VINCENNES GAZETTE.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR."

VOL. XIV.] VINCENNES, INDIANA, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1845. [NO. 28.

INDIANA—(Official.)

We arrange below the official vote of Seventy-six, for Electors of President and Vice President, by Congressional Districts, for the convenience of those interested.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Polk.	Clay.	Birney.
Posey,	1154	873	—
Vanderburgh,	558	618	1
Gibson,	810	796	8
Pike,	491	429	—
Dubois,	501	528	—
Warrick,	880	884	—
Spencer,	621	588	—
Perry,	334	564	—
Crawford,	387	482	—
Orange,	836	797	3
Harrison,	1144	1227	—
	7759	8797	17

Polk's majority 972.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Clark,	1417	1196	
Washington,	1659	1149	5
Jackson,	1045	762	1
Scott,	441	481	1
Jefferson,	1427	1885	50
Jennings,	659	872	14
Floyd	981	958	—
	7630	7087	71

Polk's majority 556.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Ohio	165	193	—
Dearborn	1971	1410	50
Ripley	968	1000	69
Rush	1352	1860	19
Franklin	1931	1875	28
Switzerland	1606	961	8
Jennings	1283	1325	8
	8282	7619	185

Polk's maj. 663.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Fayette	903		
Union	872	689	
Wayne	1488	1921	17
Henry	1995	2166	188
	4221	5512	583

Clay's majority 1491.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Clinton	119	108	—
Hamilton	786	859	126
Marion	1634	1715	25
Hancock	708	719	2
Shelby	1042	1107	7
Johnson	1194	585	15
Madison	834	816	
Bartholomew	1008		26
Brown		1035	13
	432	59	—
	8161	7066	221

Polk's majority 1035.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Monroe	1118	721	12
Lawrence	2083	1019	3
Martin	516	226	—
Daviess	784	807	—
Knox	821	1079	1
Owen	808	734	1
Greene	968	769	—
Morgan	1018	1043	24
Sullivan	1241	684	1
	9400	6903	[illegible]

Polk's majority 1465.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Boone	936	1513	—
Clay	882	429	—
Putnam	1507	1840	8
Parke	1329	1577	12
Vermillion	702	561	—
Hendricks	844	1264	26
	5620	6910	47

Clay's maj 1090.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Montgomery	1521	1450	8
Tippecanoe	1037	947	—
Warren	479	779	9
Benton	871	814	5
Tippecanoe	1531	1556	37
Clinton	924	543	19
Carroll	995	712	8
Richardville	133	149	14
	7491	7022	97

Polk's maj. 469.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Jasper	175	128	8
White	218	259	—
Cass	574	758	18
Miami	517	569	—
Fulton	308	344	6
Pulaski	124	123	1
Kosciusko	553	625	20
Marshall	256	199	54
Elkhart	964	758	
Noble	682	863	93
Allen	831	1009	53
Huntington	305	311	2
Wabash	295	[illegible]	16
Miami	208	[illegible]	5
Wabash	575	601	19
Wells	20	20	1
	6110	6705	212

Clay's maj. 595.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Randolph	809	818	305
Delaware	732	949	3
Grant	428	853	197
Jay	352	231	12
Blackford	265	81	4
Adams	296	158	—
Wells	308	185	5
Huntington	316	277	2
Allen	549	861	—
Whitley	237	222	2
Noble	438	700	—
De Kalb	327	269	6
Steuben	303	328	42
Lagrange	257	590	40
	5059	5849	616

Polk's maj. 790.

Polk's majority over Clay 2,314.

An Irishman about marrying a Suitor heiress for her property, was asked:

'Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?'

'Yes, your riverence, and the niggers, too.'

Miss Webster attends to the cooking department in the Kentucky Penitentiary.

ARKANSAS—(Official.)

Counties.	Polk.	Clay.
Arkansas,	93	80
Bradley,	154	144
Benton,	351	94
Conway,	288	107
Crawford,	565	385
Crittenden,	120	109
Clark,	217	174
Cincot,	168	210
Desha,	55	13
Franklin,	251	149
Greene,	196	37
Hampstead,	350	314
Hotspring and Montgomery,	237	120
Independence,	335	278
Jefferson,	147	180
Jackson,	184	121
Johnson,	431	341
Lafayette,	70	39
Lawrence,	257	112
Monroe,	73	92
Madison,	366	63
Newtown	140	16
Ouachita,	184	220
Pulaski,	528	438
Pope,	308	211
Phillips,	276	280
Perry,	65	33
Poinsett,	171	29
Randolph,	341	59
Sevier,	301	114
Saline,	219	130
Scott,	167	33
St. Francis,	260	99
Union,	469	214
Van Buren,	121	46
Washington,	729	378
White	123	95
"	249	80
Total	9,546	5,504
	5,504	
Polk's maj.	4,042	

ALABAMA—(Official.)

Counties.	Polk.	Clay.
Montgomery,	633	475
Baldwin,	120	149
Barbour,	860	1115
Benton,	1582	373
Blount,	774	21
Butler,	150	660
Crenshaw,	936	1161
Cherokee,	955	355
Clarke,	631	232
Coffee,	215	142
Conecuh,	277	421
Coosa,	796	395
Covington,	139	148
Dale,	616	297
Dallas,	722	863
De Kalb,	760	207
Fayette,	795	153
Franklin	1078	498
Greene,	919	1030
Henry,	548	367
Jackson,	1751	87
Jefferson,	585	268
Lauderdale,	919	[illegible]
Lawrence,	584	
Limestone,	905	
Macon,	625	
Madison,	1720	357
Marengo,	634	726
Marion,	638	120
Marshall,	343	162
Mobile,		1403
Morgan,		271
Monroe,	[illegible]	867
Montgomery,	836	1016
Perry,	849	893
Pickens,	967	892
Pike,	737	562
Russell,	624	[illegible]
Shelby,	472	
St. Clair,	844	
Sumter,	1081	
Talladega,	851	
Tallapoosa,	705	
Tuscaloosa,	964	
Walker,	[illegible]	
Washington,	[illegible]	
Wilcox,	829	
Bibb,	maj. 146	581
Lowndes,	—	maj. 86
	26,168	24,961
	24,961	
Majority for Polk	1,208	

Unofficial.

MARYLAND—(Official.)

Counties.		Clay.
Allegany	1491	1424
Anne Arundel / Annapolis City	1503	1777
Baltimore City	8886	8413
Baltimore County	2716	2301
Calvert	314	451
Caroline	552	680
Carroll	1694	1784
Cecil	1504	1527
Charles,	519	585
Dorchester,	903	1377
Frederick	2991	3190
Hartford	1247	1147
Kent	527	715
Montgomery	852	1124
Prince George's	666	1054
Queen Anne's	722	749
St. Mary's	465	783
Somerset	902	1449
Talbot	712	783
Washington	2565	2633
Worcester	909	1453
	32,676	35,984
		32,676
Clay's majority,		3,308

GEORGIA.—(Official.)

Counties.	Polk.	Clay.
Appling,	142	
Baker,	506	
Baldwin,	303	
Bibb,	864	
[illegible]	72	165
[illegible]	410	17
B	434	243
	411	556
	248	101
	512	205
Cass	767	356
C	1139	654
Chatham,	835	817
Chattooga,	324	284
Cherokee,	813	517
Clarke,	420	516
Cobb,	943	658
Coweta,	744	716
Crawford,	434	377
Columbia,	307	493
Dade,	347	46
Decatur,	848	382
DeKalb,	160	589
Dooley,	507	269
Earley,	419	216
Elbert,	186	956
Emanuel,	231	197
Effingham,	87	205
Fayette,	705	417
Forsyth,	731	431
Floyd,	423	550
Franklin,	1059	573
Gilmer,	511	219
Glynn	23	92
Greene,	132	780
Gwinnett,	754	729
Habersham,	967	328
Hall,	697	489
Hancock,	330	514
Harris,	164	845
Heard,	436	293
Henry,	819	808
Houston,	723	650
Irwin,	222	21
Jackson,	652	492
Jasper,	538	337
Jefferson,	108	570
Jones,	455	397
Lafayette,	15	527
Lee,	121	335
Liberty,	190	172
Lincoln,	179	286
Lowndes,	362	427
Lumpkin,	1254	655
Macon,	245	231
Madison,	327	347
Marion,	259	417
M'Intosh,		127
Merriwether,	[illegible]	688
Montgomery,	926	238
Monroe,	707	798
Morgan,	348	442
Murray,	692	336
Muscogee,	980	1190
Newtown,	553	1025
Oglethrope,	241	826
Paulding,	294	218
Pike,	871	859
Putnam	351	423
	457	247
	735	696
Rabun,	224	39
Richmond,	647	903
Scriven,	278	297
Stewart,	813	891
Sumpter,	444	650
Talbot,	911	855
Taliaferro,	67	386
Tatnall,	64	338
Telfair,	198	177
Thomas	267	348
Troup,	487	1955
Twiggs,	467	388
Union,	554	237
[illegible]son,	384	643
[illegible]	125	187
[illegible]son,	563	555
[illegible]n,	308	644
Washington,	595	629
Wayne,	95	139
Walker,	687	447
Wilkes,	388	430
Wilkinson,	560	387
Total,	44,155	42,106
	42,106	
Polk's maj.	2,049	

NEW JERSEY—(Official.)

Counties.	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.
Atlantic,	492	818	—
Bergen,	679	1140	—
Burlington,	3730	3017	7
Camden,	1448	1298	4
Cape May,	780	314	—
Cumberland,	1519	1371	—
Essex,	5471	3655	29
Gloucester,	1411	802	27
Hunterdon,	2544	3586	—
Hudson,	1129	703	8
Mercer,	1883	1577	—
Middlesex,	2321	2023	—
Monmouth,	3221	3434	3
Morris,	2903	2406	34
Passaic,	1602	1291	9
Salem,	1775	1499	3
Somerset,	2139	1978	—
Sussex,	1295	3490	7
Warren,	1645	2599	—
Total,	38,318	37,495	131
	Clay's majority,		823.

An exchange paper says that a lad of fifteen who saunters about rum shops, smokes cigars, chews tobacco, drinks wine, or falls in love with a lady much older than himself, is "rotten before ripe!"

PENNSYLVANIA—(Official.)

Counties.	Polk.	Clay.	Birney.
Adams	1891	2609	6
Allegheny	5743	8053	335
Armstrong	1963	1453	38
Beaver	2172	2792	279
[illegible]rd	2989	3147	5
[illegible]	8974	4006	3
Bucks	5251	4862	27
Bradford	3558	235	63
Butler	2112	2247	135
Crawford	3334	2433	139
Chester	5550	6076	108
Columbia	3370	1738	1
Cumberland	3155	3002	5
Cambria	1123	996	2
Centre	2425	1860	7
Clinton	875	788	—
Clearfield	874	511	—
Clarion	1883	814	7
[illegible]son	405	531	—
Dauphin	2401	3285	10
Delaware	1466	2039	15
Erie	2226	3021	74
Elk	128	401	9
Fayette	3429	2604	55
Franklin	3298	3091	—
Greene	2371	1418	18
Huntington	2979	40[illegible]3	—
Indiana	4448	2299	80
Jefferson	731	591	5
Juniata	1260	1083	—
Luzerne	3950	2099	29
Lancaster	6917	10295	21
Lebanon	1791	2638	—
Lehigh	2811	2553	—
Lycoming	2623	2012	10
Montgomery	5596	4491	49
Mercer	2869	2840	604
Monroe	1905	414	1
Mifflin	1519	1518	9
McKean	419	340	—
Northampton	3470	2776	—
Northumberland	2446	1547	7
Perry	2521	1370	—
Philadelphia co.	13183	13972	222
" city	5369	1317	
Pike	769	151	—
Potter	554		—
Somerset	1035		6
Schuylkill	3464		3
Susquehanna	2697	1802	93
Tioga	2103	1169	23
Union	1565	2781	18
Venango	1357	936	69
Washington	3973	3872	296
Wayne	1657	899	15
Wyoming	890	814	17
Warren	1149	860	17
Westmoreland	4068	2671	74
York	5071	4337	1
	167,535	161,203	3138
	161,203		
Polk's maj.	6,332		

DELAWARE.—(Official.)

Counties.	Clay.	Polk.
Kent,	1573	1416
Sussex,	1808	1876
New Castle,	2816	2677
Total.	6,297	5,969
	5,969	
Clay's majority,	328	

CONNECTICUT—Official.

	Clay.	Polk.	Birney.
Hartford	6539	5624	287
New Haven	5546	4736	320
Fairfield	5348	4509	142
New London	4081	3209	304
Litchfield	4658	4335	368
Windham	2522	2544	363
Middlesex	2324	2354	130
Tolland	1094	1950	120
Total	32,832	29411	1943
	29,411		
Maj. for Clay	2,[illegible]		

From the Baltimore American.

Oregon Bill.

We gave a few days ago a brief account of the Oregon question, so far as relates to the rival claims of the United States and Great Britain to that Territory. It may be proper now to state the provisions of the bill by which it is proposed to establish the exclusive jurisdiction of this Government over the whole region in dispute.

The chief features of the bill were indeed set forth some time since by our Washington correspondent, but the pronouncements which the whole subject is now assuming, may warrant a recapitulation of them.

In the first place then, the whole country of the Oregon lying between the forty-second and fifty-fourth degrees, North latitude, including the entire space now subject by treaty with England to the joint occupation of both countries, is to be in the territorial organization proposed by the bill. A Governor is to be appointed for five years, and a Secretary for the same period—also a Judge of the Courts; and a record of the proceedings of these functionaries is to be transmitted to Washington every six months.

It is further provided that the Governor may mark off the territory into districts and enforce all necessary regulations to render the militia of the territory efficient.

When there are five thousand inhabitants over twenty-one years of age they shall have power to form a Territorial Legislation.

[illegible] required by the bill [illegible] forts in the territory to the number of five from some point on the Missouri river, and on the most practicable route to the south pass in the Rocky Mountains. He is also required to erect fortifications at or near the mouth of the Columbia river.

Every settler in the Country of eighteen years of age and upwards is to have 640 acres of land if he will cultivate the same for five consecutive years. If a married man, his wife shall have 160 acres; and the father shall have the same for each of his children under eighteen years of age.

In the house of Representatives on Saturday some amendments were made in the bill, the most important of which was one requiring the President of the United States to give notice to Great Britain of [illegible] providing that the enactments of the bill shall not apply to British subjects for the period of twelve months after such notice shall have been given. Another amendment allows to the subjects of Great Britain free egress and ingress, to and from all bays, harbors, creeks and tributaries, between the 42d and 54° 40' degrees of latitude.

Such are the main features of the Oregon bill. It proposes a very summary mode of deciding the question of disputed possession; it assumes that the whole region in controversy is ours, and that no other power has any ground of claim to any portion of it.

The advocates of the bill in the House of Representatives have, for the most part, adopted a style of debate quite in accordance with the nature and tendencies of the measure itself. Mr. Barksdale of Alabama believed that our right to the Oregon was indisputable, and though this question was likely to involve us in a war, he was ready to take ground in favor of it. He had been watching the progress of Great Britain on this subject, and was anxious to check her colossal strides upon the nations of the earth. *He was against negotiating for whatever we negotiated we lost ground.*

An honorable gentleman from Missouri spoke in the same strain. The Oregon was in the possession of a foreign power, and it was time for free men to dispossess her. We could not, without disgracing ourselves in the eyes of foreign nations, consent to any negotiation upon this subject. *We had nothing to fear*, continued this warlike gentleman, *from a conflict with Great Britain. We had measured swords with that Government and had been successful.*

These are brave words enough—and if it comes to that, we have orators who can outrant the whole British Parliament.—But the question is not to be settled in this way.

There is one thing in which these ardent advocates of the Oregon offers are entirely correct—we mean their anticipations of a war with England as a consequence of the passage of the bill. It is scarcely more certain, if there may be degrees of certainty, that the sun is present in the heavens, than that war will follow the enforcement of this contemplated act.

Here then is the matter to be regarded. If it is determined that the bill shall pass, in the terms proposed, and with the inevitable alternative in view, let the country know it. Why are not some adequate measures of preparation on foot? What absurdity is this—that men in power should talk big, and utter threats, and urge precipitate measures to bring on hostilities without stirring a hand to provide for the war which they are so bold in provoking! These heroes of verbiage, do they suppose that their invectives will suffice to beat back an invading foe? Or are they the Senators who are to stand as instead of armies and armaments!

Simultaneously with the passage of the bill to take exclusive possession of the Oregon, there should be adopted a war bill to provide men and munitions of war, to strengthen our defences, to put our fortresses in order and to construct new ones. Cotton bags would prove no protection to New Orleans against a fleet of war steamers—nor would Fort McHenry again go free under the mild ordeal of a distant bombardment. In the course of the next summer British ships, direct from Plymouth docks, may visit Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo. Where is the city on our Atlantic coast that is prepared for defence against a sudden assault of armed steamships? If we become involved in hostilities with Great Britain our legislators should keep it in mind that there will be no child's play after the war is begun, however much there may be before.

The ominous aspect of the Oregon question, now so unexpectedly disclosed, has caused a partial forgetfulness of the Annexation business. We may call to our recollection, however, that within a few days the Mexican Minister, as report goes, has received directions from home to demand his passports. With England and Mexico both upon our hands, we have enough to do to require, at least, some little preparation before hand.

When you see a man trying to mend a pen with a hoe, you are at liberty to conclude either that the hoe is very sharp, or the man is very dull.

Four Hundred Miles of Grasshoppers.—The Journal of Commerce says that Capt. Higer, of the bark Marceda, has brought home a preserved grasshopper, of the size of a man's thumb, as a sample of an immense field through which he sailed for five days. He fell in with the field off the Western Islands, and the presumption was that they were blown off from Africa. The water was literally crusted with them; the grasshoppers filling the surface to the depth of some inches, and extending in the course of the bark for four hundred miles. Of course the account is true; and yet a field of grasshoppers 400 miles long and some inches thick, is—considerable of a field of grasshoppers. That's all.

Beautiful Allusion.—A happier illustration of the wonderful works of God a child may answer by it the greatest of questions and solve the sublimest of mysteries, was perhaps never given than at an examination of a deaf and dumb institution, some years ago in London.

A little boy was asked in writing, 'who made the world?'

He took the chalk and wrote underneath the question,

'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.'

The clergyman then emphatically in a solemn manner, 'why did Jesus Christ come into the world?'

A smile of gratitude and delight rested on the countenance of the little fellow as he wrote,

'This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners.'

A third was proposed evidently adapted to call his most powerful feeling into exercise.

'Why were you born deaf and dumb, when I can hear and speak?'

'Never,' said an eye-witness, 'shall I forget the look of resignation which set upon his countenance as he took the chalk and wrote,

'Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight.'

Music.—How the kingdom of Heaven can come on earth without music in it, is more than I can imagine. It would make the company of saints like a spring time without birds, or year without blossoms.—*Mrs. Child.*

She might have added—like a Jenny pudding without molasses, or baked beans without pork.—*Boston Bee.*

Or a Yankee Thanksgiving without a roast turkey, plum pudding and pumpkin pie.—*Hall. Sun.*

Or a beauty without a beau, or hen without chickens, or buckwheat cakes without butter.—*Richmond Stan.*

Or like a sweet lipped girl that wont let you kiss 'em.—*Cin. Bulletin.*

Or like a young man of fifty without a wife or children.—*Mad. Cour.*

Or like an editor without a dozen detractors.—*Columbus Gazette.*

Or like a man without a wife, or a wife without children.

Vincennes Gazette.

We once saw one of the curiosities of a negro blackies imaginable. His face was so black that he couldn't tell when it was morning; his wool curled so tight that it made his nose bleed; his nose was so flat and greasy, he had to wipe it for him with his fingers when he wanted to blow it; his shoes were so worn, he couldn't go through a corn field without splitting the stalks, and his legs were so long, it was impossible for him to go down hill without tying a couple of wagons to them for ballast. He died young of mortification, which commenced in his legs, in consequence of their being so crooked for the blood to find its way up and down them.

Courtship of a bashful Clergyman.—The Reverend John Brown, of Haddington, the well known author of the Self interpreting Bible, was a man of singular bashfulness. In token of the truth of this statement, I need only say that his courtship lasted seven years. Six years and a half passed away, and the Reverend gentleman had got no farther forward than he had the first six days. This state of things became intolerable, a step in advance must be made, and Mr. Brown summoned all his courage for the deed.

'Janet,' said he, as they sat one night in solemn silence, 'we've nae gotten a kiss yet; d'ye think I might take one, gudeborne girl?'

'Just as you like, Johnnie,' modestly be becoming and proper reply.

'Surely, Janet.' 'We'll ask a blessing.'

The blessing was asked—the kiss was taken, and the worthy divine, perfectly overwhelmed with the blissful sensation, most rapturously exclaimed:

'Oh, woman! But it is guude—we'll return thanks!'

Six months made the pious couple man and wife, and added his descendant, who humorously told the tale, a happier couple never spent a long and useful life together.

Why is an old maid like an old hat?