

# GAZETTE.



VINCENNES.  
SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1844.

## Whig Principles.

ASHLAND, Sept. 13, 1842.  
DEAR SIR.—I received your favor, communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the young men of Philadelphia, and I take pleasure in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which I suppose, engage the common desire and the common exertion, of the Whig party to bring about, in the Government of the United States. These are—

1. A sound National Currency regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.
2. An Adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry.
3. Just restraints in the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the veto.
4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of it among all the States.
5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.

I am respectfully,

Your friend and ob't servant,

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. JACOB STRATTON.

Nominations of the National Whig Convention.

For President,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

For Vice President,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Senatorial Electors.

HENRY S. LANE, of Montgomery Co.

JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.

District Electors.

1st Dist. John A. Breckenridge, of War-

rick;

2d " James Collins, of Floyd;

3d " John A. Mason, of Franklin;

4th " Samuel W. Parker, of Fayette;

5th " Hugh O'Neal, of Marion;

6th " George G. Dunn, of Lawrence;

7th " Richard W. Thompson, of Vigo;

8th " A. L. Holmes, of Carroll;

9th " Horace P. Biddle, of Cass;

10th " L. G. Thompson, of Allen;

## Gazette Office Moved.

We are at last able to inform our patrons and friends that we have moved the Gazette Office to the new building adjoining our residence on Second street, where we will be pleased to see any and all who may give us a call. We would here state that if our situation be too remote from the business part of the town, for any person having work to do, they can have it promptly attended to, by leaving it with Mr. Samuel R. Greenhow at the Post Office. We have been requested by some 2 or three individuals to put their papers in the Post Office when we moved. Those persons' names we have forgotten, but if they will be kind enough to tell us a second time, we will comply with their request, as well as all others wishing their papers boxed.

This week we will be excused for the lack of our usual quantity of editorial, when we say that our time has been almost entirely occupied in getting our office ready for moving in, added to some little fixing preparatory to going to Tippecanoe.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.—Our readers can see by reference to the candidates' department, that our esteemed and worthy citizen Frederick A. Thomas, Esq., is a candidate for Prosecutor for the Seventh Judicial Circuit. This duty has been imposed upon the people by legislative enactment. We will not say it is right or wrong—of that the people can judge.—But we will say, elect Mr. Thomas—we have no doubt but that general satisfaction would be the result of his election.

An Englishman and a Yankee fought a duel in a dark room lately. The Yankee, not wishing to have blood on his hands, fired his pistol up the chimney, and to his horror down came the Englishman!

A machine called the Revolver, has been invented, by which a person in bed in the remotest corner of the house, can unlock and lock the principal, or any door, without getting from between the sheets!

A telescope, the weight of which is four tons, is making, under the direction of the Earl of Ross.

The calico printers in the north of England are on a strike for wages.

## For the Vincennes Gazette.

### LIFE AND DEATH.

BY PHIL.

"Time on whose arbitrary wing,  
The varying hours lag or fly,  
Whose tardy winter, fleeting spring,  
But drag or drive us on to die."

BROOK.

Few and fleeting are the days of our lives. Like the gaudy butterfly, we flit from flower to flower of fancied pleasures, in the bright summer of youth—we are born to blossom as the rose, and flourish as the flowers of Eden, for a short season—but as we proceed on life's highway, we gradually fade before the scorching rays of care—and are blighted by the frosts of affliction—and fall victims to death's unerring darts. Of this we are daily reminded by all the transitory contents of earth. To-day, as it were, we behold the rosy infant, sporting in the sunshine and gayer of childhood, with joy's untroubled sea around him—to-morrow he is grappling with the cares and turmoils of the world—and in a few short years, he bids farewell to all terrestrial scenes, and slumbers in the dust.

Of we behold in the vernal sky the gold-tinted rainbow, stretched as a token of God's mercy to man—or, as my enchanted fancy would depict it, as a service in the veil that is drawn between earth and glory, to enable us to behold for a moment, a faint symbol of its transcendent beauty and brightness. But ere we can give names to the evanescent hues that are mingling there, they pass from our vision away, and leave a murky cloud behind.

The fragrant flowers that bloom, and blush as kissed by the shining dew-drops, upon the plain, when the earth is clothed in her fair raiment of verdure, fade as the things of a moment, to give place to the gloomy season of winter.

"Thus with man—a few short years  
From childhood, when his brightest day  
Is spent in this dark world of tears,  
He passes, like the bow, away."

And God hath wisely ordained it so. For when tossed by the boisterous waves of time, and hourly in danger of being shipwrecked on bars of disease, or drawn into the vortex of despair, it is a source of sweet consolation to know that death will bring us deliverance. The weary pilgrim upon the stormy shores of time, looks forward to death with fond anticipations of a peaceful repose—"when life and its troubles are o'er"—he looks upon it as the harbinger of a season of quiet—when "the weary shall rest from their labors." He feels that in this world he has no abiding city—but that his home is "beyond the glittering starry sky." Then death is disarmed of all his terrors, and he can ask in triumph, "Oh death, where is thy sting?—Oh grave, where is thy victory?" Vincennes, May 17, 1844.

## The New Postage Bill.

The Intelligencer publishes a synopsis of Mr. Merrick's bill for the reduction of postage, with all its amendments, as it finally passed the Senate. It is now before the House of Representatives. As it is a matter of general and deep public interest, we condense its provisions as follows. The successive sections provide, 1. That the postage shall be on single letters under 30 miles three cents; over 30 and under 100 five cents; over 100 and under 300 ten cents; over 300 fifteen cents; for double letters double these rates, &c.; and for every additional quarter of an ounce, over an ounce, single postage shall be charged; drop letters shall be charged two cents, and advertised letters the cost of advertising in addition to the postage. 2. That newspapers of less than 1,900 square inches shall go to the subscriber under thirty miles, free; over 30 and under 100 miles one-half cent each, and over 100 one cent; all newspapers over that size are to be charged as magazines and pamphlets. 3. That all handbills, circulars, &c., printed or otherwise, and unsealed, shall be charged two cents for any distance; pamphlets, magazines, &c., two and a half cents for each copy of less than one ounce in weight and under 100 miles, and five cents for over 100 miles; and one cent additional for each additional ounce. 4. That the Post Master General shall have authority to secure the conveyance of the mail over heavy routes at a rate equal to that at which it is now transported. 5. That the former act is repealed. 6. That all officers of the Government having the franking privilege shall keep a strict account of all postage charged upon letters relating to the business in their offices, and that these sums shall be paid quarterly out of the contingent fund of the department to which they may be attached; and that Postmasters throughout the Union may frank letters, packages, &c., relating strictly to the business of the Post Office Department and no others. 7. That the provisions of the old law concerning the franking privilege shall continue in force, except that Members of Congress are restricted to a period within 30 days both before and after each session of Congress. 8. That members shall have free stamps furnished to them, equal to five a day through the session, and that the excess of postage over these stamps is to be collected. 9. That the establishment of private expresses for the conveyance of mailable matter be prohibited under penalty of \$150 for each offence; and the remaining sections define and extend this prohibition to owners of steamboats, railroads, &c., define mailable matter and make provision for detection and punishment of offenders against this law. N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

The Wabash is still rising.

## Protection Against Lightning.

Every year a great many valuable lives and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property are destroyed by lightning in this country. We have often felt surprised, that, in the face of these facts, people generally take so little care to guard themselves and their property against this destructive agent. A century ago, it was necessary to feel resigned to losses sustained from this source, but, within that time, Franklin has discovered and made known to the world an infallible protector against lightning. A good lightning-rod never yet failed to protect persons and property against lightning. For a very few dollars, a person may insure his house against lightning as long as he lives, himself and family with the house included. It is not every one who knows how to construct these conductors, and, in the hope that some may be induced to protect themselves, we will give directions for their construction, which, if followed, will be found infallible under all circumstances.

A rod half an inch in diameter is of sufficient thickness, though larger ones are generally used. No vessel at sea was ever injured by lightning when she had her conductor up; and the conductors of vessels are never thicker than No. 1 wire. A good conductor will protect a space two feet all round for every foot of elevation—that is, if two chimneys of the same height are twenty feet apart, a conductor on one running ten feet above it will protect both. The rods should be well joined together at the place of their connection, and terminate at the top in a point tipped with gold, platinum or silver. The bottom should be run out from the house six or eight feet, and be buried in the ground at a depth where the ground is always moist. The whole length of the rod, with the exception of the upper point, should be covered with a thick coat of black paint to prevent rust. A conductor made agreeably to our direction will never fail to protect a building, and can be constructed at an expense of a few dollars.

There is one fact, that, of itself, is sufficient to show that a good metallic conductor affords infallible protection. In the records of the British and American navies, there are many instances of vessels struck and much injured by the electric fluid. In all such cases the vessels were unprovided with conductors, or their conductors were not put up when the storm approached. Ships at sea are very liable to destruction from lightning, and hence, they almost universally carry conductors made of wire, and whenever these conductors are resorted to they always protect. Now, since conductors made of iron never fail to protect ships amid the awful storms of the tropics, no one should doubt that a good rod will protect his house and barn on land. We hope to see rods more universally introduced, then we shall hear of fewer instances of the loss of life and property. The cheapest insurance a man can place upon his property is a good Franklin lightning-rod, as it costs but little at first, and never needs repair or substitution.—*Low. Jour.*

Bathing in the Dead Sea.—The correspondent of the New York American gives the following notice of a visit to the standing problem in the natural history of the Holy Land. The gentlemen of the party determined to test the buoyancy of the water by personal experience. They state that where the water was 5 feet deep, they were so buoyed up that they could only touch the bottom with their toes. Advancing to where the water was six inches deeper, their feet were suddenly taken from under them, and they were thrown in a horizontal position upon the water. They could not maintain a perpendicular position without using some effort. They then swam to where the water was extremely deep, and endeavored to sink, which they found impossible even with some effort, to do. They could walk in water equally as well as on the land, with their heads entirely above the surface. They found they could sit and converse as easy as on a divan. A strong breeze came from the south, and with it a heavy swell. They described the sensation produced by this riding on the sea, without a vessel or plank under them, as very singular. One of them had never before ventured beyond his depth in water, while here he was enabled without the least sense of danger to go any distance from the land. They became convinced that what has been said respecting the great specific gravity and buoyancy of the water of the Dead Sea is entirely correct.

Worth of Widows.—Rich Withers are about yet (said Nicky Nollekins to his friend Bunkers), though they are snapped up so fast. Rich widows, Billy, are 'special evidence,' sent here like rats to pick up deersing chaps when they can't swim no longer. When you've bin down two 'st Billy, and are just off again, then comes the widdle floatin' along. Why splatterdocks is nothin' to it; and a widdle is the best of all life-preservers when a man is almost swamped and sinkin' like you and me.

Well, I'm not partic'lar, not I (replied Billy), nor never was. I'd take a widdle, for my part, if she's got the mint-drops, and never asks no questions. I'm not proud, never was harrystocratic—I drinks with every body, and smokes all the cigars they give me. What's the use of bein' stuck up, stiffy? It's my principle that other folks are nearly as good as me, if they're not constables nor Aldermen, I can't stand them sort. 'No Billy,' said Nollekins with an encouraging smile, 'Billy, such individuals as them, don't know human natur.'

## Great Literary and Religious Curiosity.

We know of no literary announcement more interesting than the one below. It comes in such a shape, through Bishop Doane and the Rev. C. Foster, that we are not permitted to doubt the accuracy of the account, so far as it is here given.—If the manuscript, prove to be what they are here stated, it will make a literary era as interesting as the deciphering of the Egyptian Monuments.

Curious researches in Arabia.—The Right Rev. Bishop Doane of New Jersey, has communicated the following interesting particulars to the editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser:

Dear Sir: The following is an extract from a letter from my excellent correspondent, the Rev. Charles Foster, to whom the admirable Bishop Jedd dedicates one of his books as his 'daily companion and own familiar friend.' He was the Bishop's chaplain, and has since been his biographer. He is the author of 'Mahomedanism Unveiled,' one of the most ingenious and remarkable productions of the age, and of a most profoundly learned critical work on the Epistle to the Hebrews. He has just completed (his investigations on the subject began in 1839) 'The Historical Geography of Arabia,' a copy of which I hope to receive by the next steamer. Meanwhile I cannot deny myself the pleasure of commending to your readers the very curious and interesting statement contained in the passage which follows from a letter received by the Sheridan.—It is not too much to speak of it as one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age fruitful in strange results.

Very respectfully, your friend,  
G. W. DOANE.

Riverside, April 18th, 1844.

## A VOICE FROM THE PATRIARCHAL AGE.

As your copy of the 'Historical Geography of Arabia' will, I trust, soon float across the Atlantic, I should leave it to tell its own story, were it not for one result so beyond all human calculation and therefore so likely to get abroad on the wings of rumor, that I do not like it should first reach you in a newspaper paragraph or from any other than my own pen. The result alluded to is the discovery or rather recovery of the long lost Hamyaric tongue, and in it of inscriptions (perhaps the oldest monuments in the world), containing a full confession of the Patriarchal Faith, and anticipated Gospel. These wonderful remains of Arabian antiquity belong to a period of the world, to reach which all the internal evidences oblige us to ascend 3500 years, or within 500 years of the Flood. For they are records of the lost tribe of Ad, the immediate descendants of Shem and Noah; a people of Arabia who perished utterly, not only long prior to all profane history, but before the books of Moses were written. The unknown inscriptions were published in Wellsted's Travels in Arabia, the author of which work discovered them on the coast of Hadramant in 1834. Copies were forthwith transmitted to Germany, to Professors Gesenius and Rodiger, who, it appears, have been at work on them for years, as it turns out without deciphering a single word.

Their existence first became known to me last summer when my publisher sent me down Wellsted's book, on the chance of its containing materials for my work. After examining the unknown characters closely, I had laid the inscriptions aside as altogether undecipherable, at least to me, when it pleased Providence, in a way the most unlooked for, sudden and unexpected, to put the right key into my hands. I found it without a dream of looking for it, in the 'Monumenta Vetusiviva Arabiae' of A. H. Schultens. At the first glance I thought I detected in one of these monuments an Arabic version of the longest of Mr. Wellsted's inscriptions; and of this good guess I relinquished not my grasp until conjecture had been converted into demonstrative proof. The results are the recovery of the Hamyaric alphabet and language, and of such a testimony as Job desired, xix. 23-27.

How wonderful are the ways of Providence! But for Schultens's incidental publication of two short Arabic poems, these evidences of revealed truth, contemporary with Jacob and Joseph, might have remained a mystery to the end of time; knowing whence alone it comes, I feel honored at once and humbled by my own success, to have thus so completely succeeded where the first orientals in Europe have entirely failed, brings to mind in a lower sense the saying of St. Paul, I Corinthians i. 26. For details and vouchers you will await the arrival of your copy on the Delaware.

Murrell.—A late Nashville Whig says the notorious Murrell, who has been confined in the penitentiary for the last 10 years, was, we understand, discharged last week, and immediately 'made tracks' for Arkansas.

At Nashville a year or two ago, in company with the late venerable Gen. Wm. Carroll, we visited the Penitentiary near Nashville, and for the first time saw this 'scourge of the West.' Murrell was then in delicate health, and we were informed by the keeper that he had conducted himself in a very gentlemanly manner—scarcely even alluding to his former course of life; but at all times expressing the greatest desire to do good and reform. This Murrell pretends to be an uneducated man, but he has the very genius of villainy, and not one tith of moral or physical fear. Let him be looked to in Arkansas.

A French woman and a negro man who were found living guiltily together in Maryland, have, according to law, been sold for seven years into slavery.

## A Rich Joke.

A Whig lady of Quincy, Illinois, has practiced a glorious joke upon the loco-foco editor of the Herald of that city. She sent him the following verses, whereupon Thompson (such is the Editor's name), burst forth over the lines in the following rhapsodical strain:

"The following patriotic lines, received from a fair correspondent in this city, we take pleasure in placing in the columns of the Herald. With justice, and the fair on our side, our cause must triumph."

The editor it is said passed several very happy days after the appearance of the poem, when a friend casually tri-syllabled in his ear the word 'acroscopic'—thereupon Thompson opened his eyes and saw—

DEMOCRATS RALLY!  
Join one and all, ye gallant souls,  
As to the breeze our flag unfurls,  
Come on with pulse and purpose high,  
Kindling the fire of Victory.

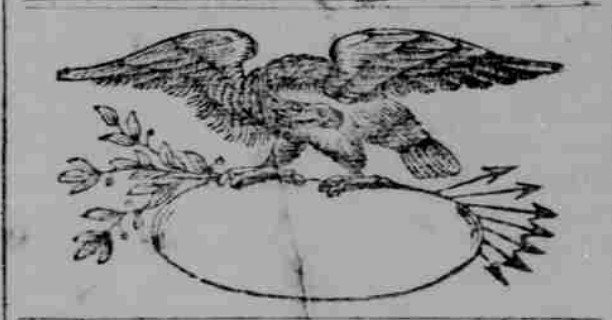
A s prairie fire in glowing wreaths,  
S catches the dry herbs on which it breathes;  
So our full ranks, armed head and heel,

T bring eager at the battle peal.  
H urrah! hurrah! we'll win the prize;  
O ur men are bold, our leader wise,  
Mark how our waving banners rise.  
P erish the craven who would yield  
S uch honors upon such a field.  
O n with the flag! no rest, no pause,  
N ever give up our gallant cause.

The magic power of the compass needle, says the Magazine of Science, may be entirely destroyed or changed by being touched with the juice of an onion. Don't believe it!

He is my friend who frankly tells me of my faults—but he is my worst enemy who tells me to others.

## August Election.



## Knox County Whig Ticket.

For Representative,  
DANIEL G. MCCLURE.  
For Clerk,  
WM. R. MCCORD.  
For Sheriff,  
ISAAC MASS.  
For Treasurer,  
JAMES JOHNSON.  
For Associate Judges,  
CHARLES POLKE,  
THOMAS BISHOP.  
For Commissioner,  
SAMUEL EMMISON.  
For Coroner,  
WILLIAM BRUCE.

We are authorized to announce John Benefiel as a candidate for Representative, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Seneca Almy as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Thomas W. Williams as a candidate for Sheriff at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to announce John Emison as a candidate for Sheriff, at the August election, ensuing.

We are authorized to announce Jacob Harper as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Henry Wyant as a candidate for Associate Judge, at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to announce John Purcell as a candidate for Clerk at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to announce Martin Robinson as a candidate for Clerk at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce John S. Sawyer as a candidate for County Treasurer, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Washington Lillie as a candidate for Clerk, at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to announce Edwin M. Jones as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the coming August election.

We are requested to announce Frederick J. Myers, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, at the ensuing August election.

MR. CADDINGTON: You will please announce Mr. M. L. Edson, as a candidate for Coroner, at the coming August election. In asking this favor, I am induced to think I am asking no more than what will be granted, when I tell you I am willing to pay for it. Mr. Edson is a gentleman every way qualified, and has promised to serve if elected. May 21, 1844.

We are authorized to announce John Berekman as a candidate for Sheriff at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to announce Frederick A. Thomas as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, for the seventh Judicial Circuit.

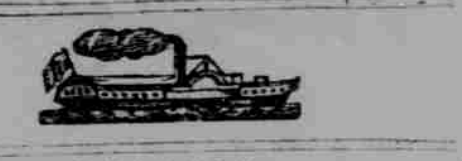
Tyler Suspenders!—Mr. Badcock in the New Haven Palladium advertises Tyler suspenders, and adds with perfect gravity: "They shift three different ways and change sides just as easy—at No. 5 Marble Block, by

A. C. BADCOCK.

A flat boat deeply laden, it is said, drifts faster than a lighter one; many boats lashed together drift faster than a single one; a single boat drifts faster than a raft, and a boat drifts faster at night than in the day time.

St. Louis Caz.

## STEAM BOAT REGISTER.



### ARRIVALS

May 17 Forest from ports above  
— Monticello from do  
18 Sarah from Lafayette  
20 Ocean from Evansville  
22 Ocean from Terre Haute

### DEPARTURES

May 17 Forest for Mouth Wabash  
— Monticello for Evansville  
18 Sarah for do  
20 Ocean for Terre Haute  
22 Ocean for Evansville.

### Locofoco Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.  
T. A. HOWARD, of Parke county.  
J. G. REED, of Clark.  
DISTRICT ELECTORS.  
1st Dist. Wm. A. Bowler, of Orange.  
2d " Elijah Newland, of Washington.  
3d " J. W. Johnson, of Franklin.  
4th " S. E. Perkins, of Wayne.  
5th " W. W. Wick, of Marion.  
6th " Paris C. Dunning, of Monroe.  
7th " Austin M. Pott, of Parke.  
8th " Henry W. Elsworth, of Tippecanoe.  
9th " Charles W. Cathcart, of Laporte.  
10th " Lucian P. Perry, of Allen.

## State of Indiana, ss.

### Gibson County.

## IN THE GIBSON PROBATE COURT,

May term, A. D. 1844.

Thomas Bell, Administrator of the estate of Charles C. Manahan, deceased, vs. The heirs of the said Charles C. Manahan, deceased.

Application for the sale of real estate.

THE said Thomas Bell, having filed his memorial, suggesting the insufficiency of the personal estate of the deceased to pay his debts, and praying an order of this court for the sale of the real estate, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the heirs of the said Charles C. Manahan, deceased, are not residents of the State of Indiana, it is therefore ordered, that notice of the pendency of said memorial be given by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Vincennes Gazette, a weekly newspaper published in Vincennes, in the county of Knox, (there being no newspaper published in the county of Gibson) before the 12th day of August next, that the said unknown heirs may be warned to appear in this court, at the next August term thereof, to be holden at the Court-house in Princeton, on the second Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they can, why the said real estate shall not be sold and made assets for the discharge of the said debts. And, on motion, this matter is continued to the next term of this court. Copy. Attest:

J. R. MONTGOMERY, Clerk.

May 35—51-3:

## Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will expose to sale, at public auction, on Saturday the 15th day of June next, at the late residence of Samuel Caruthers, deceased, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Wheat Fan, also a lot of Corn, Wheat and Hay, growing, &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, all sums under three dollars cash in hand.

GABRIEL FOREMAN } Adm'rs.  
G. W. POTTER }  
May 22d, 1844.—51-3.

## Administrator's Sale

### OF

## Real Estate.

PURSUANT of an order from the Probate court of Knox county, I will offer for sale at Col. Clark's Hotel, on Saturday, June 15th, 1844, all the right, title, and interest, which Alexis LeRoy had at the time of his death, to the following described property in the Borough of Vincennes, viz.: Lot No. 494, 373, 418 70, 26, 295, 349, 352, 401, 473, 478, and 481, and also one undivided third part of 71 feet of lot No. 15, on the last mentioned piece or parcel of a lot is a

## FRAME HOUSE--

The other two-thirds belonging to J. Somes.

Also the following lots in Harrison's addition to the town of Vincennes, viz.: Lots No. 125 and 126.

## TERMS OF SALE--

A CREDIT of six and twelve months. Bond with security and mortgages on the premises required.

J. SOMES, Adm'r.  
May 22d, 1844.—51-4.