

GAZETTE

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1834.

The Directors of the Evansville & La-Fayette Rail Road, assembled in this place, on the 22d of July. The meeting was organized by the choice of Gen. Robert M. Evans, of Vanderburgh, President, Samuel Hill, Esq., of Knox, Secretary, and John Brownlee, Esq., of Gibson Co. Treasurer.

A committee was selected of two from each of the counties of Knox, Gibson, and Vanderburgh, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the payment of a competent engineer, to survey, mark out, and estimate the cost of a suitable route for a Rail Road, from Vincennes to Evansville, and for other purposes. The gentlemen selected were

JAMES LEWIS, and } Vanderburgh
JOHN MITCHEL, } county.
JOHN L. NEELY, and } Gibson Co.
WILLIAM DANIEL, }
SAMUEL EMISON, and } Knox Co.
J. B. MARTIN, }
{

We were much rejoiced to see so much harmony and good feeling prevail among those assembled. Every gentleman appeared to be aware of the importance of the object for which they had assembled, and all seemed anxious to have the work commenced as soon as possible. We wish them success in their undertaking and hope they "will go ahead."

Judge JAMES G. READ, a candidate for Governor, on Monday last, addressed

the citizens of Vincennes, from the steps of Col. Clark's Hotel. He commenced with

charging his opponent, Noah Noble, with

duplicity, and with violation of his written agreement—read certificates from

some individuals to endeavor to prove it—

said, that in the former contest, he was

not badly beaten, but saved his distance;

that opposition was the life of trade, and

that what was good in politics, must be good

in politics; that he was always in favor of

internal improvements; that he was opposed

to nullification; that our Eagle could

not be divided—(meaning probably, that

it could not be carved;) that he was in

favor of a National Bank; that Governor

Noble, had called on the people to support

him upon local grounds—read divers

extracts from that pink of decency, the

Indiana Democrat—quoted from Web-

ster's Spelling Book, the Fable of the Farmer

and the Lawyer, or the partial

Judge—wanted no votes except from his

own merits—intimated that the printers

were a lying set—that he had been one

himself, and had become disgusted with

them—told a long story of one Peter Van

Styke—said, he was Receiver of Public

Moneys at Jeffersonville—that Noble, in

stead of attending to his duties as Governor,

or, for which he was paid by the people,

was running about electioneering—that

he was also paid by the people, but from a

different crib—that Milton Stapp, was

held up at the former election as a blind—

and got but 5,000 votes—that he, READ,

did not receive more than 400 Clay votes

in Indiana—that his name was James G.

Read, and that his color was black—and

concluded by requesting the people not

to forget his name on the first Monday in

August. On the whole, the speech was

a mighty mean affair—and caused Mr.

Read to lose sundry votes, which he

would have obtained had he kept silent.

We have received the first three numbers of the Disseminator, printed at New Harmony, Ia. It is handsomely printed in quarto form, expressly for binding, and to judge from the numbers already received, we think it bids fair to become an interesting work. Success attend our brother knights of the type, in their undertaking.

Mr. Ewing, our Representative in Congress, arrived here on Thursday.

An election for Magistrate for Vincennes township, takes place on Monday next, and on the Monday following, is the general election.

We are authorized to announce William Smith as a candidate for Coroner, at the approaching election.

We are also requested to announce Massah Brown as a candidate for Coroner at the ensuing election.

It is said William Bruce, of Bruceville, is a candidate for reelection.

We are authorized to announce Nicho-
lae Wallace as a candidate for County Commissioner, for the first District.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Carlyle, Ill., and its vicinity, held at the Court House, in the town of Carlyle, on Monday, the 14th of July—JONATHAN LYNCH, Esq., was called to the Chair, and ZEPHOR CASE, appointed Secretary.

When, on motion of Mr. Benjamin Bond, Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the views of this meeting, and present the same for adoption.

When the Chair, appointed the following persons on said committee, viz: Benjamin Bond, C. N. Halstead, John M. Webster, Doct. Wm. H. Terrell, John M. O'Harnett, James Temple, and John Scott. At which time, the committee made the following report, to wit:

Whereas, the citizens of the town of Carlyle, feel in common with their fellow-citizens, of the 1st Congressional District, the irreparable loss sustained in the unexpected death of their worthy Representative in Congress, the Hon. CHARLES SLADE; and whereas, they have long been well acquainted with him, both as a public servant and private citizen, and consequently, are better prepared to judge of his real merits.

Therefore, Resolved, That we received with deep and unfeigned regret the melancholy intelligence of his death, and that we view in the same, the loss to the citizens of the 1st Congressional District, of a worthy and efficient Representative in the Councils of the Nation—one in every respect, deserving the confidence of a free, enlightened, and virtuous public.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with his disconsolate widow and bereaved friends, in the loss of the kindest and best of husbands, the most doting and tender father, and the true, firm, and unwavering friend, of the virtuous poor.

Resolved, That we recommend to our townsmen, that they wear crepe on the left arm, for the space of thirty days, in honor of the deceased.

Resolved, That we return to the citizens of Vincennes, (A.) our sincere thanks for the manner in which they performed the last solemn duties to our departed friend and townsmen.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that they furnish a copy of the same, to the widow of the deceased, and direct a copy to the committee, who, on behalf of the Masonic Lodge of Vincennes, (A.) communicated the melancholy intelligence, and that they forward two copies, one to the St. Clair Gazette, and one to the Illinois Advocate, for publication.

BEN. BOND,
JNO. M. O'HARNETT,
JAMES TEMPLE,
JOHN M. WEBSTER,
JOHN SCOTT,
W.M. H. TERRELL,
C. N. HALSTEAD
JONATHAN LYNCH, Chairman.
ZEPHOR CASE, Secretary.

From the Republican & Banner of Madison, Ind.

FRAUDS IN THE LAND OFFICE.

SAMUEL GWINN, &c.

The committee on the part of the United States Senate to inquire into the Land Office department have brought to light some of the most extravagant frauds that ever could have been perpetrated in this or any other country; and Samuel Gwin, the notorious Gwin, Register of a Land Office in Mississippi, appears as ringleader in the acts of fraud!

Mr. Edmund Row, a farmer of Orange county, Virginia, testified, that he attended a land sale at Gwin's office in Mississippi, in October last. He says, that the sale had not been legally advertised, and was unknown beyond the immediate neighborhood, and attended principally by a gang of speculators, with whom Gwin was notoriously connected. Part of the lands were unsurveyed at the beginning of the sale. A public speech was made by one of the speculators at the beginning, in which he set forth the terms upon which the actual settlers could purchase lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre;—they must sign a paper, obligating themselves not to purchase over a quarter section each. The company purchased three fourths of the lands, and sold many of the tracts to such as wanted them for settlement at one dollar per acre advance. Several pieces of land were run upon the speculators several dollars upon the acre, but they would in all cases contrive to cause a forfeiture. In one case a tract was bid off by a gentleman who wanted it for settlement at \$22, per acre! This was unusual, and the crier, who was one of the party, said that the cash must be paid in hand. The purchaser said he had the money and he exhibited it, but said he wished to be treated with the same liberality that other purchasers were. The money should be paid before 10 o'clock, the next morning, the hour that had been named. But the exhibition of his cash and his demand for usual civility would not do the interested crier. The land was immediately offered as a forfeited tract, and purchased in by the company at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre!

The man, (Mr. Row,) that testified to these facts, says that he left there at the close of the sale, and knows not how the speculators conducted themselves, but he says, that they had promised to offer their purchases at auction, and to be sold to the highest bidder.

Such a scene of villainy perhaps was never exhibited in any portion of our country before, and in all probability never could have been performed by any public officer, for the lack of a Gwin to perform it. The frauds practiced by Gwin and his party, are equalled only by the frauds of Post Master Barry and

his party. Both are identified with the stump by the cackling of an old goose. He had not before understood the value of a cackling goose.

Mr. Chambers. I am likely to understand its value, as I have just heard it.

MESSRS. EDITORS.

Some time since there appeared in the editorial columns of the Democrat, some strictures, upon the course of Mr. Ewing, one of our Representatives in Congress, in reference to the National Road, intended, apparently, to produce the impression that he (Mr. Ewing) had by a particular vote, sought to defeat an appropriation in favor of that road.

It is not surprising that Mr. Ewing's course should be perverted and misrepresented by those who "live and move, and have their being" in the murky atmosphere of party politics, for he, instead of seeking to represent a party in the councils of the nation, has sustained himself with singular success, in the character of an independent representative of the people.

As the best answer to this unfair attack, please insert this in your columns the accompanying letter from the Hon. Mr. McKennan, one of the representatives in Congress of the "keystone State," resident in Washington, Pennsylvania, a town through which the National Road passes, and who therefore would not view with many grains of allowance, any hostility to appropriations in favor of that great thoroughfare.

If the Democrat "means fair" this communication and Mr. McKennan's letter will be transferred to its columns.

Respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

July 7, 1834.

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
June 13th, 1834. }

Dear Sir—I have a distinct recollection of the circumstances attending the effort made some months since by the friends of the Cumberland Road bill to procure the action of the House upon it. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means made a motion that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the military appropriation bill. I offered an amendment to connect with the bill in which the whole West are much interested. He accepted the amendment as a modification to his resolution. You then called for a division of the question, and the House decided to go into committee on the military appropriation bill, and refused to go into committee at the time on our bill. I am satisfied that the motion you made was elicited by a regard for the interests of the road, under a firm belief that we could muster more strength on our bill than could be brought to the support of the other, and that in this way we would get it first considered. In that belief you were mistaken, as my ready belief is the case in a body of two hundred and thirty members, where no opportunity has been had of testing their sentiments. A majority of the House voted in favor of going into committee on our bill, but the rule requiring two-thirds, our efforts were unsuccessful. As it turned out, however, it was totally immaterial, and we lost nothing by your call for a division of the question. If the two bills had gone into committee, the one moved by the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means would have been first taken up, and until it was disposed of, there could be no action on the other. The whole day was consumed in discussing the provisions of that bill, and of course we could have gained nothing by having our bill connected with it. It would have gained us no preference on the next or any succeeding day—besides after I offered the amendment before referred to, and the House refused to go into committee on our bill, it was discovered that the gentleman on the Committee of Ways and Means who had reported the bill, and had all the papers explanatory of the different items of appropriation in his care, was absent from the city. Without his aid we could not well have gotten along with the bill, and if I had known the fact of his absence and the absence of the papers, I would not have offered the amendment.

I cannot close this communication without bearing my testimony to the zeal which you have displayed, so far as I have observed your congressional career, in the support of all measures which were calculated to promote the interests of the West, and particularly the great work in which the whole western country is so much interested.

Yours very respectfully,

TH. M. T. MCKENNAN.
The Hon. J. Ewing.

We have often been amused at some of the "hits" made in congress. The two following are of recent occurrence—

In the house of representatives, when considering an appropriation bill—

Mr. Schley, of Georgia, moved to strike from the bill making appropriations for public buildings, a clause appropriating \$6,000 for additional furniture for the East Room (unfortunate apartment) of the president's house—but as he ascertained that the articles had been furnished, he withdrew the motion. Mr. Ewing, of Indiana, expressed some surprise that no application had been made for new furniture for the Kitchen. He thought it needed it, and would be willing to make an appropriation for that purpose.

In the senate, when discussing an item concerning a documentary history of the United States, to be published by Peter Force and M. St. Clair Clarke, Mr. Chambers—

In reference to something which had fallen from Mr. Hill, on the subject of rewarding printers, &c., said he would tell a story. He was once travelling over the Alleghany mountains, when he stopped at a hut, kept by a respectable old gentleman who entertained men and horses. Conversing with the old gentleman on the subject of rattlesnakes which abounded there, he (Mr. C.) made some inquiries, and gained some information as to their natural history. "I don't know how they live," said the old man, "but I know how they die. There is an old stump a little from the hut, where an old rattle-snake lived for a great many years, and died at last from the poison of his own venom."

In reply to which—

Mr. Hill said, that the senator from Maryland had told a story about a rattle-snake, but he had not told the whole—The attention of the old man was called language; and stones were also hurled at

his house. The scene was one of deep and dark disgrace, and many an innocent white man suffered to appease the negro wrath.

FROM BUENOS AIRES.

The brig Mary Helen has arrived at Boston from Buenos Ayres, bringing intelligence from that place to the 17th of May. The items contained in the papers are rather numerous than important.—

The House of Representatives convened on the 5th May, and Gov. Viamonte in his message expresses a willingness to receive a Consul from the United States, and observes that our Government had been notified of the causes that had delayed the intended mission to adjust the difficulties that had occurred relative to the Falkland Isles. The affairs of the republic are represented as being generally prosperous although the treasury was encumbered with a heavy debt. His Excellency recommends this subject to the early and serious consideration of the House.

The dispute between the province of Corrientes and Paraguay, after all the preparations for hostile movement, had been amicably adjusted.

The British Charge d'Affaires, on application to the government to interfere against the fitting out of a vessel to be employed in the slave trade, was assured that measures would be taken to prevent a commerce as contrary to the justice and the civilization of the age, as it is to the sentiments of the government of Buenos Ayres."

Sen. Ridgway, formerly Governor of Buenos Ayres, returned to that city on the 23d of April from Havre, after an absence of about five years—but so soon had he landed than he was required by the government to re-embark until the decision of the House of Representatives on the subject should be obtained! The reason for this extraordinary requirement had not transpired.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A depopulated Village.—The following is an extract of a letter from a traveller, dated at St. Louis:

"A few miles below Alton, on the Mississippi, I passed a deserted village, the whole population of which had been destroyed by the 'Milk Sickness.' The hamlet consisted of a couple of mills and a number of frame houses, not one of which was now tenanted; but the dried weeds of last year choked the threshold of the latter, and the race ways of the mills were cumbered up with floating timber, while the green slime of two summers hung heavy on their motionless wheels. Not an object but ourselves moved through the silent town; and the very crows seemed to make a circuit round the fatal place when they came in view of the thickly sown burial ground on the skirts of the deserted village."

New Jersey Copper Mine.—The subterranean treasures of our country are developing in different directions, in an almost unprecedented degree, and the mineral wealth that has lain imbedded in the earth for centuries, is about to be turned to a valuable account. For many years past, specimens of copper ore of a rich quality continued to be discovered in the neighborhood of Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, which led to the belief that a valuable copper mine was located in that region. After exploring the field where the indications of the ore were most abundant, sinking one or two shafts, considerable quantities of the ore were found in detached pieces, but not enough to warrant the further prosecution of the work. Within a very short time, from the indications on the surface, Messrs. Cammann and Stryker, the former a celebrated mineralogist, commenced operations on the farm of the late Joseph Campaner, and after digging a few feet, succeeded in reaching a very valuable and extensive vein of copper, from 4 to 5 feet in thickness and as many, or more in breadth. One solid mass of ore of about 1,600 pounds in weight, has been extracted from the mine, which appears to be inexhaustible, and a second vein equally extensive, has also recently been opened within a few feet of the original excavations. The ore yields from 60 to 70 per cent. pure metal, and is situated in a matrix of the red shale. Smelting furnaces are about to be erected, and the work will be prosecuted on a scale co-extensive with the importance and value of the treasure to be developed."

A Simple Bareometer.—Take a common phial and cut off the rim and part of the neck. This may be done by a piece of whip cord, twisted round it, and pulled to and fro quickly in a sawing position, by two persons; one of whom holds the phial firmly in his left hand. Heated in a few minutes by the friction of the string, and then dipped suddenly into cold water, the bottle will be decapitated more easily than by