GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1845.

Wanted

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

New Year's Day.

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU, OLD FRIENDS. Hallo there! why, we come very near turning a *summer*-set—*winter* though it be—our bow was so profound. We could not help it, as our sincerity led us to do the gentest, and if we should appear a little *heat* for a day or so, we hope our friends will attribute it to the right cause—our deep gratitude for past favors which led us to almost *prostrate* ourself. Joking apart, we thank all our friends for past favors, and stand ready to receive them the present year, particularly when accompanied by the *Cash*, [illegible] just now very [illegible], of our [illegible] so.

We [illegible] the present year, health and his enjoyment, prosperity and the pleasures [illegible] long life and [illegible] deeds of charity; friends who shall not fail you in time of need, faithful husbands, wives, obedient children, affectionate sisters and brothers, plenty of children, none of them [illegible] drink, [illegible] ple[illegible] any [illegible] we [illegible] be [illegible] for an equivalent [illegible]

[illegible] of the Sun, and you of the Daviess County Democrat [illegible] our general attention to the [illegible] a meeting of the cabinet if [illegible] another column, headed "[illegible] Relief," by which you [illegible] put upon your very [illegible] [illegible] prejudice the minds [illegible] the congress of the same con[illegible] for its most contemptible [illegible] the editor of the Democrat [illegible] expressing fear of him of [illegible] it next; it only [illegible] will go for party.

Weather for [illegible] &c.

[illegible] but little of what [illegible] weather, this weather is [illegible] than January.—The o[illegible] winter have passed [illegible] visit us [illegible] years. We have had no sleighing [illegible] mountains, for many winters, and up to the present, we have had no snow this winter, if indeed we except a small *sprinkle* one day [illegible] suppose,) for it came and went as if affrighted at its own silvery [illegible]. We like winter, a plain, old fashioned winter.

Some people do not, don't like it [illegible] and the reason why we will briefly tell.—In winter, generally speaking, every thing is cold; shirts are cold before they are dried, and if not [illegible] cold afterwards; the wind is cold, so is the water; plates are cold, and so the buckwheat cakes are apt to be; your outside is cold, and so is your inside, if you have fasted o'er long. Every thing is dark, too—the sky, the air, and daylight, too—the nights are unusually dark, and so are the streets. Every thing is blue—noses are blue—toepers are blue—the wind blows—(blows) in short, every thing is blue but the sky and that is whity brown. Every thing is short, too—cloaks are short—cash is *very* short—answers remarkably short—in short, everything is short, except dates, and they are elaborately long, if cash is to be paid, and none to do it with. Every thing is dull—the cats are dull, even the dogs are dull—the country is dull, so is the town—debtors are dull—trade is dull—every thing is dull but edge tools and the newspapers. The one does sometimes get dull, but the newspapers, never! Do you not think so, reader? If you do not think so, we cannot set you down among the *sharps*, *this* year.

☞ John Chambers has been re-appointed Governor of the Iowa Territory.

MORE OF THE RESULTS.—Wilmer & Smith's European (Liverpool) Times, says of American securities:

"The arrival of the Hibernia, bringing full confirmation of the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidential chair, has caused an entire absence of demand for United States securities. Scarcely a transaction has taken place, and though we do not alter the quotations, they must be considered as quite nominal; their rise or fall depends altogether upon the future policy of the new Government."

The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle says the Ohio river, on the 28th ult., was entirely free from ice. The river [illegible] on the 25th.

Western Sun vs. King's English.

As the editor of the above named sheet, some time since, had the kindness to point out to us an error which occurred in our paper, (not in the manuscript, however,) and as we always like to recollect favors, and reciprocate them, when an opportunity presents itself, we will call his attention to a *few* which occured in his paper of last week—the most glaring that have come under our observation since the noted advertisement of the "Stayay Heifer."

The first and most important article under the editorial head of his paper, contains the following words, which we would recommend to teachers of grammar schools, as choice sentences for the exercise of their pupils in 'false syntax': 'For thirty-five years *has* your poor *Printers* toiled and labored for you'—'We have a large amount due us, and *was* it not holly-day *times*,' &c.—In another article, we find *Christmas* spelled, in every instance, with *as*, among other minor errors. In a single sentence, we find the word *was*, used no less than five times—two or three times improperly. Neighbor, 'Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.' More anon.

A resolution has been adopted by the U. S. House of Representatives, instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to report as to the expediency of transmitting newspapers in the Congressional districts in which they are printed, free of postage.

ANNUAL REGISTER AND POCKET CAL FOR 1845, BY CHARLES W. [illegible] has just been issued at Indianapolis, and [illegible] in our State.—The series of world [illegible] Registers, which have been common at the east for many years, and their great utility and [illegible] have been fully proved and acknowledged. We are glad that they have begun to be [illegible] in our State, and [illegible] Charles W. Cain, [illegible] Mr. Cain, has made [illegible] the work [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] Cain [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] of general interest.

[illegible] the business [illegible] we should think this work [illegible] able, while every one would find it a valuable [illegible] for reference [illegible] as the law process [illegible] offices, placed it within the reach [illegible] we bespeak for it a liberal patronage in our town and county.

We cannot close this notice without saying a word as to the 'getting up' of this volume. For beauty and finish it would do credit to the best eastern publishing houses. The paper is very fine and white, and was manufactured at Indianapolis, by Messrs. Wm. Sheets & Co., and does infinite credit to their skill and enterprise, whilst the typographical execution, by Mr. E. Chamberlain, of the same place, is truly beautiful, and shows that it is no longer necessary to go abroad to procure such a handsome book.

☞ The above work is for sale by Mr. G. W. Rathbone, at 87½ cents per copy.

Washington Sp[illegible].—The Washington correspondent of the [illegible] Patriot writes as follows:

You may set it down as a 'fixed fact' that Mr. Calhoun will not remain in the State Department under the President elect. His wishes, however, will be consulted, and the mission to England or France will be tendered to him. He will accept neither, but prefer greatly to retire to private life.

As for Col. Benton, the new President need fear no opposition from him, now it is ascertained that Mr. Calhoun leaves the Cabinate. Col. Benton will never be the candidate for the Presidency—he does not wish it—but will support Silas Wright for that exalted station, unless something should turn up to bring Mr. Van Buren, now one of the "young Democracy," again on the turf.

The Whigs to ensure certain success, should hold fast together, like a band of brothers, keep the ground they now possess, and in 1848 they cannot fail to triumph.

I am somewhat more enlightened, than when I wrote you last, on the Texas question. The Senate will scarcely recede from its late position. Nor is it by any means certain, or even probable, that any annexation bill, or even resolutions, will pass the House of Representatives. Mr. Rhett himself has stated that he despairs of seeing the question of annexation carried through that branch of Congress, notwithstanding its overwhelming "Democratic" majority.

Neighbor do you know any thing about Mr. "SPOONS?" We only ask for information.

The U. S. Senate has adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for all the information in possession of the Government, in relation to the emigrating of foreign paupers to this country.

We refer our readers to an article in another column, under the caption "*who are the true friends of the people?*" Let each party be judged by its acts. The preamble and joint resolution was introduced by a Whig, and voted for by the Whig members of the Senate, but Locofocoism in its love for the dear people; voted it down. We suppose this will be called another Whig lie.

☞ Some two weeks since an article appeared in the Western Sun, *professedly* poetical, in answer to an effusion signed "Lots of fun in America," which made its appearance in the Gazette the week previous. At the time, we thought the subject matter (if there were any) altogether too insignificant to merit a reply. Since, however, we have learned that the veritable "*Ben*" "Spoons" was the author. Nothing, of course *now* need be said by us.

As every person should close up his accounts once a year, we are having *all* ours made out up to the 1st inst., and intend to make a general settlement.—Many of our accounts have been running for years, and it is time a settlement was made all round, so we may begin the new year, fair, and with those who favor us with their subscription and advertising custom. There are a great many small sums due us, which, although they look small singly, yet in the aggregate, make a pretty respectable amount, and if speedily paid, would accommodate us very much, and also some others, we know of.

[illegible] *this time*—so every one who knows himself (or thinks himself) indebted to us will please make ready.

☞ The Sub-Treasury bill has passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 124 to 99. John W. Davis voting in the affirmative.

The Governor of Illinois [illegible] to the Legislature, [illegible] the state of [illegible] The annual statement of finances exhibits on this day, [illegible] which shows this fair, [illegible] paid. [illegible] And [illegible] fall short of the [illegible]

The Legislature of Missouri [illegible] has passed resolutions in favor of Annexation.

The Legislatures of North Carolina [illegible] pass resolutions in favor of [illegible]

Mr. Webster, it is said, [illegible] Mr. Webster's place in the U. S. Senate.

☞ The Lexington (Ky.) Inquirer has been transferred to [illegible], Esq., and takes its stand upon the broad platform of Whig principles.

An unprovoked and military assault was recently made at the door of the House of Representatives, upon the venerable John Quincy Adams. The assailant in question meich, for the old gentleman went not feet until assistance came, and the fellow was taken to prison.

For the Gazettes Gazette.

Calumny Refuted

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Daviess county, Indiana, convened at the evening, December [illegible], 1844, and after being organized, by appointing [illegible] Terry, Esq., Chairman, and John Van Trees, Secretary, Messrs. Joseph Warner, Richard A. Clements, Friend Spears, Robert Stephens, and John Van Trees, a committee appointed for that purpose, reported to the meeting the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a publication recently appeared in a little partizan paper of this place, called the "Daviess County Democrat," to the effect that a report had been in circulation that fire arms were concealed in the Catholic Church in this town, which had given rise "to the most bitter denunciations and anathemas" against the Catholics, and that, "to allay this threatening excitement," several citizens had been called on to examine the church, who had certified to the falsity of said report; which publication was transferred to the columns of the Western Sun, of December 14, by its *venerable* and *gentlemanly* editor, and afterwards into the columns of the Indiana State Sentinel, accompanied with some incendiary remarks, intended and calculated to *create an impression abroad* that such a report had actually been generally circulated and believed, that the public mind was highly excited in consequence of it, and that the Catholic church here was in danger of mob violence from a portion of the citizens of this county, whom those very *decent, truthful* editors of the Sentinel are pleased to call Whigs and "Church burners;" and whereas, we deemed it our duty to treat the whole publication with that silent contempt which the Daviess County Democrat and its editor deserve, so long as the filthy publication was confined to the limits of our own county, but since, by some mysterious providence, the falsehood and slander is taken up and transferred into kindred sewers of more extended circulation, we feel ourselves called upon to notice the calumny, vindicate the character of our citizens from the foul charge of "*Church burners*," cast upon them by the editors of the Sentinel, and disabuse the public mind in relation to this whole affair. Therefore

Resolved, That we never heard, until it was published in the Democrat, that there were fire arms concealed in the Catholic church at this place, and of the "bitter denunciations and anathemas" against the Catholics in consequence of it—that we do not believe a solitary individual ever believed there were arms concealed in it, nor that any respectable citizen of the county ever heard of the "denunciations and anathemas," spoken of in that paper.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, there was no grounds for making the search and publication aforesaid, disconnected from a desire to array one portion of community against another, and to prejudice the adopted against the native citizens of this place and county, for political and pecuniary effect.

Resolved, That the effort of the editors of the Western Sun and Indiana State Sentinel to create an impression abroad that the Catholic church was threatened with mob-violence, is a foul slander upon a portion of the citizens of this place, *who actually contributed to the erection of said church*, and evinces a continuation of that spirit of persecution, misrepresentation and falsehood, which has so long continued to blacken the columns of their respective papers.

Resolved, That the citizens of Daviess county, without distinction of party, sustain as high a character for morality, law and order, as those of any other county, [illegible] and have never [illegible] to the [illegible] of any denomination of Christians [illegible] to [illegible] the members of any sect in the free exercise of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Daviess county have not deserved the name of "*Church burners*," and that we regard those who apply such an epithet to them as no better than the secret assassin and midnight incendiary.

Resolved, That we hold in utter contempt any man or set of men, who will, for political effect, appeal to the passions of any portion of the community, either in public speech, private conversation, or in publishing newspaper bills, [illegible] we consider all such as a pack of [illegible] demagogues, [illegible] to the State, and enemies to religion, and that we will treat them accordingly.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the editors of the [illegible] Gazette, and Indiana State Journal, with a request that they be published in their respective papers.

R. S. TERRY, Chairman.

JOHN VAN TREES, Secretary.

HOUSEKEEPER'S ECONOMY.

Tripe.—Take the tripe as soon as practicable after it comes from the animal, rinse it well in cold water, and immediately sprinkle a thick coating of air-slaked lime over the inside—roll it up, and let it lie till the next day. Then cut it in pieces eight or ten inches square, scrape it and put it to soak in salt water, where it should remain seven or eight days, or till the string smell is entirely gone, changing the salt and water every day. Then boil it tender. It may be sauced [illegible] pig's feet, or it may be broiled, fried [illegible] or dipped in batter and fried crisp.

Neats—Take pig's feet, the head &c., and after being well cleansed, boil them in water with a little salt, and put most eights to drop off. Then strip out the largest bones, and put the meat in a stone jar, or well seasoned wood tub. Take a [illegible] sufficient to cover them, [illegible] boiled in two quarts of vinegar, [illegible] allspice, pepper, and cinnamon. While the meat is still warm, pour the liquor boiling hot, upon it. In a few days it is fit for use, and may be either rolled in flour and fried in lard and sausage-fat or warmed in a little of the liquor, or eaten cold.

The feet and shanks of *cattle* cleansed in the same manner as pig's feet, are excellent. When sufficiently boiled, all the bones should be taken out, and the meat immediately chopped fine, and seasoned with salt, pepper, allspice, summer savory, and sage. When wanted for use, they may be warmed over in a little butter, and are nice, delicate eating—scarcely inferior to oysters, which they somewhat resemble. They make equally as good souse as pig's feet. The jelly which is left after they are boiled, makes excellent *blanc mange*. All these articles are frequently thrown away in families. With little labor, they constitute the most favorite dishes—fit for a king or *even* a farmer.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

Albany Cultivator.

Cultivation of Spring Grain at the South.—It appears that in South Carolina, oats and barley may be sown in the fall, and the frost of winter is not hard enough to kill them. Our friend Mr. Wm. Summer, of Pomaria as chairman of a committee appointed for that purpose, recently submitted a report to the Newbury Agricultural Society, on the cultivation of oats, rye, barley, and buckwheat, from which we gather the following facts:—For oats, fall sowing is preferable, as the oats are not liable to be injured by spring drought; the yield is greater, and the head much better than if sown in the spring.—If not sown in the fall they should at all events be sown during the month of February.—*Albany Cultivator.*

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 24, 1844.

Senate assembled.

Mr. Defrees introduced a bill to provide for the collection of taxes at the seat of government, &c.; which passed to a second reading.—Ayes 22.—Noes 25.

Mr. Rockhill moved a re-consideration of the vote, which was had; ayes 24, noes 24. The President giving the casting vote with the affirmative. The question then recurring on Mr. Herriman's motion to postpone, the ayes and noes were called for, and resulted as follows: Ayes 24.—Noes 24.

The President giving the casting vote in the affirmative. So the consideration of the resolution was postponed until the 30th inst.

Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25, 1844.

Senate assembled.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ritchey, from the committee on finance, reported a bill authorizing county Treasurers to pay the warrants, issued to Members of the Legislature.

Mr. Carr from the committee on finance, to whom was referred a resolution requiring the State Auditor to annex a list of defaulters to his annual report, reported a bill in accordance with the resolution.

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Holloway, that the committee on Education inquire into the propriety of providing for the *indigent* blind of this state at the Kentucky Asylum for the education of the blind, and for defraying the expense thereof out of the tax on the [illegible] in the State Bank for educational purposes; which shall hereafter accrue, providing that not more than one thousand dollars be expended annually &c., adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Ewing, amendatory to an act to establish a levee in the town of Vincennes; passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Todd, a bill for the benefit of [illegible]; for the way of execution; passed.

Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 1844.

Senate Assembled.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

By Mr. Ewing, that the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing some relief in numerous securities of officers, in default for moneys collected on execution, and sued upon their bonds, within the two succeeding years, during which the officer in default was indictable for this offence; adopted.

Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate assembled.

Bills read the third time and passed.

To prevent fraudulent practices in the consignments of goods and merchandise; To establish a levee in the town of Vincennes.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25.

The House met.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

To authorize Wm. Jones and Harvey Hoover to construct a dam across the Wabash river; To confirm [illegible] to their respective townships. [On this bill a good deal of interest was manifested.] A message relative to the isiale was lost—the previous question was then called, sustained by the House, and the bill finally ordered to be engrossed—ayes 60, noes 25.

A motion was then made to reconsider the bill; and on this motion Messrs. Robinson of D., Hendricks, Gregory, Wright of S., Endicott, Boardman, Brown, Leek and others, engaged in an animated discussion, [illegible] the question then being, shall the bill pass? Mr. Robinson [illegible] called the previous question—ayes 60, noes 28. So the bill passed.

The House adjourned.

A Cousin's Lips.—The lips of a pretty cousin, says the Richmond Star, are a sort of neutral ground, between a sister's and a stranger's. If you sip, it is not because you love nor exactly because you have the right, nor upon grounds Platonic nor with the calm satisfaction that you buss a favorite sister. It is a sort of hocus pocus commingling of all, into which each feeling throws its part, until the concatenation is thrilling, peculiar, exciting, delicious, and emphatically slick. This is as near to a philosophical analization as we can well come. All the girls are the editors' cousins.

A Fight.—The following is from the Pittsburg Chronicle of Tuesday:

We find in the American of yesterday an account of a rencounter between two members of Congress, Messrs. Thomasson (of Kentucky) and Hannegan (of Indiana,) on their way to Brownsville from this city. If the members begin to fight at this distance from Washington city, what will they do during this winter?

Extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—The last Clarksville (Va.) Republican contains an address of the Clarksburg railroad convention to the people of the northwestern counties, urging their co-operation in procuring the passage of an act authorizing the Baltimore company to construct their road through Virginia, to a point on the Ohio river not south of the Little Kenawha.—The application will be urged with energy at the approaching session. Great results are anticipated from the contemplated extension.

Who are the friends of the people?—On Thursday last, the following preamble and joint resolution, introduced by Mr. DEFREES, a Whig, into the Senate, came up for consideration:

"WHEREAS, the policy of distributing among the several States, the surplus of the General Government, so as to facilitate Internal Improvements therein, as recommended by President Jackson, in his message of Dec. 6, 1830, cannot be questioned: and, whereas, subsequent to that time, the Congress of the United States, with an unanimity unprecedented, (there only being six dissenting voices in the Senate, and thirty-eight in the House,) passed an act distributing $37,468,869 among the several States, according to the ratio of Federal representation, giving to the State of Indiana the sum of $1,147,0[illegible]5 92, of which the sum of $286,751 has not been paid over—the payment of which was suspended in consequence of the embarrassed condition of the treasury, caused by the low duties under the compromise act—and whereas, under the operation of the existing Tariff, an excess of seven millions of dollars over the ordinary expenses of the National Government is created; and, whereas, the people of Indiana, being burthened by a large state debt, are anxious that the above sum of $286,751 be paid into the State Treasury, to relieve the people from the necessity of raising that amount by direct taxation; and, whereas, a joint resolution is now pending before Congress, directing the secretary of the Treasury to pay over to the several States the aforesaid fourth instalment of said Surplus Revenue: therefore—

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to vote for the passage of the said joint resolution, directing the payment of the said fourth instalment as aforesaid—and that His Excellency, the Governor of this State be requested to transmit to each of our Senators and representatives, a copy of this preamble and resolution."

Strange as it may appear, this joint resolution was voted down by the locofoco majority of the Senate! There then are the people of the State of Indiana owing $286,751, due them under the provisions of an act of Congress, to relieve them from direct taxation, and *locos pretend* to be their exclusive friends refuse thus relieving them! Let the people bear this in mind when the tax gatherer comes round next year! The Whigs are in favor of relief to the people, and the locos opposed to it.—*Indiana State Journal.*

SCIENTIFIC CHIPS OF A MANIAC.

Mr. ——, a lawyer in Vermont, doing a good business, at once became insane, and took it into his head to abolish the practice of law, and engage in basket making. He was at first a very awkward hand at the employment, but by dint of perseverance he soon became very skillful, and could weave a basket as well as he had formerly woven an argument at the bar. He followed this business about six months, when, taking a new notion into his head, he abandoned it for that of chair bottoming.

The material used in this business was bark, which is stripped from the trees in summer, when it comes most easily.—Having some peeled one day covered from head to foot with dust, he was asked where he had been, that he had got so thoroughly scrubbed. He answered that he had been in a neighboring swamp after elm bark, of which he exhibited a strip about forty feet long.

"Do you remark this—" he triumphantly.

"Yes but how does this account for your being so muddy? It isn't usual to find mud on the top of a tree?"

"No, but you sometimes find it at the bottom, though. I'll tell you how I found it. I cut the bark near the root of the tree, and then stripped it upwards, expecting it to come to an end and break off, and run itself out of my hands, but it hung on like a bur in a drover's—and I stripped until it run up forty feet, and as strong as ever. Thinks I to myself, there is no use in pursuing the thing any longer, and so I'll enter a *nolle prosequi*. But not to lose the benefit of what I had done—that was the point to be decided. I wished at least to save the costs. But pshaw, I forget, I'm not a lawyer now. Well, as I was saying, I looked at the subject to see how I could secure the bark. It was too strong for me to break off. At any rate thought I, there's more ways than one to skin a cat; if I can't break off this bark, I can climb up by it. No sooner thought than done. I siezed hold of the strip, and placing my feet against the trunk of the tree, ran up hand over hand. By this method of climbing, you will perceive that my back must be downward, and nearly in a horizontal position, my feet being braced against the tree, and my head standing from it at an angle of nearly 90 degrees. Having arrived at the proper height, I was then in a quandary how to get my knife out of my pocket, and how to get it open when it was out. If I let go with one hand, I was fearful the other would not hold me. However, says I, it's neck or nothing. I'll try the experiment at any rate, so I gripped powerfully with my left hand, while I took out my knife with my right, and opening it with my teeth, whipped off the bark as clean as the law would dock an entail. And what do you think was the result?"

"Why that you came down flat on your back, of course."

"Right gentlemen of the jury—a very correct verdict indeed. I came down flat in the mud. Never was a client laid flatter on his back than I, and never was one so completely bedaubed with filth and mud,