

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1833.

Since our last, we have had a refreshing shower of rain, which our parched and withered earth gratefully received. We hope it will have the effect of checking the progress of bilious complaints now prevalent in the town and country. Our only trust is in Providence to avert disease, as our more immediate authorities, our corporation, consisting of two houses of nine members each, and a President, also a board of health, seem to have given us up to our destiny, and the river remains as it has done for weeks past, green as a horse pond in August, a fruitful source of health impairing, life-destroying miasma.

We are at length able to state with certainty, that John Ewing is elected to Congress from this district, by a majority of two votes. The names of the members elect in the other districts of the State are Amos Lane, Jonathan McCarty, John Carr, R. Boon, E. A. Hannegan and Geo. L. Kinnard, all thorough going, dyed in the wool demerits, except our own member, so that old Knox has the honor of sending to Congress the only national republican member from the State of Indiana.

On Thursday the 17th of October, ensuing, the Races will commence over the Vincennes Track. The purse will be a good one—worth contending for by good horses. The particulars will be made known in an advertisement next week.

We are in receipt of three numbers of the 2d volume of Greenbank's Periodical Library, and with great pleasure, we recommend it to the public as a cheap and useful work. The reader is requested to call and examine it, and judge for himself.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

London, July 15 (Evening).—We understand from good authority that the Duke of Palmella has received full power from Don Pedro to place himself at the head of a regency at the Algarves, and in that capacity he may be expected to make a formal application to the British and French governments for the recognition of Donna Maria as Queen, *de facto*, of Portugal. Indeed some surprise has been caused by his not having done so already.

There is said to be great disinclination on the part of some of the members of our cabinet to take any step in favor of the Portuguese Constitutionalists on the direct application of Don Pedro, but it is highly probable that the Regency established in the Algarves, will not make a fruitless application, when it is considered that the only grounds of objection hitherto assigned by our government for the non-recognition of the regency are removed, and that the capture of the Miguelite fleet by Admiral Napier has entirely changed the complexion of the contest.

We are able to state that the French government have warmly pressed the recognition of Donna Maria as Queen *de facto* of Portugal, upon our cabinet, and have again offered to concur in and support any measures which Earl Grey may be pleased to adopt. We may add also, that the news which the Portuguese Ambassador received yesterday which was immediately communicated to Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, has already had an effect upon the mind of the individuals of the cabinet not opposed to an intervention in favor of the legitimate Sovereign of Portugal.

Accounts from Madrid state that the landing of the Portuguese Constitutionalists in the Algarves produced great consternation in the Cabinet of Ferdinand. Troops were hurried off to the frontiers—but when the news of Miguel's fleet being captured reaches Madrid, it will strike terror in the heart of M. Zea Bermudez and his apostolic colleagues.—Ferdinand may now prepare for a revolution with as little delay as is convenient. The Cortes were dissolved on the 4th of July, the day before the capture of Don Miguel's squadron.

The capture of Don Miguel's Fleet.—The editors of the Journal of Commerce in speaking of this important event, remark that the triumph of Don Pedro is rendered certain. "It would not be strange if the very next arrival should inform us that the Constitutional flag is waving over Lisbon. 'So mote it be!'" That wretch Don Miguel has already reigned too long. If the government of Donna Maria is not better, surely it can not be worse. The news of this brilliant victory, as it spreads through the different Provinces of Portugal, will be electrical in its effects. It will encourage the timid, and strengthen the wavering. It will bring out the real sentiments of the people. It will overturn the throne of Don Miguel."

PORTUGAL.

The little province of Algarve, which

formerly constituted a part of the Moorish kingdom of that name, extended nearly over the whole of the southern coast of Spain, and included a part of Africa—though still denominated a kingdom, is very much curtailed. It is separated on the north from Alentejo by the mountains of Moncheque and Caldeiro, and from Spain by the Guadiana; the southern part is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean. Its situation is peculiarly favorable for commerce, possessing a greater number of good harbors than any other portion of the country. Its greatest length is 76 miles from east to west, and from 17 to 30 broad, from north to South. It contains four cities, 12 towns, sixty villages, and about 94,000 inhabitants.

From the New York Advocate, Aug. 26.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

The packet ship South America, capt. Marshall, arrived last evening from Liverpool. We have received papers of that place to the 1st instant, with our regular files of other papers, &c. The following Circular from one of the best houses, embraces all the Commercial intelligence of interest. The sales of cotton, the last few days, has been limited, but prices remain firm.

Liverpool, July 31.—COTTON.—The sales of the week ending 26th ultimo, were 40,970 bales, including 45,000 American. The sales for the four weeks have been 149,830 bales, of which 120,290 were American. The import during the same period was 66,272 bales, including 64,821 of American cotton.

We have again experienced, during the present month, a very extensive demand for cotton, and with the exception of occasional but temporary reactions, the sales have been at continually improving prices, an advance having been established during the month on the average of about 13d per pound on American cotton; more than half the quantity, however, has merely changed hands on speculation, the trade having purchased little beyond their wants for consumption, or about the quantity imported, leaving our present estimated stock very nearly the same as on the 1st instant, and about equal to the corresponding period of last year.

Trade in the interior may still be said to remain in a healthy state, although the advance on goods is not equal to that on the raw material, and the exports begin to feel the effect of the rise in price, but there is a good demand for export yarns, at an advance corresponding with the advance on cotton, and the spinner continues to have a good trade. Only three or four mills as yet have commenced working short time. The export of yarns for the six months ending the 1st instant, has been 28 millions of pounds, against 32 millions for the first six months of 1832, being a decrease of 4 million pounds; but the export of plain and printed calicoes has been 139 million of yards against 122½ millions for the same period of 1832, being an increase of nearly 17 million yards. The export of cotton from the kingdom is 50,100 bales, including 24,100 of American.

An anticipation of the difficulty and embarrassment but too certain to ensue from the expected resignation of the ministers, had its effect on the Cotton Market during the month; and the failure of a banking house in this port, although one of a very moderate extent of business, had also its influence for a time on public confidence. The apprehension, however, of the retirement of ministers seems now to be removed, and money continues abundant. For the last three days, however, the sales of Cotton have been on a comparatively limited scale, still the tone of the market is healthy, and there is almost a general confidence in its stability.—During so great a speculative demand, prices are of course irregular and the standard of quotations is continually departed from.

There has been a sale of 50 bags of Uplands, of not very choice quality, at 11½d, and two lots have reached 12d per lb. But these sales must be considered rather as the result of an effort to have that price obtained during the month, than as any proof of the actual state of the market for the great bulk of the sales that are effected, as very little of the best Upland will yet command over 11d to 11½d. We now quote fair Uplands at about 10 3-8d, and fair Orleans at 10½d, with extremes of both from 9 3-8d to 12d.

Total import of cotton into Liverpool since January, 617,314 bales—in the same period of last year, the import was 520,767 bales.

Gross sales since January, 722,930 bales. In the same period of 1832, the sales were 520,767.

Estimated present stock of Cotton in Liverpool, 238,000 bales, against 253,307 bales on 31st of July, 1832.

MILK SICKNESS.

A writer in the Lebanon Star, in noticing the communication of T. S. Hinde, on the subject of Milk Sickness, as the result of extensive observation, attributes the sickness to impure water, instead of the poisonous vine. He adduces numerous circumstances and facts to sustain his theory. It is generally conceded that the disease is local. It would therefore seem easy to trace it to its cause. But such is not the fact, for after many years examination, some attribute it to one thing and some another. We notice the subject merely to elicit inquiry. The writer says:

"It will be found that water which is issues out of, or is obtained in hot or dry weather from what are termed *bogs*, in the west, will produce chills and fever, or if drunk to excess, or its poisonous qualities taken into the stomach in the more

concentrated forms of milk and beef impregnated with the poison, it will produce the sick stomach. The water may be known by the fact that after being exposed a short time to the air, or standing in a vessel, it acquires a smell very much resembling the black and stinking mud found in bogs. It is known that cattle by some strange taste are fond of warm, muddy and stagnant water, and wherever this kind of bog water is found they prefer it. Hence, their milk and beef is strongly impregnated with the poison which is held in solution by this water. Whether that poison be mineral or vegetable is a question which I will not pretend to decide; but that such is the effect of that kind of water I cannot rationally doubt. Hence it will be found too true that wherever this disease prevails there are more or less bogs."

PAPER CARPETS.

Paper carpets are formed by cutting out and sewing together, pieces of linen, cotton, Scotch gauze, canvas, or any similar material to the size and form required; then stretching the prepared cloth on the floor of a large room, and carefully pasting it round the margins so as to keep it strained tight. If cotton be the material, it will require to be previously wetted.—When the cloth thus fixed is dry, lay on two or more coats of strong paper, breaking joint, and finish with hanging or colored paper, according to fancy. Centre or corner pieces, cut out of remnants of paper, which may be bought for a mere trifle, may be laid on the self-colored ground, and the whole surrounded by a border; or any other method adopted which may suit the taste or circumstances of the occupier, or accord with the other furniture of the room. When the carpet is thus prepared and quite dry, it should receive two coats of thin glue, or size made from the shreds of skins, such as is used by carvers and gilders. This size should be put on as warm as possible, and care should be taken that no part of the carpet should be left untouched by it, otherwise the varnish to be afterwards laid on will sink into the paper and spoil it.—When the size is perfectly dry, the carpet should have one or more coats of boiled oil; and when this is dry, a coat of copal or other varnish. The varnish is not absolutely essential, as boiled oil has been found to answer very well without it; but where oil only is used, it requires several more coats to be applied, and takes a much longer time to dry. These carpets are portable, and will roll up with about the same ease as oil cloth. They are very durable, are easily cleaned, and, if made of well chosen patterns, have a very handsome appearance.—Encyclopedia of Cottage Architecture.

Black Hawk and his Party at Home.—The Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have been favored with the following letter from an intelligent correspondent, dated

Fort Armstrong, (Upper Miss.)
August 5th, 1833.

The whole party arrived here a few days since loaded with assumed dignity and costly presents.

Keokuck's band speedily followed to welcome their brothers—a grand council assembled, among whom was myself, to witness the deliverance of the Hawk to his nation. The council opened with the address of the President to Black Hawk, in which he is informed that in future he was to yield supremacy to his inferior Keokuck, the white man's friend.

The old chief rose in violent agitation, denied that the President had told him so, and that he would not be advised by any body, that he wanted what he said to be told to the President, and that he in person would have said so in Washington, but that his interpreter could not sufficiently make known his views. The Colonel made to him a speech, stating that by his own treaty neither he nor his people could for the future head a band, and that by the treaty, Keokuck was placed head of the Sac Nation, &c. Keokuck with benevolent looks spoke awhile to the Hawk, then addressed the Council, begged nothing might be remembered of what the Hawk said—that he was too old to say any thing good, and that he was answerable for his good behaviour; the poor old Chief recalled his words, and I do not know that my sympathies were ever more imbibed than in witnessing his expiring struggle for freedom—nothing but his advanced age and want of military power, will prevent him from making another effort. Keokuck's band gave us a splendid dance; but the Hawk's party were either too dejected or too sullen to participate in the festivities.

You may tell the good citizens of New York, these Indians would willingly get up another war, in order to make another visit to the east, and return loaded with presents and almost satiated with attention.

THE "FAR WEST."

An intelligent correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser—Geo. Catlin, Esq. the artist,—who has spent a considerable time among the Western Indians, gives the following definition of the term "Far West," so often applied in speaking of places beyond the Alleghanies:

A journey of four thousand miles from the Atlantic shore, regularly receding from the centre of civilized society to the extreme wildness of nature's original works, and back again, opens a book for many an interesting tale to be sketched; and the mind which lives but to relish the works of nature, reaps a reward of a much higher order, than can arise from the selfish expectations of pecuniary employment. Notwithstanding all that has been

written and said, there is scarcely any subject on which the knowing people of the East, are yet less informed and instructed than on the character and amusements of the West; by this I mean the "Far West"—the country whose fascinations spread a charm over the mind almost dangerous to civilized pursuits. Few people even know the true definition of the "West"—and where is its location?—phantom like it flies before us as we travel, and our way is continually gilded, before us, as we approach the setting sun.

In the commencement of my tour, several of my travelling companions from the city of New York found themselves at a frightful distance to the West, when we arrived at Niagara Falls, and hastened back to amuse their friends with scenes of the West—at Buffalo a steamboat was landing 400 passengers, and twelve days out—"Where from?" "From the West."

In the rich state of Ohio hundreds were selling their farms and going—to the West. In the beautiful city of Cincinnati people said to me "our town has seen its best days, it is not far enough West." In St. Louis my landlady assured me that I would be pleased with her boarders, for they were nearly all merchants from the "West." I asked—"whence come those steamboats, laden with pork, honey, hides, &c.?" from the "West." "Whence those ponderous bars of silver which those men have been for hours shouldering and putting on board that boat—they come from the West—Where goes this steamboat so richly laden with dry goods, steam engines, &c.?" She goes to Jefferson City—"Jefferson City!—Where is that?"—far to the West. "And where goes that boat laden down to her gunnels; the Yellow Stone?"—She goes still farther to the West—then said I, "I'll go to the West." Two thousand miles on her and we were at the mouth of the Yellow Stone—at the West. "What invoices, bills of lading &c. a wholesale establishment so far to the West! And those strange looking, long haired gentlemen who have just arrived and are relating the adventures of their long and tedious journey, who are they?" Oh, they are some of our merchants just arrived from the West,—and that keel boat, that Machinaw boat; and that formidable caravan, all of which are richly laden with goods?" These, Sir, are outfits for the West. "Going to the West ha?" Then said I, "I'll try it again." "What a Fort here too?"

"Well, I'll lay my course back again, and at some future period, endeavor to go to the West."

APPRENTICES.

Mechanics in this country labor under many inconveniences on account of apprentices leaving their employers, or, in other words, running away, before the expiration of their term of apprenticeship. In no part of the United States is the practice more common, or the evil more seriously felt, than in the Western States, where apprentices seem to think they are bound by no other obligation than their own will. Whether this is owing to the want of laws to enable the master to command the services of his apprentice, or negligence in the enforcement of those already in existence, or to the false notions of liberty and independence which are inculcated from early youth, or to other causes, we are unable to determine.—Let it be owing to what cause it may, it is an evil very seriously felt, and is equally injurious to the interests of the master and the apprentice: to the master in being deprived of those services to which he is justly and legally entitled, and to the apprentice, who by such conduct fails to acquire such knowledge of his trade, as to benefit himself hereafter, and whose character is sensibly affected. It is a misfortune to all concerned, that an apprentice who has acquired but half a knowledge of his trade, often finds employment in the shops at half wages, and is protected by men who are influenced by the mere prospect of saving a few dollars in the employment of journeymen. If master workmen would consult their own interests, leaving out of view the interests of the runaway apprentice, they would discourage by every means in their power such unworthy practices. It is completely in their power to correct the evil. To do so it is only necessary to refuse employment to all who thus leave the service of those to whom they are bound, before the expiration of their apprenticeship, or without their indentures being cancelled; and by prosecuting to the extent of the law all who harbor, protect, or employ such runaway apprentices. These few remarks are called forth at the suggestion of one who has suffered much inconvenience from the evil here hinted at.

EGGS OF INSECTS.

Insects' eggs are not all of an oval form like those of birds, but some are like a pear, some like an orange, some like a pyramid, and some like a flask.

The eggs of the gnat, for instance, may be compared, in shape, to that of a powder flask, and the mother gnat lays about three hundred at a time. Now each egg, by itself, would sink to the bottom of the whole three hundred together in the form of a little boat, and in such way, that they will all swim on the surface of the water; and a very curious way she has of managing this.

Like other insects, the gnat has legs.—Four of these (the four fore legs) she fastens to a floating leaf, or to the side of a bucket, if she is on the water contained in one. Her body is thus held level with the water, except the last ring of her abdomen, which is a little raised. This being done, she begins to make use of her other two legs, (or hind legs) and crosses

them in the shape of the letter X. The open part of this X, next to her tail, serves as a kind of scaffolding, to support the eggs she lays, until the boat is formed.—Each egg, when laid, is covered with a kind of glue; and the gnat holds the first laid egg in an angle of the X until the second egg is laid by its other side. All these stick together thus*,*, making a kind of triangle, or figure of three, and this is the beginning of the boat. Thus she goes on, piling egg upon egg, keeping the boat in proper shape by her useful hind legs. As the boat grows in size, she pushes it from her by degrees, still adding to the unfinished end next to her body.—When the boat is half built, her hind legs are stretched out thus—, the X or cross form is no longer wanted, and she holds up the boat as cleverly as if it was done with two outstretched arms.

The boat is at length completed, and an excellent boat it is, quite water tight. For though it is very small and delicate, yet no tossing of the waves will sink it; and nothing can fill it with water or turn it upside down. In fact, the glue with which it covered prevents it from ever being wet. Even if the boat be pushed down to the bottom of the water, up it comes again quite dry: so that it is better than the best life boat that has ever yet been invented.

The eggs of insects are not, like those of birds, always smooth, but are sometimes ribbed, and sometimes tiled or otherwise sculptured or carved on the outside.

The shell of an insect's egg is rarely or ever brittle, like that of a bird, but composed of a tough membrane which, in some instances, can be stretched out, as appears from the eggs of ants and some other insects growing considerably larger in the process of hatching.

The mother insects, usually dying before their eggs are hatched, do not sit upon them like birds, except in the singular instance of the earwig, which, from the proceedings of one kept by me in a glass, in March, 1832, appears to attend more to shifting the eggs about to places where they may receive moisture, than any thing like hatching by covering them.—Ants shift their eggs according to the changes of the day and night, and also of the weather, placing them near the surface of their nests when it is warm and dry, and deep down when it is cold or wet.

In consequence of being exposed to the same temperature, all the eggs of any particular species, in any given district, are hatched exactly at the same time, or at most within a few days; and when such eggs are numerous, an immense number of caterpillars make their appearance all at once on plants and bushes, and give rise to the notion that they are brought by winds, or generated by what is called blighting weather, though this is as absurd as to say the wind could bring a flock of cattle, or that the blight could generate a flight of sparrows or rooks without eggs to hatch them from.

HOW TO MAKE A LIVING.

In a late London paper, we notice an account of a fellow, who in the villages near London, contrives to make a very profitable and easy livelihood, by hanging himself. His method is, first, to select some tree by the road side, near the foot of which he strews a few pieces of paper, which appear to be fragments of a letter addressed to his wife. He next suspends himself with a rotten cord, which breaking, leaves him prostrate beneath it: in this situation he remains till some passer-by notices his apparently awful condition. He then counterfeits returning animation so naturally that the sympathy of the stranger is awakened, to whose inquiries he replies with a tale of distress; tells a long story of his wife and children, and says he is a reduced clerk on his way home. At Acton, a deception of this description was practiced lately; the impostor succeeded in getting himself conveyed free to Birmingham with £7 or £8 in his pocket, subscribed by the humane generosity of the neighborhood.

Cure for the Consumption.—A late number of the New England Farmer contains a letter from James Walker of Freyburg, Me. and a certificate from his nephew who was last spring so far overcome by the consumption as to be given over by the physician, which state by inhaling the fumes of the chlorate of lime, his health was so far improved in twelve days that he was able to ride a mile on horseback. Mr. Walker was induced to try the experiment, from having read of the successful experiments of Dr. Cotterell in Paris, with this medicine.—Pa. Inq.

Carrier Pigeons.—A society of pigeon fanciers at Ghent give an annual prize for the best carrier Pigeon. This year it was decided on the 24th ult., when 24 birds were sent off from Rouen, where they had been conveyed from Ghent. They were started at 55 minutes after nine in the morning. The first which arrived belonged to M. Doleuw, and made the transit in an hour and a half, gained the prize; I reached Ghent in two hours and a half, 3 arrived in the course of the day, and 4 were lost. The distance in a direct line is about 100 miles.

Female Sailor.—An English paper mentions the death by a fall on board a vessel at Gravesend, of a woman who had sailed for the last year or two as a seaman, dressed in male attire. She was "groggy," and in attempting to come down by the topgallant halyards, her hands fired, which obliged her to let go her hold, and she fell on the deck, about a height of twenty feet, and was killed on the spot.