of September next.

Their object is laudable, being by a reciprocity of sentiment and an unity of action, to advance their characters as teachers, and to lessen the difficulties of scholars, by improving the method of conducting public schools. We call the attention of our readers to the following Circular:

CINCINNATI, O., July 24, 1833.

Sir—Accompanying this, you will receive a statement of some of the prominent, though not all the exercises which will be brought forward during the sitting of the College of Professional Teachers, at their annual meeting, which will be held in this city, on the second Monday of September next with a list of the names of Gentlemen who will take part in the performances on the occasion.

You are doubtless aware, that the object of this Institution, is by unity and concert of action, to elevate the character of Teachers; to improve the methods and the means of instruction; and, in short to place the science and the business of teaching upon that high ground which seems to be required by the increasing wants and extended lights of the age.

YOUR co operation in this all-important work is earnestly desired, either by favoring us with your presence, or by communicating to us your written views in aid of our deliberations; and also, by exercising, zealously, whatever, influence you may possess in your immediate neighborhood, in enlightening and directing public judgment, awakening public attention to this subject, and diffusing information of the aim and results of our labors, as they may, from time to time, be communicated to you.

THOMAS J MATHEWS,
ALBERT PICKET,
MILO G. WILLIAMS.
Local Executive Committee.

Rev. L. Beecher, Cincinnati, O. "The importance of making the business of teaching a Profession."

Rev. B. C. Peers, Lexington, Ky. "Common School Systems or Legislative efforts for the diffusion of Education."

M. Butler Esq., Louisville, Ky. "The Cultivation of Morals, in connexion with the Literary training of the Mind."

T. H. Quan Esq., "Louisville, Ky. Emulation as a motive in Education."

Professor M'Guffey, Oxford O. "The influence of the regular study of the Bible on intellectual and moral improvement."

T. J. Matthews, Esq., Cincinnati. "The course of instruction in Colleges and Universities which is best adapted to the present wants of society."

Alex. Kinmont, Esq., "Cincinnati, "The study of character, as connected with Education."

T. Walker, Esq., Cincinnati, "The objects of Education in the United States."

C. Bradford, Esq., Cincinnati, "The kind of Education which is peculiarly adapted to the Western States."

Dr. D. Drake, Cincinnati, "Physical Education."

S. P. Chase, Esq., Cincinnati, "The expediency of making the laws and political instructions of our country, a branch of our study in our common schools."

Rev. Timothy Alden, Cincinnati, "The importance of giving greater attention than is usually done to the Hebrew and its sister dialects in our Literary Institutions.

Professor M. A. H. Niles, South Hanover, Ia. "The Government of Institutions of Learning."

Rev. E. Slack, Oxford, O. "On the utility of studying National Philosophy and Chemistry, and their more general introduction into places of education.

M. G. Williams Esq., Dayton, O. "On the Manual Labor System."

A. Picket, Esq., Cincinnati. "On the association of ideas, as connected with the improvement of the youthful mind in the progress of education."

Other gentlemen are expected to take part in the exercises, but as the subjects upon which they may lecture, have not been communicated to the Committee, they could not be announced in this notice.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to the Journal of Commerce for the details from which we have abridged the following summary of intelligence, received by way of Malaga, and including Madrid, dates of the 31st of May—twenty-two days later than previously received from that Capital.

On the 30th of May, a general levee was held at 11 o'clock in the morning, at Madrid, it being the birth-day of the beloved Ferdinand. All those persons were present who, by their ecclesiastical rank and social position, were entitled to so high a distinction.

The Queen, in reference to the same anniversary, was pleased to appoint half past 7 o'clock for the general levee of ladies. Bands of music, were in attendance, salutes were fired, the threatres illuminated, and in the evening the whole population were allowed the rapture of beholding their august sovereign and his royal spouse, together with their infants on the Padro. A general illumination followed.

A royal decree was issued on the 20th of April, directing the establishment of official newspapers in the capital of each province throughout the kingdom. They are subject, however, to censorship; and we presume there will be a sort of Inquisitorial Albany Argus at the capital, to collect from that Regency presses of the country departments, what is here familiarly known as "public opinion."

The most important political intelligence furnished by this arrival relates to the measures of King Ferdinand to secure the succession of the crown to his daughter. A decree has been issued by his Majesty, directing all the grandees of Spain and dignitaries of Castile, to whom it was addressed, to swear allegiance to his daughter. The following is a copy:—

Duke, Count or Marquis. (Cousin or Relative.) Having convoked the cities and towns entitled to a vote or votes in the Cortes to the end that my realms and vassals may take the oath of allegiance to the Serene Donna MARIA ISABEL LOUISA my very dear and beloved first born daughter, as herditary Princess of these realms in failure of a male offspring, agreeably to the laws, privileges, and ancient custom of Spain, in the form and manner in which it is usual to make oath in favor of the first born princess and their heirs.—and having appointed for this purpose the 20th June next ensuing—you being obliged to make the oath and plighted homage, I have thought good to notify you of the same, that you may assemble on said day in the church of the Royal Monastery of St. Jerome, and attend to this solemnity in the perscribed form, as I am certain you will cheerfully do.

Palace—May 1833.

I THE KING.

Contemporaneously with this act, the King signified his will that all the Ministers of his Council shall be present as assistants of the Cortes, together with the oldest Secretary thereof, and of the State of Castile, and that two Ministers of the Royal council shall also be present as witnesses.

The following decree has also been issued by the King:

"I have appointed that the duke de Medinaceli immediately after the oath which is to be taken on the 20th June next in favor of the Serene Infant Donna Maria Isabel Louisa my first born daughter, as hereditary Princess of these my realms, in failure of male issue—shall receive homage from all in the accustomed form; and I have appointed likewise the Count de Cervellon to receive homage from the said Duke after the latter has received it from others. Let it be understood in the Council of Ministers, and so fulfilled. A rubric from the royal hand.

Palace, 25th May, 1833.

We place no reliance whatever upon the stability of these acts of the King of Spain. The absurdity of his conduct, proves the imbecility of his mind, and the prospective downfall of the policy he is laboring to establish.

This very arrival brings intelligence that Sir Stratford Canning left Madrid on the 23d May, taking the direction of France, and confirms the previous account that his mission in regard to the affairs of Portugal was unsuccessful.

How then, stands the case? King Ferdinand is endeavoring to secure the crown of Spain to his own daughter, who we believe, stands in relation to it in precisely the same situation as the daughter of Don Pedro, whose claim to the crown of Portugal he does not lift a finger to establish, but is well understood as secretly conniving to destroy.

The original right of Don Pedro to the crown of Portugal is as clear and undoubted as that of Ferdinand to the crown of Spain. The right of abdication by the occupant in favor of the next heir, has been recognised for ages. Consequently Don Miguel is a manifest usurper, and usurpation creates no rights. Hence the two Marias are on the same footing.—They are both daughters also of German Princesses, and relations by blood. They both have uncles, the one possessing, and the other claiming, to possess their royal inheritances. How then can Ferdinand hope to establish the claims of his own Maria, whilst he repudiates the claims of the Maria of Don Pedro? It really seems to be one of the weakest and most preposterous anticipations that any but a Royal idiot ever had the madness to indulge.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

SWORD FISH.

The Nantucket Inquirer, concludes an account of the Sword Fish, its habits, structure, &c., with the following graphic description of the capture of one of these submarine "gun boats."

"One of these gigantic warriors of the deep was captured on Saturday last, on the south shore of our island, in a manner somewhat remarkable. He had probably given chase to some straggling blue fish or scuppaug (paugy, as the New Yorkers call them) which instinctively *fled* towards shoal water, where the pursuer got aground; when the surf rolled him further up the strand, subjecting his head and fins to exposure in another element. In this situation he was discovered by two females in a calash from Siasconset. It certainly required some nerve to attack a monster of his dimensions, grovelling and floundering just within his native brine; and the elder of the two felt rather disinclined to engage in such sport. But the younger went *manfully* to the scratch, and her companion followed. They took him by the horn and by the dorsal—but he would'nt stay taken, in that ignoble style. At length, after tugging and struggling for half an hour—the tumbling billows the only witness, to see fair play, and clear the ring—all the parties being alternately half in and half out of the water—the amphibious combat terminated in favor of the assailants. Sword fish had unluckily got canted sidewise, just as one of his antagonists was advising an abandonment of the battle ground; but the younger of the fair amazons vowed she'd cut his throat first—and seizing this auspicious moment, she plunged into his gullet the deadly weapon—her scissors! It was all she could do for the glory of the conquered! So, leaving him with an awful gash in the thorax, writhing upon the beach, the victors trudged half a mile to the nearest farm house, where they procured more effective implements and returning, finished their work, by decapitating the prostrate sea dragon, chopping him into portable sections, and sending about half "the spoils"—upwards of two hundred weight—to market. When the women first told the story of their having taken this prize, they were asked if they felt sure that the fish was not already dead when discovered? One of them replied, "I guess you would'nt ha' thought so, if you'd ha' seen the sand fly." "Well," added the inquirer, "none would have attempted to secure so huge a subject, with just such a weapon, except a woman, or an *editor*."

MASSACRE AT GLENCOE.

In Appinepor there is a public house called Tiglinacroise. To this house a 'red-coat' came one day. He was ushered into a room where the landlord happened to be taking a dram with two or three jolly neighbors; and the 'red coat' being a man of wars and travels, highly entertained them with stories. At length one of the highlanders asked him what was the most revolting sight he had ever seen in his life? He answered that he had seen many revolting sights, but that something connected with the massacre of Glencoe beat them all!—that there he saw sixteen men bound hand and foot, then placed side by side on the bench, and sixteen musket balls fired through their stout hearts! Upon this the landlord took occasion to go out, and beckoned one of his neighbors to follow. 'I now understand,' said he, 'for he was one of those sixteen men. I am resolved to run him through with my dirk this instant.' 'Agreed, my brave Donald,' said his companion, 'but first may he not entertain us with some more of his stories? They went in together, and sure of their prey, requested the the red coat to continue his narrative.—'About dawn,' continued the red-coat, 'we were under orders to quit Glencoe. Passing a brook we heard the screams of a child a little way up the hill. The captain who rode at our head said to me, 'go' Duncan run through that child if it be a male, but if a female, spare it. I climbed, up and found a decent looking woman, with a blanket about her, and forcing a corner of it into a male infant's mouth to prevent its crying and to evade discovery. My heart melted with pity. I went back, and though at the risk of my life, I told the captain it was a female child. Upon this the landlord exclaimed, I was the infant in my mother's lap; often has she told me the tale with tears of gratitude? I had a little while ago resolved to slay you; but now put off that red-coat and be as one of my sons forever.—*Gaelic Journal.*

Dangers of Mistaken Sympathy.—A fellow who lately murdered his wife without the least provocation, being asked what could induce him to commit such an outrage, made the following remarkable reply: "Why, the fact is, I am a very ambitious man, and having no opportunity of gaining fame by fair means, I thought I would take this method, for I saw how the moment a man committed a murder, he became an object of the public attention, the newspapers were full of him; his appearance and dress, the color of his eyes and hair, and the most insignificant particulars, were described as if he was a great hero and saved his country. Then the ladies all run after him; attended his trial, shed tears, and fainted away, so that he had all the attentions and sympathy of a martyr. Besides all this, he was pretty sure of being convert at last, and dying a good Christian, which he very likely would not have done, had he been a moral man and a peaceable citizen.—Thus you see that murder is the shortest cut to glory in this world and salvation in the next."

N. Y. Courier.

We learn from the London Atlas, that an ingenious piece of mechanism has lately been invented by young Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, for the firing of artillery. It affords the important advantage of firing the guns in the wettest weather, without priming them, with much greater expedition than usual, and with perfect certainty and safety. Experiments have been made in England since his arrival, and have completely succeeded. Artillery seems to form the principal study of this young Prince, as it did that of his great uncle Napoleon in his earliest years.

American Cotton.—By the last Liverpool Price Current of 31st May, there had been imported from the United States, since 1st January last, 343,054 bales of Cotton, and 257,000 bales more were expected, making 600,000 bales for the year. This cotton would sell in Liverpool, at a fair estimate for $42 per bale, making the sum of $25,200,000. At one cent per pound freight, $1,800,000 will be paid to the ship owners, and at ten cents per pound for the cost, $18,000,000 will be paid to the cotton planters of the Southern States.

About 350,000 bales more have been shipped to France and other parts of Europe, and to the middle and northern states, worth at 10 cents per pound, $10,700,000.

He who, when called upon to speak a disagreeable truth, tells it boldly and has done, is both bolder and milder than he who nibbles in a low voice, and never ceases nibbling.

EXECUTION OF CLOUGH.

Yesterday afternoon, about twenty five minutes before three o'clock, the wretched JOEL CLOUGH paid the penalty of his offence. The spot fixed for his execution was about two miles from Mount Holly.—It is said that he died with great firmness, having aided the sheriff in adjusting the rope. An immense concourse assembled to witness the horrible spectacle.

Pa. Inq. July 27.

A machine has been invented and successfully applied in Ireland, by which the water in green turf is entirely pressed out, and the combustible portion of the Peat made to occupy about one third its original space. It is rendered almost as solid as mineral coal, and as pleasant for fuel.

U. S. Gazette.

Napoleon.—The Grand Council of Corsica, has determined to erect a marble statue, in honor of Napoleon, in one of the principal Squares of Ajaccio." This is honorable to the place which gave birth to that illustrious General. We observe that the Monarchists occasionally shew signs of uneasiness at marks of respect paid to the memory of that great man.

Noise of the Anvil—A blacksmith of Milan has, to the comfort of his neighbor's especially the rich, successfully practised a very simple contrivance to diminish, in a remarkable degree, the loud noise caused by the percussion of the hammer on the anvil. It is merely to suspend a piece of iron chain to one of the horns of the anvil, which carries off a great portion of the accute sound usually produced.

The legislature of Georgia have passed a law, forbidding the employment of any slave or free person of color, as a compositor, (type setter) in any printing office in that state, under a penalty of $10 for every day during any part of which the said black should be thus unlawfully employed.

U. S. Gaz.

Commodore Barron's Pump.—Poulson's Advertiser mentions a pump, invented by Com. Barron, which delivers a barrel of water at every stroke. It is formed of four planks, with a sqare box inside, and in other respects, we should judge must be on the same principles of the common pump.

Electricity in Ireland.—The Belfast Northern Whig states, that a gentleman of Belfast had just put out his bed room candle on Sunday evening, when a thunderclap burst over the house and re lighted it again. There was also a blue flame playing about the room!

As it should be—One Joseph Matthews, "down east, who advertises his spouse in "due from of law," was induced to publish the following—"Whereas, my wife Irena, like Noah's Dove, has returned I to my bed, and behaves as a pleasant wife—this is, therefore, to revoke my former advertisement."

Edmund P. Hunter, Esq who lately became proprietor and editor of the Martinsburg, (Va.) Gazette, makes the following just and general remark:

We have had occasion to observe, during our short editorial career, that some Editors seem to think and act as if their relation to the public and their party demanded the surrender of the character and behaviour of a gentleman. No rage of party spirit—no political zeal—no difference in politics, should interrupt the proper demeanor of gentlemen to each other. There is no inconsistency in the two characters of a gentleman and an editor—and whenever the Latter abandons the character of the former, partizan spirit should never interpose to rescue him from the reproaches of the craft whom he has disgraced.

A RECEIPT FOR DESTROYING FLIES.—To one pint of milk add a quarter of a pound of raw sugar, and two ounces of ground pepper; simmer the same togeher for eight or ten minutes, and place it about in shallow vessels; the flies attack it greedily and in a few minutes they are suffocated. By this method you may keep every part of your house, even your kitchen, clear of flies all summer, without the danger that may attend the use of poison.

Cure for a Snake bite—A man was bit by a snake, and in fifteen minutes his foot was swelled to double its size; fiften minutes more his foot was entirely cured, by putting it into a large bucket full of new milk. If the orifices are not well opened by the snake's teeth, open them with an instrument, make the blood run middling free, &c.—*Galenian.*

Cure for the Rheumatism and Gout.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes the following receipt for the cure of those painful diseases:

"Take four ounces of Colchicum seed, steep it in one quart of Madeira wine—let it stand ten days, when it will be fit for use, strain it through a flannel, and take one to a half tea-spoon full three times a day until relieved. Should it sicken the stomach, either stop taking or take a less quantity. The same seed will answer to steep ounce more with the same quantity of wine.

Mississippi.—This is an Indian word, which was variously interpreted by our fore-fathers to mean, "parent of Rivers," "or Eldest son of the Ocean."

Friendship—Friendship is a dangerous word for young ladies; it is love full-fledged, and waiting for a fine day to fly.

He that is ill to himself will be good to nobody.