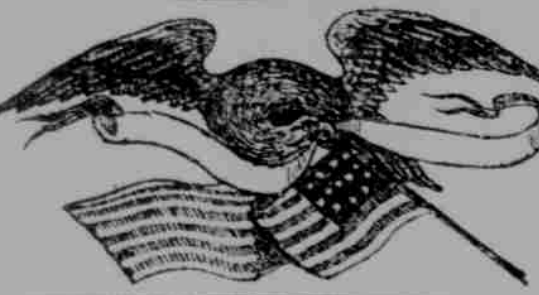


GAZETTE.



VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1841.

We are authorized to announce Mr. A. B. McKee as a candidate for County Assessor at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to announce ZACHARIAH PULLIAM as a candidate for County Assessor at the approaching August election.

Erratum.—In the "Ode to the memory of Harrison" published in the Gazette of the 15th inst. at the end of the 4th line, for "BAND" read "BAND."

The whelp of the Standard of lies at Ferryville, made a snarl at us last week. We do not know whether dogs of his kind ever bite, but if he should, in his maddened phrenzy get away from his keepers, we doubt not but that a great deal of mischief would be done.

The mighty, giant-minded velper of the Standard at Ferryville, says that "Caldington tells the folks that the Eagle (Lafayette) is at out to slope off to Missouri." Yes, we did. You, no doubt, have learned the fact ere this, of its having gone by the board, and shared the same fate of many of the loco-foco things like the Standard. Your day will come next.

Our market has been crowded for the past two or three market mornings, with plenty of almost every thing eatable, and those who attended with marketing, had no occasion to return home without selling out and carrying home the ready shiners.

The report in circulation in relation to the very limited pecuniary circumstances of Andrew Jackson, and which had found place in the minds of the credulous, turns out to be a hoax. We have the authority of the papers of Nashville, for contradicting the report.

ROTARY STEAM ENGINE.

We were much gratified in witnessing a few days since, in company with a large number of our citizens, the operation of a new ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, invented by Mr. Isaac N. Whittelsey, of this place. It performed admirably well, and from the explanation of it, it appears that all objections heretofore existing against Engines on this principle are entirely obviated in this. The advantages of these engines over those now in use, are, we would suppose sufficient to warrant their immediate introduction.

A boat with one of these engines will last at least one third longer than those in common use now, as there is no far occasion by them—no noise to disturb the repose of passengers—and no accident can happen with them. They are so enclosed that nothing is seen to move but the shaft, and still there is a double power gained.

Below we give an estimate made by an experienced engineer, of some of the advantages to be derived from the use of this new Engine. A boat of the largest class will burn in 24 hours 60 cords of wood, and in a trip from Pittsburgh to New Orleans and back, calculating 20 days for the trip, she will burn 1,200 cords—one half of which would be saved by using this engine, being 600 cords, which at \$2 50 per cord, will amount to \$1500 00.

The time required to take in this 600 cords, say 5 minutes to the cord, in 50 hours, and the quantity of wood burnt during that time would be 123 cords, amounting to 307 50.

The general expenses of the boat in 50 hours 100 00.

The weight of half the boilers and water, and difference in weight of engine, say forty tons, being done away with, and its space supplied in freight at 40 cents down and 60 cents up, will amount to 800 00.

Two hands less required, at \$1 per day each, 10 00.

The weight of the 600 cords of wood, one ton to the cord, would be 600 tons; the weight of 30 cords, the quantity saved in one day being 30 tons in freight at the above rates, amount to 600 00.

The saving in 20 days \$3,347 50.

Besides this immense saving, the risk of swelling is lessened one half, there being but one half the number of boilers to plode.

We have no doubt of the ultimate success of Mr. Whittelsey in bringing about

to the entire satisfaction of every one, an improvement in steam, heretofore considered an utter impossibility. But when we carry our thoughts back, and think of the incredulity of the people in relation to the first application of steam by Robert Fulton, all wonder ceases, when we find persons even now incredulous enough to think that nothing in the way of an improvement in steam can be done, because of the fact of having been baffled in every such attempt themselves.

NOTICE.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemper, will preach at the Town Hall this evening at early candle-light. Also, on to-morrow morning at half past 10 o'clock.

May 22, 1841.

For the Vincennes Gazette.

A PROBLEM.

A gentleman tied his horse by a cord in his pasture to graze. Extending the cord a certain length each day, after the first, he found at the end of five days that the area described by the animal contained just 7-12 of an acre. The area described the first day, was, when multiplied by the whole, as 7 to 64. Now it is required how much the cord was lengthened and the contents of each area, per day.

A solution is requested. QUIZ.

Vincennes May 20th, 1841.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

12 Days later from England.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHINA: GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF TEA: GREAT EXCITEMENT IN RELATION TO THE NON-ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PRESIDENT.

The Royal Mail steamship Britannia, Capt. R. B. Cleland, arrived at this port this morning, at 2 o'clock, from Liverpool, having left on the 20th ult., at 12 M. She ran 200 miles to the south of her course, to avoid the ice, which lengthened her passage. Arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, and left at 1 P. M., making her passage to Boston in 38 hours. She had 87 passengers to Halifax, landed 56, and took in 9 additional for Boston.

We have full files of papers from London to the evening of the 19th, and Liverpool, to the latest dates.

The steamer Caledonia, hence, arrived at Liverpool at half past 9 on the morning of the 15th, having made the passage in thirteen days and eighteen hours. The intelligence she carried out was favorably received as being of a pacific nature, as indicative of the continuance of peace and amity between England and the United States.

The Columbia, which sailed from this port on the 1st, arrived at Halifax on Monday at 10 o'clock, making the passage in forty-one hours.

The news from China, which will be found below, created great excitement. The arrangements of Capt. Elliott were wholly unexpected, and did not appear to give unanimous satisfaction. The holders of tea, says the Liverpool Journal, experienced a sore feeling at a settlement which so much reduced the value of the commodity of which they hold large stocks, and the whole of the residents in Canton, and many of their correspondents here, are so deeply interested in the opium trade, that it was to be expected they would be extremely dissatisfied with anything short of a recognition of its legality.

London, April 12. The Tea trade has received a severe shock by the intelligence brought to hand since this day week from China, and the expectation that prices may yet go lower has temporarily checked the consumption of the country. The deliveries in London last week having fallen off to 380,000lb, or upwards of 30,000lb less than they were in the preceding week, and 110,000lb below the quantity taken in the first week of March last. Privately there is scarcely any business doing, even at the decline in Company's consignment to 1s 4d per lb, but the public sales to-morrow will probably establish some certain rates.

Liverpool, April 20. The news by the overland mail placed the market in a very unsettled state; the few transactions that have taken place are at a decline of fully 2d per lb on all common kinds; in the better sorts nothing has been done.

The President steam ship was still missing. The Liverpool Mail of the 20th says:

The President steamer, which left New York on the 11th ult, has not yet arrived, and the most intense and painful interest is excited in all quarters for her fate and the lives of those on board. Rumors of the most various, absurd, and contradictory nature have been circulated respecting her, but as time passes all conjectures and reports are disproved. It has been supposed that her machinery being damaged or fuel expended, she may have put into Bermuda, or gone to Madeira or Bordeaux, that she may have become locked in the ice on the banks of Newfoundland, or may be still slowly making her way under canvas to England. The London papers of Monday state that insurances were done upon her at Lloyd's at fifty guineas per cent. The underwriters at Liverpool on Friday refused to do business on her at a premium of eighty per cent. Despair is beginning to take possession of the public mind respecting her, and there is too much reason to apprehend that the worst fears will be realized. We hope, however, that she will yet be heard of as having gone into Bermuda. The President had not been heard of at Fayal, on the 25th of March; at Terceira, on the 27th of March; or at St. Michael's, on the 2d of April.

The only hope which the English papers seem to express for the safety of the

steamer President is that she had put into Bermuda, in which, of course, they are destined to be disappointed.

The President Steamship.—Her Majesty, upon leaving Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle, left strict commands that immediately upon the news of the safety of the President reaching London, a special messenger should be despatched to Windsor with the intelligence; and it having been (alas! but too confidently) stated in London on Tuesday evening that some information had been received respecting this vessel, which left no doubt that it had been heard of, and was in safety. Mr. Rogers, a Queen's messenger, arrived express at Windsor, from town, shortly after eight o'clock that evening, and her Majesty, immediately after his arrival, had the intelligence communicated to her through the Lord Chamberlain, when the Queen and Prince Albert expressed the highest satisfaction at the gratifying communication.—London paper.

China and Egypt.—Despatches have been received from China, India, and all parts of the East. The dates are from Chusan to the 20th of December, from Macao to the 27th of February, from Calcutta to the 18th of February, from Scinde to the 22d of February, from Bombay to the 1st of March, and from Alexandria to the 25th of March.

It appears that, after some hard fighting, the preliminaries for an adjustment of the difficulties with China had been arranged. The London Times gives the following particulars:

"It appears, that in consequence of the insincerity and tardiness displayed by the Imperial Commissioner, preparations were made on the morning of the 9th of January for attacking the outposts of the Bogue forts. About 700 Sepoys, 20 European soldiers, and 400 seamen and marines, were embarked under the command of Major Pratt, of her Majesty's 26th Regiment, in the steamers Enterprise, Nemesis, and Madagascar, and landed in the vicinity of the fort of Champee. At the same time her Majesty's ships Galloppe, Larne, and Hyacinth, opened a cannonade on the lower battery of the fort, while the steamers Nemesis and Queen threw shells into the upper tower which commanded it. The latter was soon taken possession of by the British troops, who poured down a heavy fire of musketry on all the lower works, and quickly drove the Chinese from their guns. In two hours the fort was in possession of the English, with a loss of only 3 killed and 23 wounded; that of the Chinese is estimated at from 5 to 700. Many were killed in the attempt to escape by jumping down from their embrasures, a depth of 20 feet, to the rocks below. The ships and crews escaped unhurt, although the fort mounted 25 guns.

At the same time the fort of Tycocktow was attacked by another squadron operating about three miles to the southward, under command of captain Herbert, of the Samarang, supported by the Druid, Modeste, and Columbine. A heavy fire was opened on the fort, and promptly returned, but the Chinese guns were speedily disabled, and a party of seamen landed to seize the fort. The Chinese made a spirited resistance, but were soon overpowered, and the fort captured. The first lieutenant of the Samarang was wounded in the assault.

The steam vessels then attacked the fleet of junks lying in Anson's Bay, but owing to the shallowness of the water, only the Nemesis could approach them, towing twelve armed boats from her Majesty's ships. Her first rocket set fire to the magazine of one junk; eighteen others were blown up by their own crews, and the rest escaped into the inner waters. Next morning her Majesty's ship Blenheim began to throw shells into the batteries at Wontong, and was preparing to attack the chief fort at Anunghoy, when the Chinese Commander-in-chief made a communication to captain Elliott, who thereupon desisted from further hostilities. On the 20th of January, a circular was addressed by the British Plenipotentiary to her Majesty's subjects in China, announcing that preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner had been made to the following effect:

1. The cession of the island and harbor of Hong Kong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at "hampoa."

2. An indemnity to the British Government of \$6,000,000, \$1,000,000 payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments ending in 1846.

3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing.

7. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese New Year, and to be carried on at Whompoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement. Details remain matter of negotiation.

Arrest of the Hon. C. F. Mitchell.

The Montreal Courier, of the 17th inst., says: "Mitchell the forger, who has fled into this country with his ill-gotten wealth, is now securely in jail, and will, we believe be delivered up to the State of New York upon demand of Governor Seward. His arrest is due to the vigilance and exertions of Captain Comeau, and the Montreal police."

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a letter from Officer Bowyer, of New York city, who arrested him. The following is an extract:

Montreal, May 3, 1841.

I have at length succeeded in capturing this Honor, after a pretty long chase

(about twenty-six hundred miles) and I think this time I have woke up the right passenger. He had been concealed at Point au Tremble, about ten miles from here. On attempting to arrest him he leaped from the garret window and ran to the river St. Lawrence. Finding himself pursued, he plunged in. One of the officers called to him to stop, or he would fire. He then threw into the current a package containing, as he says, \$2,700, and told the officer to fire, as he was ready to die.

I have taken every possible measure to recover the money, but can't say how it will turn out. I am now awaiting the Governor's order for his removal.

I wish you would let Mr. L. know that there is a man here who is supposed to have been concerned in the forgery. I know where he is now, but he will soon sail for England. He came from New Orleans just about the time of the forgery, and is full of gold. He is rather a small-sized man, bright eyes, hair grey, but dyed black. He has a lady and a boy with him. I am informed at the house where I put up, that he changed some Cincinnati money. He surely has been concerned in some roguery, for he would not come here to go to England this time of the year.

Captain Comeau, of the police, also suspected him, and called on him, but he suddenly started after the captain left. I received a letter this day from the gentleman who is watching his movements for me. He is an Englishman.

WAR.

Among all the opinions which we have seen hazarded of the probable results of a war between England and this country, we think those of Mr. Combe, as contained in the extract given below, are the most correct. His premises show him to be a man of clear and acute observation, and past events and common sense bear him out in his conclusions.

The extract is taken from "Combe's Tour in the United States," recently published, and coming, as it does, from a British subject, unbiassed by any love for our country or its institutions, is entitled to weight and consideration.—N. O. Pic.

"The Americans are really a war-loving, if not a warlike nation, and it would be well that the British understood their real character. It may appear to be an unpatriotic opinion, but my impression is, that in a fair combat, either by sea or land, of man to man and gun to gun, the Americans, after acquiring discipline and experience, would beat the British; and the reasons of my opinion are these:—The two nations belong to the same stock, and are equal in physical organization. The instinct of self-preservation is the motive which induces men to shun danger and to run from a fight, and bravery is in proportion to the motives which can be thrown into the opposite scale. The masses which compose fleets and armies are drawn from the humbler classes of society. In Britain these have little education, no sphere of political action, no influential patriots to sound their praises or to cover them with shame on their return as conquerors or cowards. They have no field of ambition to excite their individual energies before they become soldiers or sailors, and when they have embraced these professions the road to high preferment is closed against them. Their motives to fight, therefore, are derived from their native force of character and discipline. In native qualities the Americans are their equals, and in all other motives, except discipline, their superiors. There is more mental activity, a greater range of interests and ideas, a more influential public opinion, and a far wider field of ambition, operating in the case of the American seaman, militiaman and volunteer, than in that of the British sailor or soldier. The discipline on shore will at first be inferior in the Americans; because the British constitution renders discipline almost natural to British soldiers, while that of America trains her population to an aversion to subordination. At the commencement of a war, therefore, the British, with equal numbers, will be more than a match for the Americans; but every day will diminish the disparity. The singular feature, in the case of the Americans is, that victory or defeat equally tends to increase their belligerent efficiency."

But only let the contest fairly begin, and let either victory or defeat visit the American arms, and in the exact ratio of the pressure from without will be the condensation of public sentiment within. In short, the American nation, like a steel spring, seems to have no energy when it is fully expanded, but it gathers strength with every ounce of pressure that is applied to it. Its territory is so vast, and its climate so various, that it forms a world within itself; although a European maritime war would cause great loss and misery to the Atlantic cities, it could not materially affect, far less permanently destroy the general prosperity of the Union.

The last of the Murderers taken.—Yesterday morning Mr. Miller of Alton, and Mr. Farish of this city, accompanied by one of the Cincinnati police, arrived on board the steamboat Express with Brown. Notice having previously been given that he was on board the boat an immense concourse of people collected on the wharf. The officers who had him in charge, managed it so as to get him off and some distance on the way to the jail, before the crowd discovered them. By the time they had arrived at the jail several thousands were present, and although there were many deep murmurs uttered, yet no attempt at violence was offered.

Brown was yesterday brought before the criminal Court and arraigned on both indictments, to which he plead not guilty. The Court then assigned John F. Darby, Esq., formerly Mayor of this city, as his counsel, and he was remanded to jail where he was securely ironed and lodged in an apartment separate from the others.

The character and high standing of the counsel whom the Court have assigned for the criminals, embracing the head of the profession, and all being gentlemen of distinguished worth as citizens, should be too sufficient evidence that the accused will get a fair trial and the full benefit of the law. The testimony will be fairly submitted and passed upon, and it is a matter which should be received as a strong evidence of the moral feeling of this community, that no objections are made to the course which the court has pursued. It is, however, highly desirable that their trial should be had at as early a day as compatible with a full and fair investigation. Until this is over, the feverish feeling pervading the community will not subside, and accidental or unforeseen causes might call forth that feeling which is now only repressed by a consciousness that the law will be fully executed.

St. Lou. Rep.

Weather Paragraphs.

The weather has improved here very much since our last notice, and is now of a pleasant April character. In N. York, Pennsylvania, and other states east, however, at the last dates, old Boreas was singing lustily among the trees and through the streets, and Jack Frost was as busy as a bee wherever there was a hand full of water to be found.—Cin. Gaz.

"Cold Weather.—There was ice made last night, and at two hours after sun rise this morning, it was full eighth of an inch thick. The flower gardens in the vicinity have yielded to the cold, and many a flower that reared its stately top a few short hours ago in magnificence, lies low and level with the earth.

Phil. Gaz. May 4.

"The thermometer at Bush Hill yesterday morning, stood at 30°, being 20 below freezing point. Thin ice was formed in the gutters and pools.

Phil. Inq. May 4.

"Yesterday morning ice was formed in this city and neighborhood, and the whole of yesterday was so cold as to require fires to be kept up in dwelling houses. Rarely is such weather ever experienced in the month of May.

Nat. Intel. May 4.

"The cloudy, damp and rainy weather that has prevailed for several past days and caused much uncomfortable sensation, was yesterday swept away by a puffing and blowing west wind. Last night was quite windy, chilly and cold, and early this morning ice had formed to quite a thickness on the water that remained in the streets. The shoots of the young plants in the yards appeared to be stricken."—Jour. of Com.

The Relief Bill passed by the Constitutional Majority.

Correspondence of the Express.

Harrisburg, May 4, 1841.

Mr. Johnston's Bank, Revenue and Relief Bill, which was vetoed by Gov. Porter a few days since, we have passed both in the Senate and House of Representatives by the constitutional majority of two-thirds.

The Banks, and also the People, will be much relieved by the passage of this Bill into a law. Between two and three millions of dollars in small Bills are to be issued in Pennsylvania.

Woman.—Perhaps one of the most indispensable and endearing qualifications of the feminine character is an amiable temper. Cold and callous must be the man who does not prize the meek and gentle spirit of a confiding woman. Her lips may not be sculptured in the line of perfect beauty, but if the native smile be ever ready to welcome, and the glance fraught with clinging devotion or shirking sensibility, she must be prized far above gold or rubies. A few moments of enduring silence would often prevent years of discord and unhappiness, but the keen retort and waspish argument too often break the chain of affection, link by link, and leave the heart with no tie to hold it but a cold and frigid duty.

Peach Tree Worm.—Mr. J. P. Kirtland, of Cincinnati makes some valuable remarks in regard to this worm, in the Western Farmer and Gardener. The egg of this worm is deposited on the tree near the insect in a winged state, where it much resembles the moth family. This resemblance led to the experiment of planting close around the body of the tree tansey and wormwood, which are known in common with camphor, turpentine, tobacco, &c., to protect clothes from the common moth. The results of the experiments of Mr. Kirtland, and more especially of the Hon. Reuben Wood, near Cleveland, have been altogether successful. The herbs should be planted nearly in contact with the tree, and should be cultivated and kept clear of grass.

Here's a Chance.—The Pittsburg American comes out in the following bold and daring manner:

\$1000 Reward.—The above reward will be paid to the editor of any newspaper, who can make it appear, satisfactorily, that a female subscriber ever refused to pay him his dues. We have 'no show' for that comfortable reward. Ours all pay with a punctuality which we would like to see copied and followed by the other

Something Extraordinary.—This is the third time that the Hon. John Tyler has succeeded to office, in consequence of the demise of the former incumbent. As Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, it fell to his lot to assume the gubernatorial chair. At a subsequent period he was elected U. S. Senator from Virginia, the previous occupant of that office having died, and now as President of the United States from a still more remarkable dispensation.—N. O. Picayune.

Ship building in Canada.—We learn from a competent source, that there are now being built at the port of Quebec and other places on the river St. Lawrence, 39 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 21,905, and calculated to employ 2985 men. This return does not include several steamers, and many river craft.

Phil. Inq.

Striking in Court.—Mr. Lewis Peck, of Schenectady, N. Y., has been fined \$100, and sentenced to be imprisoned 20 days, for striking John Brotherson, Esq., in open court. They were rival lawyers in a suit, and

"So high at last the quarrel rose, From words at length they came to blows!"

N. O. Picayune.

The girls in Iowa have so many offers of marriage of late that no one, unless he happens to be a colonel in the militia, stands any chance. Captains can't shine.—N. O. Pic.

Wonderful Feat.—A man attempted to jump from the shot tower at Herculaneum, in presence of thousands, and, after he had made the leap and got half way down, he became frightened and jumped back!

This same fellow climbed a 60 foot pole and on reaching the top, sprang up and took the pole with him.

A Busy Fellow.—The editor of the Yazoo City Whig says that one week he had to attend to divers and sundry matters, to-wit: Attending to the practical business of the office and editorial department—furnishing divers persons with exchange newspapers—nursing wife and family, owing to sickness—carrying mortar to the mason building our cistern—working in the garden—going after cow and calf—chopping and hauling fire-wood—feeding horses and hogs—hunting hen's eggs—sweeping out the church—endeavoring to collect and pay debts, &c. &c.—in fact, being editor, proprietor, housekeeper and devil.

STEAM-BOAT REGISTER.



ARRIVALS.
May 13 Loyal Hannah from Louisville
— Sylph from Lafayette
14 Visiter from Evansville
16 Loyal Hannah from ports above
— Harry Tompkins from do
17 Visiter from do
— Wm. Paris from New Orleans
18 Gratiot from Evansville
19 Harry Tompkins from mouth
20 Rialto from Cincinnati
— Wm. Paris from Lafayette
21 Tuscumbia from Evansville

DEPARTURES.
May 13 Loyal Hannah for ports above
— Sylph for Wheeling
14 Visiter for ports above
16 Loyal Hannah for Pittsburg
— Harry Tompkins for mouth
17 Visiter for Evansville
— Wm. Paris for Lafayette
18 Gratiot for do
19 Harry Tompkins for Louisville
20 Rialto for Lafayette
— Wm. Paris for Louisville
21 Tuscumbia for ports above

AUGUST ELECTION.

Representative.
SAMUEL JUDAH.
County Auditor.
T. H. CAVANAUGH,
M. BOYLE,
D. P. McDONALD,
H. P. BROKAW.
County Treasurer.
ANDREW GARDNER,
JAMES JOHNSON.
County Assessor.
E. M. JONES,
Z. PULLIAM,
A. B. McKEE.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, the 20th inst., by John Collins, Esq., Mr. Andrew B. Patterson, to Miss Jane Boyer, all of this place.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa., to me directed, from the Clerk's Office of the Knox Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale at the Court House door in Vincennes, on Saturday, the 12th day of June next, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, agreeably to the 3d section of the law subjecting real and personal estate to execution, the following real estate, to-wit: (132 acres) one hundred and thirty-two acres of land, being a part of donation No (228) two hundred and twenty-eight, lying and being in Knox county, levied on as the property of Jacob Hoffman, to satisfy the above fi. fa., in favor of William W. Hitt, it being the farm on which Jacob Hoffman now lives.

A. SMITH, S. K. C.

May 19, 1841—5044.