GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1844.

Wanted

At this office twenty cords of wood. We would be pleased to have the quantity furnished by our subscribers.

To our Patrons.—Our subscribers will generously excuse our complaint—it is a thing we dislike, and never would do it, were we not driven to the necessity. Such is precisely our case at present. For we are in need of almost every thing used in a family. Never have we been so poorly supplied by our subscribers with comforts since we have been engaged in business, and we do trust that they have not come to the conclusion that we can live on air. We want wood, flour, corn meal, potatoes, beans, tallow, beef, corn, oats, in short almost every thing produced by the farmer. We are now having our accounts made out, and those knowing themselves to be indebted, or otherwise, to call and settle. Short reckonings make long friends.

THE ELECTION.

The election is over, and James K. Polk is President of the United States. A man forced upon the Democratic party by Humbuggery at the Baltimore Convention, and whose election has been carried by a combination of the vile spoilers. God help the country when a party without principles can be successful in placing to the chief magistracy of this great Republic any man they choose, in opposition to the true interests of the people, and principles, which, if they had been carried out, would have benefitted us both as a people and a nation, advocated as they were, not by the greatest man of the age.

We confess we are astonished at the result. Indiana had every thing dear to a freeman's people at stake, her public credit, her public lands, she could have crowned her Loco opponents, paid the interest upon her public debt, and reduced the principal. Her taxes, so burdensome upon the people, would have been insufficient for her system of internal improvements, so far expended, as to permit her works which would have been, as is probably and altogether her people could have wished, forward to a close at some future day. Now, how stands the case? James K. Polk a man, opposed to the Distribution, a Southern Anti-tariff, Calhoun nullifier, counts pledged against every thing which we hoped will be of benefit to our State, and one of the instruments of our ruin, confusion. The people will find, when too late, that they have been woefully deceived. They will find, when The Tariff is repealed—and we fear it will be, for Calhoun, who will be the actual President, is determined it shall be—and express upon as strong a footing of business inferior prices—paper increased—money becoming scarcer and scarcer, every day—the prices of produce, not paying the expense of raising and pork the following—when all changes are found, nothing about without work, the millions of laborers dependant upon the different branches of manufacturing for livelihood, in the same situation—when hundreds and thousands are reduced from comfortable wages—when the price of labor is merely reduced to the European standard of 10 and 12 cents per day—we say, when the people shall see this the present opportunity will not be suffered to pass by unimproved by such as wish to obtain a knowledge of this beautiful science. Mr. Holyoke will give twenty-five lessons for two dollars, and if there be any whom we have not called upon this week to assist in raising a school, they will choose call on Mr. Hay, or at this office, where subscription papers may be seen.

Native Republicanism.

The following papers have since the election, adopted the principles of the Native Republican party:

Louisville Courier, heretofore a neutral paper.

Spirit of the Age, Pittsburgh, Penn. and able Democratic paper during the late contest.

Baltimore Clipper, heretofore neutral.

Sunday News, a Whig paper, published at Smithville, Ky.

Lexington Reporter, Whig, Lexington, Ky.

For the Vincennes Gazette.

"*Thy dwelling shall be the earth as well as the heaven.*"

Mr. Editor:—

It has been often observed, that a man determined on ruin himself, may be the ruin of a whole other man—and a man who possesses himself, in the Wabash Sun of last week, as the "organ" of a Democratic delegation, from Wabash county, has seen fit to calling himself "Aspect Malcom," and serve to impress the remark. I had been advised that old Knox was, for some time, resolved in the Presidential election, in favor with strugglers from Illinois, and emigrants from different climes, but that a delegation of mamelukes, from the banks of the Nile, or from any other region, were named here to answer the purposes of humbug democracy, could only, in scene, be told by the organ, James Malcom. In his previous announcing was made through any newspaper of the very important scene. I heard, when in Greece, of a company of mamelukes, who had refused to fight, although employed for that purpose, when their liberty was invaded; and when I visited Alexandria, in Egypt, many of the same company who had so refused, were recognised as fugitives, wandering about the streets. It not now known at Grand Cairo, but if they, or any of them, reached these United States, they will, I doubt not, be found in the ranks of the Polkites. The mameslemen, in Turkey, are reported to excel all other people in drawing off heads; but the mamelukes, and janizaries near Pompey's Pillar, on the Nile, are now equally celebrated for the little their heads contain, although they outbluster our north-westers! No man in his right reason could doubt that when the news of Polk's election reaches the shores of Egypt, the ignorant mamelukes will play a joyous tune upon their organ or Jew's harp—and the manufacturers in England, France and Germany, will all rejoice in concert! Surely the "*indomitable democracy*" of old Knox, who cherish *principles* in common with their dear respected friends," will be proud of their allies, and grateful for such enlightened and disinterested sympathy! It have not been informed to what extent the mamelukes understand the fundamental principles "which form the basis of civil liberty in this country"—unmeasured party feeling, the subjection of every department of our government to the discretionary one-man power, and the possession and abuse of the "feathers and fishes," by means fair or foul, is now thought to be the full extent of their understanding.—But it is certain, with all the foreign means brought to his aid, that *J. K. Polk* can be declared elect. President! Will the ghost of old Jackson, or old man Jackson, rise upon the guest, until the ghost of old Zeke appears, or the "[illegible]" Polkites may deify it from due until 1848, and will it make the less well, and show the wrath of 60 remarks. Free Trade, Direct Taxation, Nullifiers, and Disunionists, now have a fair chance all we can say, and it is our sincere conviction, if our Union is preserved, it will be through an overruling Providence, working powerfully in our behalf.

[illegible] will be found the principles of the American Republican party, in which all the rights of that party agreed to be [illegible].

Pennsylvania, has gone for Polk, the Free Trade candidate! A state whose solvency depends upon the protective system, has declared she would rather "go it blind" for *party*, than with open eyes, advocate the measure, that would secure her permanent prosperity. What sort of a figure will the Pennsylvania delegation cut in Congress, when the repeal of the Tariff comes up, and the Indiana Representatives tell—we would not forget them; and the South demands his—repeal! on the ground, that Mr. Polk was elected as a Free Trade man. "We," says the Pennsylvanian, "I told my people that Mr. Polk was the Tariff man, and Mr. Clay the *anti*-Tariff man.' 'Yes,' says a poor Indianian, 'I told my people so too.' 'Then,' says the Calhounite, 'You knew you were humbugging them, when you said so!' 'Well,' says the poor Pennsylvanian, and Hoosier men, 'we did it at your bidding—and if we live to go home after we have repealed the Tariff, we will never get back here again.'

'We think so *neither*.'

By the time the people have tasted the sweet fruits of the Free Trade system for three or four years, they will find it sour on their stomachs. We say, they will, if the friends of the system, in the same circumstances as ourself can stand it, we know we can. All we ask, is, to live long enough to see those states which have shown so much devotion to party and want to principle, suffer the penalty of their egregious folly—to hear the expression of their impotent malice upon those who so wilfully deceived them, for their own private aggrandizement.

Singing School.

We are in daily expectation of the arrival of Mr. T. C. Hayoke, the gentleman who taught a vocal school in the place once before, and who is favorably remembered as a gentleman and excellent teacher. The evenings are long, and we hope the present opportunity will not be suffered to pass by unimproved by such as wish to obtain a knowledge of this beautiful science. Mr. Holyoke will give twenty-five lessons for two dollars, and if there be any whom we have not called upon this week to assist in raising a school, they will choose call on Mr. Hay, or at this office, where subscription papers may be seen.

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[illegible] Hardware Warehouse.

[illegible] ready on hand a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of the best quality, made expressly for country wear. Which will be [illegible]

[illegible] Anderson and [illegible]

[illegible] Foreign vote has [illegible]

[illegible] American of Pennsylvania, but the Empire State will proclaim in thunder tones that we will be as our own rulers.

New York American.

INSULTING.—At the French meeting in New York, when native Americans were mentioned, it was received with a general sneer of contempt; and we see by a New York paper that a large banner has been carried through the streets of that city, bearing the discription, '*Americans shan't rule us.*' No such banner was ever prepared by American hands, nor, was the inscription dictated by a man bearing an American heart. Who can wonder, that public indignation is roused by such exhibitions, and that American citizens should rise in their might and thrust back the audacious intruders? As they say 'Let Americans shan't rule them,' they no doubt aspire to rule Americans—but they will discover that the citizens of this country have the spirit and the resolution to assert and maintain their rights, uncontrolled by foreign dictation. If the foreigners of New York, who advocate French instead of American interests, and dared who designed and had executed the volunteer above stated, are displeased with being ruled by Americans, they have the privilege of returning to the country of their nativity—and they can depart with but the fear of opposition; but so long as they remain here they should at least conduct themselves with respect to the people who have afforded them an asylum.

Baltimore Clipper.

From the New York American.

Contrasted with the native Americans now the grave charge, the unpardonable offence, imputed to the Whigs by their opponents. Without any specification of evidence, the charge is again and again reiterated, and in language that would really seem to imply some indescribable baseness.

It is not true that any coalition of any kind has been made between the Whigs and native Americans. But suppose it were true, where is the harm in it, wrong! Can it be an offence, or a crime, for Americans to band together for the accomplishment of common public ends, and be entirely innocent and praise worthy that other should beg, intrigue and plead for the alliance and aid of foreigners, and even of a peculiar religious denomination, such?

Can it be other than a crime, in the eyes of Americans of right mind and heart, to see any portion of their own countrymen, born unto themselves on the soil, stimulating by the most passionate appeals Irish Catholics, German Catholics, Catholics, as such, to aid the attempt to overthrow those who drew their [illegible]

Can it be other than [illegible] ful to the patriotic [illegible] the very act of becoming a [illegible] in the clearest manner his desire to merged and incorporated into the common mass, to form part and parcel of the great American whole—and no longer to be known as a foreigner?

It is a wrong, therefore, to the native, it is a wrong to the naturalized citizen, who wishes to obliterate all distinction between himself and the native—thus to perpetuate the distinction of country and of creed. It is a crime, and good cause too, for a union of all who go for our name and one country against those who would invoke any cause and every country for the furtherance of their base party views.

If the Whigs and Native Americans had combined together, there would be ample explanation and motive for such union in the desperation with which foreigners are now naturalized in herds at the expense and instigation of *Locofocoism*. Thousands it is boasted here—as in Cincinnati it was boasted—thousands of foreigners, who will tell at the election against the Whigs, are in the process of being naturalized. And what a process! A foreigner, not speaking the language of men presents himself to the Judge, who examines him, if at all, through an interpreter. The witness is sole knows as the applicant himself to the judge, and concerning whose allegiance, he can have none of that sort of assurance which springs not less from the sanctity of the oath than from the manner in which it is sworn. The whole thing is mumbled indecently over—for the throng is pressing and the time is short—the [illegible] and forth comes the foreigner—a respectable man, possibly, possibly a runaway thief or forger, ignorant of our laws, our language, our policy, and our candidates, and by his vote neutralizes that of any native intelligent, respectable farmer, mechanic, farmer, merchant or clergyman! And it seems to be thought this separation of this scene has gone forever, without provoking opposition, without calling for retaliation. It is so abuse human forbearance. If the foreigners, such, combine with native demagogues, the honest men of the land will combine in their turn against such a combination, *will most assuredly and it damn.* The day of such a consummation cannot be distant.

RISING FROM the Lexington Inquirer.

Our Principles.

Here we give a summary of our principles. We impose the public to pass them. We are willing to stand or fall by them. The permanence of our government depends upon their success. Citizens of Kentucky, will you give them your support?

1st. That the elective franchise should be preserved pure, and uncorrupted.

2d. That the term of probation for the naturalization of foreigners ought to be extended to twenty one (21) years, and that the proceding necessary to obtain certificates of naturalization, ought to be so ordered by law, as to prevent fraud and corruption therein.

3d. That we do not propose by legislation to divest foreigners of any rights already acquired under our existing laws.

4th. That all men have a natural and indefeasable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and that therefore, we do not propose to interfere with, or inquire into the religious opinions of any individual.

5th. That the people have the undoubted right peaceably to assemble, and discuss all questions of general and particular interest, and when so assembled are entitled to protection.

6th. That we have no desire to close our ports against the admission of foreigners, nor to deny them an asylum from persecution in our land, with all the securities of life, liberty, and the enjoyment of property, which our Constitution furnishes to our own citizens, but that we do most sincerely deprecate the introduction into this country of the political or religious disputes of other lands, or the formation of associations involving foreign politics calculated to embroil us with foreign governments.

7th. That we discountenance all distinctions between our citizens, founded upon the accident of foreign birth; that we despise the demagogues who are so foolish as to preserve them, and are disposed to question the fidelity of any foreigner, of what party soever he may be, who prefers to his nativity *and forgets that he is an American.*

EX-GOVERNOR POLK'S NEIGHBORS VOTE FOR CLAY.—The town of Columbia, where Mr. Polk resides, gave HENRY CLAY 300 votes, and JAMES K. POLK only 251. Thus is he beaten at his own door.

GENERAL JACKSON'S NEIGHBORS HAVE VOTED FOR CLAY.—At the Hermitage precinct, Davidson county, where Gen. Jackson resides, his door neighbors voted on this day for Henry Clay. For Young Hickory.

COONJOINTS' COUNTY—GOOD OLD WILKES.—This home of gallant hearts and patriotic doers gives HARRY OF THE WEST a majority 1600—a Whig gain of 246 since the last election.

Franklin (Tenn.) Herald.

Thomas Wilson Dorr.—The father and mother of Ex-Governor Dorr have petitioned the General Assembly of Rhode Island for the release of their son. On Tuesday the petition was presented, and Judge Branch moved that it be referred to a select committee, who should make a special report upon it. This was resisted by an anti-suffrage party. On Wednesday, as we learn by a slip from the Providence Herald, this petition, and also another on the same object, signed by the Messrs. Gibson and Cole, convicts, were referred to the convicts' committee, by a vote of 25 to 15. The reason given for this was, that Dorr was a convict, and should be treated like other convicts, and that the sole object of those who prefer his friends was, not for his [illegible] agitation and excitement. Dorr [illegible] now pertaining to the [illegible] of the occupants of the Rhode Island arsenal at the moment when the [illegible] son pointed a cannon march with his own ban[illegible] was a rebel and traitor [illegible] have been a patriot [illegible]

This rebel, traitor, and would-be parricide, has been repeatedly asked that he himself will ask for a release and promise to observe [illegible] of the State, [illegible] will say once for [illegible] the doors of [illegible] open. [illegible] obstinate [illegible] proud or humble [illegible] to stay [illegible] the distant [illegible] party of the [illegible] and roaring and swearing [illegible] that the walls of [illegible] of James. [illegible] it not at the same time [illegible] both indecorous and disgraceful that a great party should thus agitate itself and the nation in order to accomplish for one poor scamp an object which he himself can at any moment accomplish by the asking!

Bots.—Of all [illegible] used, and seen used, [illegible] is decidedly the most [illegible] I have saved several horses [illegible] they were actually stretched upon the ground, and apparently in the last agonies.

Give a quart of salt fish brine [illegible] tered at once, and repeat it an hour afterwards, unless there are symptoms of relief, which will be manifest by copious discharges of dead bots, then an occasional draught of fish brine is an excellent preventive, and improver of health generally.

31 E. H. CUMMINGS.

Those who have had much experience in the management of horses, tell us that a good strong wood ashes be frequently mixed, in small quantities, with their feed, well salted, they will always enjoy good health.

Broken wind.—The Farmer's Reporter says that if horses be made to drink lye water in which a shovel full of quick lime had been dissolved, and confined, in this drink for a few days, they will be fully cured. The cure was discovered by a diseased horse being confined in a lot where he could find no drink but in the bottom of a lime kiln, and was entirely cured in a short time.

Broken knees.—Apply a poultice of bread and warm water, to reduce the inflammation, then dress the wound with basilicon or green ointment.

Colic.—Give a drench of 2 table spoonful of strong mustard, dissolved in a bottle of water, if it be undetermined when he was taken sick, as in that case there is no danger of inflammation. Our's discovery being freely. The [illegible] were deserved and is said to be infallible.

Founder.—Col. Chambers of Ky. says that if a piece of alum, the size of a walnut be dissolved in warm water and given as a drench, it will shortly throw him into a free perspiration, and he will be able to pursue his journey the next day, or if not bad, in few hours.

Gripes.—Half a pint of castor oil, or laudanum we believe "together" and given to horses, it is said, will relieve them immediately.

Flies.—A writer in the New York Farmer states that he has cured them, by giving a table spoonful of ground ginger, daily, for several weeks, mixed in his feed of cut straw, or corn meal.

Lampas.—This complaint may be cured by rubbing the swelling down or 2 times a day with equal parts of alum and refined sugar, mixed with honey.

Sprains.—Take soap, liniment and camphorated spirits, of each 8 oz. mix all together and rub the parts [illegible] Shake it thoroughly when used.

Sore backs.—The best method of curing sore backs is a wash made of 1 oz. of [illegible] dissolved in a pint of water.

Bots in horses.—I forward you the following receipt in the hope that it may prove a benefit to many:—To make the bots let go their hold, give the patient a quart of molasses, or discharge with a quart of sweet milk. In 30 minutes you will find him cleanse. Then procure an egg of a pound of alum, dissolve it in a quart of warm water, and give as a drench. In two hours or less administer 1 pound of salts, and you will effect a cure. I have never known it to fail.

Cultivation of the Apple.

SIR: At your request I herewith submit you my mode of cultivating the apple tree.

For some years I have been experimenting upon the apple crop, having an orchard of 20,000 bearing Newton pippin trees. I have found it very unprofitable to wait for what is termed the bearing year, and consequently, it has been my study to so cultivate, as to enable the tree to bear every year.

I have noticed that it produces more profusely than any other tree, and consequently requires the interposition of a year to recover itself, by withdrawing from the vegetable and fertilizing requisite to enable it to produce.

One year is my aim; a cure for such alternate unproductiveness, if attended by the intervening year must necessarily be lost. If, however, it is supplied with the necessary substitute, it will bear every year—as I have, with the following experiments.

Three trees, in April, I dressed all the rough bark of several diameter, from in my orchard, and washed the trunks and limbs with my mixture, with a sponge, and cut out all the branches that crossed each other early in June, amputated the worst part with white lead, to exclude moisture; then split upon the bark, by running a sharp pointed knife from the ground to the first set of limbs. In the first of the same month, which prevents the tree from becoming bark bound. And gives the inner wood an opportunity of extending.

In July I placed one peck of oyster lime around each tree, and left it [illegible] out the trunk. In November, during [illegible] these months, the drought was [illegible] Nevertheless, the tree was dug [illegible] thoroughly. The following year (1842) I collected from these trees 1,700 barrels of fruit, some of which was sold in New York for $4 [illegible] and the rest in London, for [illegible]. The latter sold for the refuse, deliverable at the mill, reckoning its measure [illegible] sale for $0.75 per barrel of 32 gallons, containing the barrel. *In making cider,* I never [illegible] the *apples.* After gathering the fruit in October, I [illegible] the same treatment [illegible] manure, having secured to it the manure, and covered it [illegible] with earth. Strange! [illegible] year, this year, (1843) the [illegible] literally bent to the ground with the [illegible] from Lover's saw. The other trees in [illegible] hand, not treated as above, were barren.

I am now placing round each tree one peck of charcoal dust, and propose, in the spring, to cover it from the compost heap.

There grown corn, beans and cart loads of pure charcoal dust; likewise cuttings from the rose bush, camelia japonica, grape vine and wax plant, and believe it be one of the most valuable manures we have. Once placed upon the soil it is forever there.

Plums.—Fourteen years since, I removed plum trees from the lower part of my farm, to the middle of May, and set them in rich, sandy loam, much to the best soil for them. They were valuable varieties, such as the blue gage, yellow egg, magnum bonum, [illegible] and half bearing profusely for 4 years before they were taken up. For the space of 10 years after their removal, they never bore a single plum, although they grew luxuriantly. In the fall of 1842 I placed a bushel of slaked lime around each tree, and late of March half a bushel of pulverized charcoal. In May the trees were covered with and bore a profusion of fruit.

When large black excrescences appear on plum trees, I cut off the limbs affected and burn them. They are caused by a worm. Yours very respectfully,

ROBT. L. PELL.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

THE N. Y. Herald says the Locofocos are [illegible] about the polls.