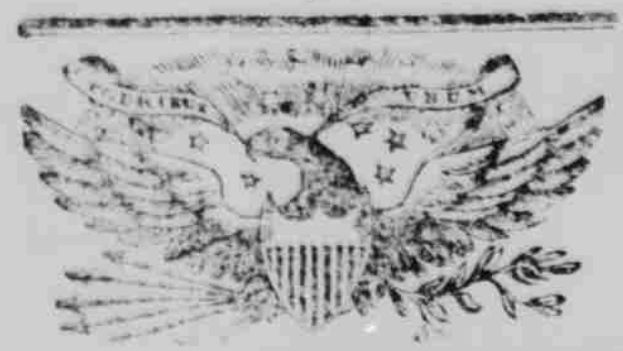




THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1831.

Wm. Linn has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Vandalia, vice Wm. L. D. Ewing, removed.

New Orleans Prices Current, Jan 15.

Pork was plenty and dull; the demand had lessened. Mess, inspected, 12 50—Prime, 10 50—Cargo, 8 00. Flour plenty, and dull at 4 50. Bacon hams, 8—Hog round, 6. Corn in ear, 75. Corn meal, 2 50. Whiskey, 30 cents.

A Comet is visible, and can be seen plainly about an hour before day—it bears about E. S. East.

The first number of the Louisville Daily Focus is received. It is well printed—the matter selected judiciously—and the original articles well written. I wish the proprietors success in their undertaking.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 20th ult. the subjoined resolution, submitted by Mr. Noble, was unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to withhold all patents for lands sold at the Crawfordville Land Offices, in the month of November last, in which the State of Indiana may be concerned, under the provisions of an act entitled "an act to authorize the State of Indiana to locate and make a road therein named," the said patents to be withheld until the General Assembly of the State of Indiana can be heard on the subject, and the further action of Congress, should it be desired, or become necessary.

[FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

The last number of the North American Review (for January, 1831.) increases, if possible, the high character of that interesting and useful publication. The well known reputation of the individuals who contribute to its pages—the spirit and talent with which it is conducted, and its extensive circulation, are all sure pledges of its usefulness, and its high standing in the Republic of Letters. No work in this country is more sought—none more generally read. While its opinions on all subjects reviewed bear the force of axioms, its moderate and dignified tone gives a character and weight to arguments, which no other periodical of the present age can boast of. Though its circulation is great, and its number of subscribers equal to, if not larger than, any other periodical in this country, still it might, and ought to be much more generally known and read. No American citizen who can spare the subscription, (five dollars per annum,) and there are few who cannot, should be without a copy. It would prevent the necessity of purchasing many valuable works reviewed, and to every intelligent family would afford a vast fund of useful and highly interesting information which could be nowhere else obtained at so cheap a rate.

The number for January contains the following articles. 1. Statuary—A Review of an Italian work on this subject, by Edward Everett. 2. A Review of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, at the last session of Congress, on that part of the President's Message which relates to the U. S. Bank, by G. Bancroft. 3. Anatomy—A Review of the "Address to the Community on the necessity of legalizing the Study of Anatomy"—by order of the Massachusetts Medical Society, by Dr. Hayward. 4. Clarence, "A Tale of our own Times," by the author of Redwood, reviewed by Wm. Hallard. 5. Hieroglyphics—Essay on the Hieroglyphic system of M. Champollion, jr., and on the advantages which it offers to sacred criticism, reviewed by Edward Everett. 6. American System—1st. Report from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the commerce of the United States with Foreign Nations. 2d. A Review of Mr. Cambreleng's Report from the Committee of Commerce, by Nephistopholes. 3. Exposition and Protest reported by the special Committee of the House of Representatives on the Tariff. 4th. Mr. McDuffie's speech in the House of Representatives, on the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures, for the more faithful collection of the Revenue, reviewed by A. H. Everett. 7. Graham's History of the United States, reviewed by C. F. Adams. 8. Memoirs of Madame de Genlis, reviewed by O. Peabody. 9. Phillips' Manual of Political Economy, reviewed by A. H. Everett. 10. History of the Jews, reviewed by W. Peabody.

Of all the articles which appear in this number, there is none the perusal of which will more nobly repay the reader, than the sixth article, on the "American System," reviewed by A. H. Everett. In this article, Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. McDuffie, particularly the former, are handled without gloves; and the individual who can rise from the reading of it without being thoroughly convinced that the "American System," as it is called, has promoted, does not, and will, if continued, promote, in the highest possible degree,

the best interests of his country, must either be profoundly ignorant or wilfully blinded by his prejudices. Time and space will not allow me to do more than to touch at the principal features of this admirable article. My object is not so much to examine it, as to call public attention to it. Those who wish to see the subject handled by a master, in detail, must read the essay themselves.

The Reviewer commences by showing the great advantages of home manufactures in the U. States, not merely in an "economical point," but "in their influence, political and moral, upon the condition of the citizens of every portion of the Union"—in the encouragement of Agriculture, by supplying the citizens of the western states with a market for their provisions, the eastern with a profitable investment of their surplus capital, the south with a stable and certain domestic demand for their staples in addition to the foreign one. By supplying products at lower prices than the foreign ones of the same description, and enabling every part of the country to obtain a fuller enjoyment of the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life; and by "perfecting and accomplishing the great work of national emancipation which was only begun by the political separation from the mother country and which will be fully completed when we shall have learned to supply ourselves at home with all the products which our domestic resources are fitted to furnish, including the first and noblest of them all, the products of the Mind."

The Reviewer then quotes the opinion of Dr. Cooper, now one of the nobles of the South, and a decided anti-Tariff man, as formerly expressed to show the "great advantage of domestic manufactures, even in the opinion of those now most decidedly hostile to them," and I regret my limits does not allow me to give that opinion entire; it contains all that ever was contended for by the warmest advocates of the Tariff, and, to use the language of the review, "we can no where find within the same compass a more distinct and forcible statement of the leading ideas in favor of the protecting system." The difficulty, as Dr. Cooper justly and forcibly describes, and as is also avowed by Mr. Everett, "lies in the beginning, and must be overcome by a stimulus which can only be applied in the form of legislative protection." In their industry they want protection—afford them that, and they soon out-grow the necessity for it—When once fairly established—when once they have taken root "the duty becomes a mere name." Instead of merely supplying the demand at home, they compete with the foreign manufacturer abroad. This has been the history of Great Britain and of all other countries where the protecting system has been adopted.

"We quote, says the Reviewer, the ancient opinions of Dr. Cooper, not so much for the purpose of bringing them into contradiction with his present ones—we are not anxious that an individual who has obtained, as he thinks, new light upon a great subject should be stopped by any declarations which he may have made of his former views from publishing his new ones, although we always regret to see a change of this kind happen under circumstances which have a tendency to render the motive in any way doubtful—but because we really do not know where we could find, within the same compass, a more distinct and forcible statement of the leading ideas on this side of the question." The reviewer then proceeds to show the erroneous opinion of Mr. McDuffie in his speech, and Mr. Cambreleng in his report—the former endeavoring to prove that the duties on foreign manufactures are a burden for the benefit of a particular class, and that this burden is borne exclusively by the southern planter; and the position of Mr. Cambreleng, "that the Tariff is a permanent imposition upon the whole people." The Review shows most conclusively that both these opinions are absurd and ridiculous in the extreme; that in the one case, the southern planter instead of being burdened by these duties, is greatly benefited by them; that they pay less than the other parts of the country, the grain growing states for instance; and that, in the other, the protecting system instead of being a permanent imposition, is merely temporary, until manufactures are once firmly established, when "the duty will be a mere name," and may be repealed or not as Congress in their wisdom may deem most advisable—but this part of the subject is treated in such a masterly manner that I cannot but quote the language of the Review—

"Let us now suppose that, in deference to the opinions of the southern planters, (and the opponents of the Tariff,) the duties on the importation of foreign manufactures were all repealed, and our ports are declared entirely free—what follows? Will the freedom of the ports pay off the National Debt, maintain our civil, military, and naval establishment, and furnish the large sums that are wanted for the removal of the Indians? Clearly not. No sooner are the protecting duties repealed than we must provide for raising in some other way precisely the same revenue we now draw from them, and as a given amount of money is collected at a cheaper rate in the form of custom house duties than in any other, the people would now be subject to a heavier burden than they were before. We should be compelled to resort to a system of Direct Tax, and tearing out of view the vexatious character of the mode of raising the money it is well known to be much more expensive than the other; so that we should be obliged to raise in addition to what we raised before, one or two millions more, for the

sole purpose of defraying the additional charges of the new financial system. It is obvious, therefore, that the duties which protect our domestic manufactures do not impose any new burden on the people. They occasion no sacrifice that would not have been made if they did not exist; and not only so, but they actually alleviate the pressure which under any other form of collecting the revenue, is imposed on the public by the standing expenses of the Administration."

The next part of the subject discussed is the effect of the protecting system on our foreign and domestic trade and navigation; and it is in this part of the Review that Mr. Cambreleng's report is handled without mercy. I pity the individual who, after writing that report, could read this review of it without mingled feelings of shame, disgrace and mortification, and find as he will that his "humble and important" attempt to bolster up his favorite theory of "free trade," by showing a decline of ours, and a progressive increase of British tonnage, since the protecting system was adopted, should, as is done in the article under consideration, be laid "naked and bare," and shown to be as it is, a tissue of false conclusions from fabricated data—facts misrepresented—and assertions made without one particle of proof to maintain them, except by the grossest perversion of every circumstance, which truly detailed, would have militated against the position he was attempting to establish. That such a report should have been made to the Congress of the United States, and submitted to the consideration of the union, by an individual of Mr. C.'s high character and standing, false and fabricated as it is, is truly wonderful; and the author of the article under consideration deserves the thanks of the nation, for his exposure of such political trickery and dishonesty. It only shows, however, the pitiful means that will be resorted to by the leaders of the opposition to this system, to get rid of difficulties which surround them at every step in their attack upon this truly patriotic, wise, beneficial, and "American" measure.

It will be remembered that the sole object of Mr. Cambreleng is to prove "that by the adoption of the protecting system," in this country, in eighteen hundred and seven, the commerce of the country has been increased, and that our navigation has increased; and that all this is owing to the tariff. Now will it be believed, that in a report so dignified and intelligent as an assembly as the Congress of the United States, a report which was to be read from Maine to Georgia, any individual would make a statement of facts, as the basis of his report, when those facts are directly the reverse of the truth? Yet such is the fact with all Mr. Cambreleng's facts, as is clearly shown in the Review.

An examination of our public documents, (the treasury reports) and they are quoted in full, will show that our navigation, instead of declining since 1816, as avowed by Mr. C., "has in all its branches steadily and rapidly advanced, through the whole period, up to this time." It is well known, says the Review, "that the vessels employed respectively in the foreign and coasting trade are provided, in one case with a register, in the other with a license, and that a separate account is kept at the public offices, of the number and description of each class." By examining the account certified as correct by the secretary of the treasury, and reported by him to Congress, of each class of tonnage, foreign and coasting, it will be seen that in 1816 there was 606,082 foreign tonnage; in 1828, 812,619—of coasting tonnage in 1816, 618,480 tons, and 792,153 tons in 1828, making an increase of 206,531 foreign tonnage in eleven tariff years, and about 180,000 increase of coasting tonnage to 1816, probably 200,000 to 1828—whereas Mr. C., by taking the unconnected account (and which is also given) as the basis of his calculation, and averaging the year 1816 with the year 1828, makes a decrease of 50,000 tons. How false and unfair this statement is, the Review clearly shows, but is too long for insertion. Mr. Everett proves however most satisfactorily that our navigation has improved, since the adoption of the protecting system, about fifty per cent. "In order to show a decrease of ours, and a corresponding increase of British tonnage, since the adoption of this ruinous system," Mr. Cambreleng takes the tonnage of British vessels, as shown by their clearances to foreign ports—(Belfast and Glasgow are both foreign ports)—instead of the registers, and makes it out 11,478,757 tons, whereas in truth and in fact, as the official registers show, it is only 2,460,500 tons, making only the small difference of 9,018,257 tons, or about four hundred per cent. "Our readers (says the Review) will not wonder that Mr. Cambreleng was himself surprised at the result of his research—he was obtained by estimating the amount of tonnage employed by the returns of clearances, instead of the registers. In the former, the same vessel is returned anew every time she clears out, (even to Ireland or Scotland,) and if she performs more than one voyage, will of course be returned several times. In England where the distances are short, the same vessel is returned ten or fifteen times, and her tonnage repeated as often." From such data did Mr. Cambreleng make the celebrated anti-tariff report. In speaking of American tonnage, he quotes the permanent registers—in speaking of the English, the returns of clearances. By the first, attempting to show the decrease of American tonnage, and by the latter, a corresponding increase of British, all owing to this accursed tariff. And what

will the reader think when he finds as he will on reading the Review, the very reverse of what Mr. C. asserts, to wit, that while our tonnage, foreign and coasting, since the commencement of the protecting system, has been gradually improving, the British has been decreasing; that from 1816 to 1827, (the period when Mr. Cambreleng represents it as so flourishing) there was an actual decrease of more than three hundred thousand tons of British shipping. The tonnage in 1816 as shown by the British official registers, being 2,784,940 tons—in 1827, 2,460,500 tons.

The arguments of Mr. McDuffie, in his speech on the tariff, are most ably met and refuted; but I have taken up more space than I intended, and must refer your readers to the Review itself, which will richly repay the trouble of reading. The "American system" is too deeply planted in the affections of our countrymen to be swept away at a single blow—the great danger is, it will be cut up in detail, by taking advantage of some single article, separate and insulated from the rest. The attack has been commenced this session with the article of sugar, but will come next, then wool, then cotton goods. In this way the opponents of the system evidently intend operating. But it is to be hoped its friends will be on their guard—will fight every inch of ground, and never, while they have the power of saying no, yield a single position. Let sectional interests—let party feelings all be lost sight of; and let us rally round the surest, the safest, and best policy that has ever been adopted to promote the happiness and prosperity of our beloved country; and which, if persevered in but little longer, will conduct us to the high destiny that awaits us.

I fear your readers will be tired, but I cannot bring my essay to a close, without quoting the conclusion of the review above referred to, hoping by this means, to attract their attention to the ablest article that has yet appeared on this truly national question.

"Convinced as we are of the importance to the welfare of the nation, of a steady perseverance in the protecting policy, we should regret to see it commenced in any way with passing controversies on subjects of temporary character; and we venture to hope, that in the midst of the fluctuations of parties, and the changes in the persons of the public functionaries, the Government will never lose sight of this great and vital concern; but will, on the contrary, seek to promote it by every expedient in its power. The improvement of the means of communication between the different parts of the country, by roads, canals and rivers, is one of the most important subsidiary parts of this great system, and this too will, we hope, receive the attention of all branches of the Government in their respective spheres of moral action. We regret to find the President reserving on a late occasion to sanction an appropriation for an important purpose of this description, and may perhaps be tempted, in a future article, to make some remarks upon the spirit and substance of the message conveying this refusal. In the mean time, however, we may express the satisfaction we feel at seeing that the President, while he declines, for reasons which we cannot but deem solid, to exercise in this instance the power of taking part in measures intended for the internal improvement of the country, concurred in the opinion that this power belongs to the General Government, and declared his steady adherence to the protecting policy. Although it will doubtless be made in Congress and elsewhere, for some time to come, to understand, in this respect, the established system of the country, and procure its change, but we have reason to hope, and if the friends of the system are active and persevering in their efforts, to believe, that these attempts will be, as they have hitherto been, unavailing. The efforts looking in South Carolina to frustrate the Government into the adoption of other measures, by threats of nullification and forcible resistance to the law, are not in our opinion, the most dangerous attacks to which this system is exposed. The effect of these absurd pretensions, and empty menaces, is to excite disgust rather than alarm, and by a natural reaction, to doomit the purpose of their authors. A much more plausible and polished mode of attack upon the tariff, is the one which was pursued with partial success at the last session of Congress, and will doubtless be followed up at future ones, founded in the old Machiavellian principle, divide and conquer. By addressing successively their sectional interests, it is hoped, that portions of the friends of the protecting policy may be induced to combine with their enemies for the repeal of particular articles of the law, until the whole shall be finally destroyed in detail. The nature of this plan of attack and the motives which have led to its adoption, are very fairly exposed in the speeches and writings of those who propose to act upon it, so that there can be no pretence of mistake on the subject. If the friends of the American System have not the firmness to resist the allurements of the bait thus held out for them, they will at least have the satisfaction of going into the trap with their eyes open, and a full knowledge of the consequences. We take for granted, however, that the majority of an American Congress will not be very readily duped by so simple a stratagem—that they will see and feel that their only safety is in union, and will rally with unbroken unanimity, without regard to any temptation of apparent personal or sectional advantage, round the standard of the principles and interests common to them all. Should this be the case, we can venture to assure them beforehand of a decided victory."

[FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.]

MONSIEUR PAINTRE.—
Saur—Je ne suis pas un Français gentilhomme, mais un petit monsieur et une demoiselle de danse. Eh bien, I think I come to vat you call le tete de Gouvernement, Indianpolis; one grand place, Je crois—eh bien—I go dere, and le corps législatif vas dere too; I introduce to beaucoup de gens, de membres, le Governor, and all le grand peple. I was very much respect, but I no find much dancier dere. You shall hear: I meet one gentilhomme; vell, he say me, "You go to de Societe cette nuit." Parbleu! I say, I no muson. Den he say me, "Vat you call de Societe le Ecrivain Sainte, en Angloise Bible Societe; eh bien, vera well, I go, beaucoup de gens voila, and I hear great deal speech but me no understand all. Eh bien, le President he say, "all de peple who read de Bible say aye." I no hear one say no—eh bien, vera good people, I think. I go home. Next day,

one autre gentilhomme say, "Monsieur, vill you pleasure to go to de Societe, cette nuit?" "Vat?" I say, "I say again." He say me vera polite, "Ist vat you call de Societe de Ecole Dimanche, en Angloise, Sunday School Societe?" Eh bien, vera well; I say I go; so I go to de Societe de Sunday School, beaucoup de speech de resolution, de President he say, "All in favor de Societe de Sunday School, say aye." No one speak him no. Eh bien, I say, I think it will carry. I go home—I reste en autre jour. One gentilhomme, tres polite, he say me, "Monsieur, voulez vous go to de Societe?" Je vous remercie, Monsieur. I go de last night. Oh no, he say, "Ist one other, de Societe de Colonization?" I no understand; so I say him I go—eh bien, I go—vell, I hear beaucoup de speech, de resolution, de Afrique, de negro, et autre chose which I no understand—de President he say "All in favor de Negro, say aye." No one he say him no. Eh bien—vera well, I say I think him one vera good ting for de Negro. Eh bien, I reste en autre jour—one gentilhomme he say me "Vill Monsieur go to de Societe, cette nuit?" I vera much astonish—I do not know what to tink—I say him "Monsieur, I go one, two, tree Societe—vat is de Societe?" He no laugh; he one gentilhomme tres polite. Monsieur, he say, "cette autre Societe is call Societe Temperate de Etat Indiana." Eh bien, I vera glad; I am one temperate myself; I go with beaucoup de pleasure. Eh bien, I go, and dey make beaucoup de speech, tres eloquent, but me no understand him—apres en pen, de President he say, "gentilhommes who no drink, say no." I no hear any gentilhomme say aye. Den I go home to de Hotel de ville—apres en pen, one member say "Vill you, Monsieur, drink en pen de leau de vie?" Eh bien, I say, you no say No, at de Societe. "Pardonnez, Monsieur, I say No, at de Societe, but I say Aye, at de Hotel." Parbleu, I tink one strange ting—I no comprend; I no tink dey will dance here—day will say No to de dance, and I will go deman.

NICHOLA RIGADOON.

From the Cincinnati American.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The following communication will be read with high interest by our readers. It posess a good deal of wit, and a pretty thorough acquaintance with the characters and views of those spoken of for presidential candidates. It is similar in its style, to the celebrated "Presidential Horse Race" emanating from Nashville in 1824. The Kentucky horse, "Renovator" will undoubtedly win the race.

TO THE FIELD SPORTSMEN.

The time approaches when the political race for Uncle Sam's purse will be run on the national paths at Washington. A hard conflict and rare sport is expected. It has already produced considerable stir and bustle among the sportsmen, who appear as industriously engaged in preparing for the anticipated contest, as they were on any former occasion. No less than five steeds are now spoken of as in keeping for it, and the keepers of each appear quite sanguine that their favorite will gain the great stakes.

The first that we have heard of as in keeping is the noted old turf horse, Monardacious. He was the winning horse at the last national race, beating the celebrated horse Second Adam. It is supposed that Second Adam would have beat Monardacious, if he had not had to carry, in addition to the usual weight for horses of his age, all the pious weight that was carried by his sire in a former national race on the same paths—and this additional weight was insidiously put on Second Adam by a cunning jockey from Pennsylvania, while Monardacious was allowed a catch rider from New York, with more management and address than even Parody, the celebrated Eclipse jockey. (It may be proper here to observe of the cunning trick resorted to by the Pennsylvania jockey, that, although he was rewarded for it, by the appointment of holder of the stakes of the Washington jockey club, it is now condemned to execration by all honorable sportsmen.)

Although Monardacious is so highly rated on the racing calendar, it is objected to him that he is so intolerably vicious, that none dare approach him but his keepers; and they have to coax and flatter him excessively before he will submit to be handled. They are well aware that he is remarkably fond of being surrounded by a crowd of people, and particularly so when they shout or make any loud or ugly noise at him, and in this way only his keepers can manage him. His singular but significant name, was given him at the national race of 1824, on account of his manner of running with open mouth, foaming and biting each opponent in the rear, as he approached them, until he caused them all to leave the field with the exception of Second Adam. He being then in his prime, and having to carry but the customary weight, with more speed and better stamina than his antagonist, he won the two last heats with ease, to the great astonishment and discomfiture of the party whose interest had enlisted their feelings so warmly in favor of Monardacious.

There are now many persons who were winners on Monardacious at the last national race, who have the highest expectations of his performance at the next; yet we find it is strongly suspected, and almost whispered by the knowing ones, that he will not do. They no doubt perceive that he has been too much pampered, and too often run at his greatest speed over turnpike roads, leaping canals, &c. so as to touch his wind. These together with the natural decline in animals of his great age, and the injury he lately received by