



THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1831.

THE NAVY.

The whole number of vessels in commission is twenty; viz. four frigates of the first class; eleven sloops of war of the first class; and five schooners. The number in ordinary is seventeen, 4 of which are ships of the line 90's and 34's. The estimated cost of the thorough repair of the ships in ordinary is one million two hundred and ten thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars.

The number of the vessels on the stocks is twelve, of which five are ships of the line, and the remainder frigates of the first class. They are under houses, and generally in a good state of preservation.

The estimates for the support of the Navy during the year 1831, including repairs of vessels in ordinary, improvements to navy yards, &c. is two million six hundred and forty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents.

The amount of stores on hand at the respective navy yards, under the survey of 1820, is four million four hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-seven cents.

The expenditures under the act of 1827 for the gradual improvement of the Navy, including the purchase of timber, culture of the live oak, erection of dry docks, sheds, &c. amount, in four years, to one million one hundred, and thirty nine thousand nine hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty-two cents.

The following paragraph is extracted from the speech of Mr. Coke, (a Jackson man) on the subject of striking from the civil list the \$9000 salary of Mr. Randolph as Minister to Russia. The remarks are in reply to Messrs. Mallory and Burgess, and have reference to Mr. Randolph:—[*Louisville Journ.*]

Is the gentleman aware that he speaks of a man of *fortune*—of a man of substance—of him who has lands and *slaves*? whose income is from his crops—certain, fixed, regular, yea, as uniform as Nature in her seasons—as invariable as produce in its price? He does not speak of some Eastern Manufacturer who to day is rich, and to morrow is a beggar—whose capital and income depend upon the ebb or flow of public opinion; on the right or policy of the Tariff system, or the quiescence and submission of the labourer to be shorn of the just remuneration of his toil?

According to an enumeration published in the New York *Observer*, there are are in that city one hundred and fifteen churches, viz.

Presbyterian,	24
Reformed Dutch,	15
Episcopal,	12
Baptist,	13
Methodist,	14
Roman Catholic,	4
Friends,	4
Lutheran,	3
Jews,	3
Independents,	2
Universalists,	2
Unitarians,	2
Other denominations,	8

From *Niles' Weekly Register*.

THE ANTI-TARIFF DOCTRINE.

I happen to have in my collection of old things the reports made 10th February, 1802, and the Report of the 21st of the same month 1803; alluded to in the resolution offered by Mr. Howard, and add a brief extract from each, just sufficient to show the scope and bearing of them; & to both are appended the names of the committee by which these reports were made. It will be seen that these extracts cover every inch of ground that I have ever attempted to take. I merely hint at these things now—but if Mr. Ritchie accepts my “challenge” he shall have a *surfeit* of facts as to the constitutionality of protecting Tariff—some derived from Virginia, and perhaps a few from his own infallible judgment; that is, infallible, for so long as the wind does not change.

The communication from Washington, Daviess county, signed “Temperance,” is inadmissible.

The last eastern papers are entirely barren of news, foreign or domestic.

The Cincinnati American gives the following extract from a letter, dated Washington January 7:

“This Indian business is making a great stir here. It is thought that Chief Justice Marshall will have the Governor of Georgia before him for contempt, or resign his seat.”

From THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.]

“Mr. Hurst was appointed by General Jackson, and has been removed by him—mark that.”

The above is the conclusion of a beautiful paragraph in that pink of democracy and decency the “Indiana Democrat,” when noticing the removal of the Receiver of Public Monies at Jeffersonville. It is a little astonishing that when one of the “rewarded” of the present dynasty are a little short of funds in settling, that the matter is smoothed over with so much grace; when if an individual appointed by Mr. Adams, and *reformed* without rhyme or reason by Gen. Jackson, happen to have his accounts incorrectly stated (by the by a pretty common occurrence in these days) by the Department, though not indebted one cent, he is branded as a defaulter, and “another Amos Kendall” heads the column of every “By Authority” print from Maine to Georgia. When however some of the same grist goes to our neighbour’s mill, it is a very different sort of an affair. Then it is “an unfortunate circumstance,” “a matter to be regretted,” &c.; and we are called upon to admire the even-handed justice, the firmness and independence of the President. For my own part I believe that every individual who is a defaulter under any Administration should be removed, and that the President, in this case, is neither deserving of praise nor blame for having done as he has, if the facts stated are true, and he will be lucky indeed if he is not

Extract from the Report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, as made to the United States House of Representatives, Feb 10, 1802, by General Samuel Smith, the Chairman of the Committee.

“That in the opinion of your Committee, such manufactures as are obviously capable of affording to the United States an adequate supply of their several and respective objects, ought to be promoted by the aid of Government. Two modes of administering this aid have presented themselves to your committee. The one to permit free of duty the importation of such gross articles as are essential to these manufactures. The other, to impose higher duties on such articles (on importation) as can be supplied by our own citizens to advantage. That at the present juncture our infant manufactures peculiarly demand and merit the PROTECTION of the Government. Exempt as the foreign manufactures will now be, from the charges of war freight and war insurance, the manufacturing interests of the United States will not be capable of entering into a competition with them on equal terms, without the friendly interposition of the Government.”

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, appointed Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1801, were

Messrs. Smith, of Maryland, Eastis, of Massachusetts, Dana, of Con. Mitchell, of N. Y. Jones, of Pa. Newton, of Va. and Lowndes, of South Carolina.

Extract from a report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom the memorials of certain manufacturers were committed, as made to the United States House of Representatives, on the 21st Feb. 1803.

“That justice to the petitioners and sound policy, point to the necessity of granting Governmental aid for the PROTECTION of such Manufactures as are obviously capable of affording to the United States, an adequate supply of their several and respective objects either by admitting free of duty the raw article essential to their manufacture, and which cannot be procured in the United States, or by imposing a higher duty than is paid on those articles, to the manufacturer whereof our citizens are incompetent.

“The Committee take leave to observe that the duties now payable on importation do not, in their opinion, operate as protecting duties to our infant manufactures—because that the duties on almost all the articles of consumption being nearly equal, the manufacturers of the United States are charged therewith in every thing they consume, and the journeyman being compelled to pay for every thing he consumes, at least twenty-eight per cent more than he would be obliged to pay, if such articles did not exist, he must of course, be paid in proportion for his labor. Your Committee are therefore induced to believe that the present duties on imports operate as an injury rather than a benefit to the manufacturer of the United States.”

The report concludes with a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and lay before Congress at their next session, a plan for the laying new and more specific duties, &c.

Committee for 1802—Messrs. Smith, of Maryland; Dana, of Con. Mitchell, of N. Y. Newton, of Va. Wynn, of N. C. Wynn, of N. H. and Lieb, of Pa.

The following paragraphs are from an article in the Pennsylvania Village Record, published just before the meeting of Congress:

Washington papers announce that members of Congress are already coming in. Remote living members are (at this writing, Nov 26) all in motion, those of intermediate distance, are kissing their wives, or if bachelors, sparkling their sweethearts for the last time—packing up their trunks—making mens, in note books for resolutions and speeches, and shaking hands with their neighbours for a start; while those more near are trying on their new boots—the seamstress just finishing the last ruffle of the last shirt, and putting things in order for a march. This going abroad even for a short journey, has a marvelous effect upon the whole man. Did you ever observe one of our villagers just starting for Philadelphia? About home, as easy as an old shoe, inclining a little forward to his business—not an acute angle about him; but see him sitting on the head seat of the stage of a clear summer morning, straight as a pitch fork handle, hat (one of Augie’s best) cocked a little one side—shirt collar double starched, sticking up to his ears—gloves on head up—what an air of consequence on his brow—how his pulse beats with new life and pleasure.

The Tariff will be attacked in detail. To detach Louisiana from the American System party, the protecting duty on sugar will be repealed, if the anti tariff party can get enough dough faces to join them.

It is a very nice question. At first blush, every one here, in Pennsylvania, at least would say—“To be sure, take off the duty on sugar. Reduce it from three cents to one cent. It is a necessary of life, and indispensable to the comfort of the poor. Why should we pay three cents a pound or two cents a pound on all we use, to fatten the overfed rich planter of Louisiana?”

In reply, we ask the question—Did you ever get sugar so cheap and so good in your life? Very true; but how comes it? Because the duty, by protecting in its infancy the Louisiana planter, has encouraged him to introduce the cultivation of sugar there; investing heavy capital in the business. It has greatly extended and is still extending. The quantity raised in the United States, coming in competition with the West India and other, has reduced the price more than the tax. The poor are benefited, not oppressed, by the duty. In a few years, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, will not only be able to supply the home market, but to export sugar. Domestic competition will reduce the price to its minimum. In a few years we shall get sugar at six cents.

DISPUTATION.

The celebrated Alexander Campbell, of Virginia, whose Theological controversy with Robert Owen, at Cincinnati, gained him the reputation of an able and learned controversialist, has recently had an encounter with the Rev. Mr. Jennings, of the Presbyterian Church in Nashville. The discussion was something accidental. Mr. Campbell preached a sermon in the presence of Mr. Jennings, in which his own doctrines were urged with great zeal, and an indirect challenge offered to any one who thought himself prepared to refute them. Mr. Jennings immediately accepted the invitation given, and a discussion which continued for a great portion of two days immediately ensued. It is represented by the Nashville papers, as having been quite interesting. Mr. Campbell is said to have fully sustained his reputation as a disputant, and Mr. Jennings acquired much applause for his eloquence, wit, and Theological information. Both were probably conquerors, as is usually the case in such disputations.

To the voters of the 11th Congressional District, Kentucky.

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN 20, 1831.

Fellow-citizens: On this day, and not until to day, have I been favored with a sight of the extra issued at the office of the Kentucky Statesman, in Elizabethtown, and purporting to contain the proceedings of a meeting recently held at that place by the friends of the present administration, for the purpose of nominating delegates to meet in convention at Hardinsburg, on the 2d Thursday in February next, to nominate some suitable person to be run as a candidate for congress, to succeed me.

This extra, or address, opens with a copy of the proceedings of a meeting held in Frankfort, on the 10th December last,

by certain individuals who claim to be great enemies to discord, and incited to secure harmony and concert of action among the friends of the present administration, &c. It may be so; but their forwardness in sowing the seeds of discord, would seem to render the matter a little doubtful. A list of names is attached to the Frankfort resolutions; a few of which would, as far as relates to former times, have figured as well anywhere else—These gentlemen, however, as though the people of the district were their slaves, or were too ignorant to judge for themselves, sit as a court of inquisition upon me, and very *civilly* and *politely* denominated me their “apostate representative.” I could not suppress an involuntary smile when I read this, and reflected how greatly this little caucus was mistaken, in supposing that they could thus deceive an intelligent people. Instead of meriting the reproach which is thus (though uncalled for) attempted to be heaped upon me, I have an inward consciousness that I merit the very reverse. The truth is, that, instead of being their “apostate representative,” they are my “apostate constituents.” Let us try this matter for one moment. They certainly knew that the leaders of the Jackson party were as clamorous as young ravens against Mr. Adams, on the ground that he wished to be re-elected. They contended that one term was long enough, while they wished to force Mr. Adams out; but now, forsooth, two terms are full short, when they wish to keep general Jackson in. They stood like brazen pillars against the former administration, on account of its alleged extravagance; but now, wonderful to tell, they must support the present, though it has greatly increased that extravagance—and that too, in ways, and by means the most injurious. They were mostly, under the last administration, warm advocates of the tariff; and impressed upon the minds of the people an idea that general Jackson was its friend also; but now, although the southern policy evidently barks in the sunshine of executive smile, *all is right, and must be supported.*

Tears could formerly flow from their eyes, when the case of old Mrs. Bailey, to whom Mr. Clay did not give the printing of the acts of congress, was even mentioned; but now it seems right to them, to sweep from the list almost every individual, who dared to oppose general Jackson, however meritorious—while many of their helpless wives and children are plunged into suffering and sorrow. They were unsparing in their censure against the former administration, for having procured no appropriations for the benefit of the west in general, and Kentucky in particular. A western president, they told the people would be mindful of the western interests; and in the event of general Jackson’s election, the navigation of all our rivers was to be improved, as well as our roads; and many other fine things were to be done, under the head of “retrenchment and reform,” too tedious to be mentioned. But now, after general Jackson has defeated every hope and just calculation of Kentucky, by rejecting the very first measures which were adopted, for her benefit; and though those measures were identified with the very life & soul of “internal improvements,” yet he must be supported. Strange inconsistency!

I fellow citizens, have not abandoned one inch of the ground under this administration, which I occupied under the last. I have changed my opinion in relation to no solitary principle, which I then advocated. I then said, that no man should twice fill the presidential chair; I say so still. I then opposed extravagance, and have continued to do so, up to this moment. I was then friendly to the American system; and have continued so uniformly, as all my votes will prove. I was then in favor of internal improvements, and have advocated the system, with untiring zeal, both in and out of congress. I was then in favor of supporting every administration, so far as it went right; and of opposing it, when it went wrong. This I have done; and this will I continue to do.

I have never endeavored to conceal any thing from the people, whose representative I am; but, as they well know, I have spent so many days and sleepless nights in giving them information concerning public matters. And yet, I am to be called an “apostate representative,” because I will not prove traitor to my pledges, and submit to be used as the tool of a party.—Sooner let me die in obscurity, and my name be forgotten, than thus degrade myself.

I am determined to know no party but the people; and I pledge myself to expose any president, or administration, however formidable, when I see the liberty, prosperity, peace and happiness of my country at stake. These gentlemen, who were so civil in their Frankfort alli-

sions to me, point out no vote of mine, during four years’ service, to which they except—not one. But I am an “apostate representative.” And why? For no other reason under heaven than that I have said I would vote for Mr. Clay!!! I ask every republican if I have not a right to vote for whom I please, being free, as I would have other men? Surely I have.

As I shall soon publish a circular, giving a general view of our national affairs, I may close this—my principal object being merely to request the people to be on their guard; and suffer not themselves to be misguided by those who gratuitously apply to others, epithets which belong to themselves.

I only ask of these gentlemen to keep cool until I return home, and then I promise to shew, that every hope of Kentucky is destined to wither, under the policy which has been adopted.

In conclusion, I venture one prediction.

Let it be remembered, and let a list of

the names of gentlemen who composed the Frankfort meeting be preserved—

Q—When the Hardinsburg convention

shall meet, should a candidate be nominated at all; mark!! if his name is not found

in the list of those who cry out “apostate

representative,” with a view to become

“representative” himself. If so, his ob-

ject, at least, in his Quixotic display of

patriotism at Frankfort, will be fully ex-

plained. I am so far from the district,

that the manoeuvring of individuals must

escape me; but the people will understand

that I wish it understood that I am a

gain a candidate; and that I consider the

people of the 11th district unprepared to be

“conventioned off,” or dictated to, by any

caucus which may be gotten up to suit the

purposes of individuals.

I am, fellow citizens,

your obedient servant,

THO. CHILTON.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

Our readers have not, we presume, forgotten the persecution of Joseph Nourse, by the present administration. He is now eighty years of age. He was appointed Register of the Treasury by Washington, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office under six successive presidents. But his service of fifty years only qualified him for removal, in the eyes of Amos Kendall & Co., and he was first turned out and then vilified and slandered according to the practice of this enlightened reforming administration. His health requiring a change of air, he gave notice that he should be absent from home for a short period. He had left Washington but a few days, when an attachment was taken out against his property, at the suit of the United States, his house was entered, the keys and movables seized, and he was proclaimed a defaulter by every kennel press from the Penobscot to the Sabine. His accounts have since been audited by an order from the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, and on the report of the auditors, a decree has been entered for \$11,000 over and above all entries against him. While it is too late to indemnify him for what he has suffered, we hope congress will not allow him to be cheated out of his money; and we also hope that the public will not forget this practical commentary upon the boasted reforms of this precious administration.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

Mr. PENN.—By publishing the following from a late New Orleans paper, you will save many of our citizens from imposition and consequent losses. Many of the notes described are daily offered in this city.

A BROKER.

“Of importance to the Public. Our readers will remember, that some time in August last, information was received in this city, of the wreck of the ship *Superb*, bound for this port, from Philadelphia. One half of the cargo paid a salvage of fifty per cent, and was purchased by the underwriters, and forwarded to Philadelphia. Among other articles sent on to this city, was a bundle about a foot square, which, on examination, was found to contain bank notes on the Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Company, to the amount of about ten thousand dollars, in notes of one, two and three dollars value, and executed in such a manner, as manifestly shows they were intended to defraud the public. The word *Salem* is in small letters, scarcely visible, while that of *Philadelphia* is in a large bold letter, and the word *Manufacturing* is in a letter nearly the size of that of *Philadelphia*, but very indistinct, and requires a close examination to distinguish it correctly.—These notes were intended to be forwarded to the state of Illinois, and there, in all probability, the fraud was to have been practiced.</