



THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1831.

AMERICAN SYSTEM.

It appears from the Journals of Congress that a large majority of the Jackson members of that body are determined to defeat the measures adopted by the former administration for the protection of American industry; and as they are aware that they cannot succeed in the repeal of the whole Tariff, they are endeavoring to defeat it partially, by selecting different items protected by it, for their attacks.

Among the articles assailed, that particularly interests the people of the Wabash, is Sugar. It is well known, that at least one half of the produce shipped from our section of the country, and taken down the Mississippi, is indirectly purchased by the owners of sugar plantations for their own consumption and use, the prominent articles of which are Corn and Pork. Now, if this duty on foreign Sugar should be repealed, what is the Sugar planter to do? He cannot raise sugar, for it will not pay him for the expense of his hands and machinery. He must turn his attention to something, in order to support his family—he cannot commence the cultivation of cotton; that is already overdone—his only resource then will be to raise his own corn, his own hogs, and such other articles as he before procured from the West. We have now the monopoly of supplying them with provisions, and should we lose it because the enemies of our republic, and of our prosperity, cry "Down with the Tariff?" They have already attacked it in detail, and it must have been for no other object than to render the Administration popular in the Eastern States.

While writing the above, I accidentally turned to an essay on Political Arithmetic, written by the now celebrated anti-Tariff Doctor, Thomas Cooper, of South Carolina. On a perusal it will be discovered that the Doctor has latterly wonderfully changed his opinion from what they were in 1813. As the essay alluded to illustrates the subject of Home Trade, I give the subjoined extracts:

"Capital employed in the home trade, is more beneficial to the country than capital employed in the foreign trade or the carrying trade. Suppose a merchant of New Orleans purchases 20000 worth of pork and whiskey from a Kentucky farmer, and sells it to a Louisiana sugar planter for 1200 dollars worth of sugar, and exchanges that sugar for 1400 dollars worth of cotton and woolen manufactured at Rhode-Island—here is a spur given to a stimulus to the industry of our own citizens in Kentucky, in Louisiana, and in Rhode-Island, to the amount not of the merchant's gain upon his thousand dollars merely, but to the whole amount of the thousand dollars, all of which circulates, becomes invested and productive again at home, and three at least of our citizens are gainers by each other in the first instance. This is internal commerce, or the home trade.

If a merchant of New Orleans sends 1000 dollars worth of pork and whiskey to the Havana, and brings home 1000 dollars worth of cigars, his capital is as much employed for the encouragement of Spanish as of American industry; such a man is just as valuable to the Spanish colonies as the American states, excepting so far as he expends his gains in the latter country. In the case now put, he is usefully, but not so usefully employed in this country, as in the former.

Suppose an American merchant employed in carrying produce of one of the French colonies to Great Britain, or which he receives in return cotton goods of Manchester. Such a merchant may reside in Philadelphia, and spend part of his gains there, but he is the agent of France and Great Britain; the capital employed to load his vessel stimulates the industry of the French planter and the English weaver; and it is accidental only if the vessel itself that carries the freight, be American. The wages paid to the sailors are expended abroad, and add to the wealth of other countries. This may be essential to the merchant in times when freight is high, but the coin of the country he lives in, consists only in that part of his income that he spends there; and even that comes out of the pockets of home consumers. For if Mr. America purchases the coffee of Mons. St. Domingo, and then invests it in the sherry of Signor Spain, it is clear that he gives encouragement to St. Domingo and Spain; and if the wine of Spain be brought to America, he gains ultimately at the expense of the Americans alone. These objections do not apply to a carrying trade, where the carriers are employed by the home producers.

Hence, in the home trade, or internal commerce, the capital and profit are both gain to the millions; they are both engaged in stimulating and rewarding home industry; in promoting permanent and productive improvements at home.

In the foreign trade of exchange, the capital employed is equally beneficial to the country where the merchant lives, and the country to which he trades. His own country reaps the advantage of whatever he expends there of the income he acquires.

In the carrying trade, the merchant belongs to foreign countries; his own country is no further benefited by his industry, than the expenditure he makes in it, or part of those gains which the home consumer enables him to acquire."

Thomas H. Blake and Rathul Boon are announced as candidates for Congress, in the first Congressional District.

In the second Congressional District the candidates are, B. F. Morris, W. W. Wick, Isaac Howk, and John H. Thompson.

It was stated in last week's paper that James Forsee Esq. was about issuing proposals for publishing the life of Gov. Ray. This information was derived from the Indiana Journal. Mr. Forsee says that it is not so; and has publicly contradicted the statement.

NOAH NORRIS, MILTON STAPP, and JAMES SCOTT, are announced as candidates for the office of Governor of this State.

The Foreign News published to-day is interesting. It appears that the government of France is by no means settled—much confusion exists; and great dissatisfaction is expressed by the people at the sentence imposed on the ex-Ministers.—La Fayette appears in some measure to have abandoned the Government, and thrown himself among the people. Another revolution is not improbable.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

A protest from the Journal of the Senate during the last session of our Legislature, declared in the Circular of Senator Ewing (published last week) to be irrefutable, will be found on the first page. It presents the subject of the Rail-road "substitute" in strong language which cannot be misunderstood, as well as the divisions in our state councils whereby the Canal Bill was defeated. Some of the opponents of this measure may learn hereafter to adhere to principle, and not suffer individual views to defeat public good. If a political contest should take place this year, it should not be allowed to divide the friends of the American System—let the avowed enemies of that system pursue their own course; reflection will sustain the advocates of canals and internal improvements.

A "Carlisle Mechanic" should remember the eighth commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." The lines he has communicated, as original, were published in the Western Aurora three years since.

Several communications are laid over till next week.

Duff Green has been elected printer to the Senate of the United States. He received, on the fourth ballot, 24 votes, and Gales and Seaton 22. Our Senator, Mr. Hendricks, voted for Duff Green!

Vegetable Curiosity.—A gentleman left at this office yesterday, a Potato which measured five feet four inches in length. It was dug from a garden in this town.

The correspondence between Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, President and Vice President of the United States on the subject of the course of the latter in the deliberations of the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the occurrences in the Seminole war, has just been published at Washington.

[FOR THE VINCENTS GAZETTE.]

Mr. Hill:
For the support of those in Louisiana engaged in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, Mr. Johnstone of La estimates that 35,000 bbls. of pork, and 250,000 bushels of corn will be required for the present year. Mr. Johnstone also says that in 1836, six hundred steam engines will be required, and an increase of every thing else in the same proportion. When it is considered that nearly every thing enumerated in Mr. Johnstone's letter is either manufactured or produced in the western country, and that Louisiana is the only market we have—that three fourths of the trade of the west depends upon the cultivation of sugar; the people of this congressional district can form some idea how well they are represented in congress by R. Boon, who voted for the nullifying measure of Mr. Haynes of Georgia; which, if carried into effect, would render valueless the immense capital invested, and at once cut off our trade with the lower country. The cultivation of cotton and tobacco is already overdone, and if the sugar business were destroyed the southern planters would be compelled to raise their own corn, pork, &c. instead of depending on this country for supplies, as they do at present.

[FOR THE VINCENTS GAZETTE.]

Mr. Hill:
I have been long puzzled to find out what could make the people of South Carolina so much opposed to the protecting system; but after maturely considering their situation, I am no longer astonished that they cannot understand it. Man always receives his ideas from the circumstances which surround him; and you might as well talk Kickapoo to a South Carolinian, as talk to him about encouraging the laboring class to industry by furnishing them a market for their productions. The only stimulus to industry the working men with them receive is the cow-hide, which they find answers every purpose with them; and they cannot see why it should not have the same effect in states north of the Potomac, that it has in Carolina. Suppose congress, to please the South Carolinians and gratify our worthy president, who thinks very much as they do, would repeal the present tariff, and adopt the South Carolina system for a few years, just by way of experiment. Let it be first tried on Pennsylvania—if it appears to answer the purpose, then extend it to brother Jonathan, who has a wonderful knack of accommodating himself to circumstances.

CORN-PLANTER.

[FOR THE VINCENTS GAZETTE.]

Mr. Hill:
By giving publicity to the following hints, being in continuation of those which heretofore appeared in your paper, you will oblige a friend.

How contemptible it is to hear certain political aspirants yelping in the cause of democracy and republicanism, denouncing others as federalists and traitors to their country, when, in fact, they are by practice supporting the very principles they denounce, & know no more the difference in

those political questions, (only as regards partizanism,) than Swift's filthy Yahoos.

There is a certain quality which I think borders a little upon ignorance; to see a set of young men assemble together for the purpose of annoying the tranquillity of others when no motive can be given, but the concealed idea that they render themselves conspicuous by such conduct.

There is certainly nothing more prejudicial to the existence of our republican institutions, and at the same time, more debasing to the human mind, than the little, low, and artful electioneering tricks, which are too often resorted to, by many candidates for office.

Of all the causes which have a tendency to create a misunderstanding in society, none have so great an effect as the incautious, and often unmeaning remarks of a few companions, whose conversation is often perverted by some busy Marplot who is ever ready to spread the contagion with his own poisonous breath.

How ridiculous it is to see a man, after subscribing to a paper of any kind, attempt to expunge his name therefrom, after being convinced that he could not satisfy his predominant intention.

It is a bad sign to see a man absent himself from home—remain until midnight, and then return to annoy the repose of a bleeding heart, who is anxiously waiting to hear the long looked for footsteps of him who has betrayed the greatest and best of all friends, his wife.

How hypocritical it is to see men who profess to be strict adherents to some particular sect or denomination of christians, striving in their daily occupations to cheat those with whom they are engaged; in short, to be guilty of such actions as to incalculable the belief that they possess no one principle appertaining to religion.

A HINTER.

[FOR THE VINCENTS GAZETTE.]

Mr. Editor:
I am troubled with rather a singular complaint; yet strange as my complaint may seem, it is no less one; and what do you think it is? Why, a good neighborhood! I am a widow woman, and in tolerable circumstances. I have moved not a little in my day; and as the old proverb has it, "two movings are equal to a burning." I have nearly moved out, especially since I have got into my present quarters. However, you shall hear my story. I had hardly got located in ——— when rap! rap! went the door. I was somewhat indubitable, and as soon as I could answer the summons—"How do you do?" said Mrs. ——— and her two daughters—"I am delighted you have got into our part of the town; you will find it very agreeable; I merely called as I was pricing some goods in Market street, and thought I should find you at home—as usual, full of business; told the girls how it would be, but you must not be particular; shall drop in often." Mrs. ——— and her two daughters.

I had hardly turned my head, one side of which was as black as a tar-barrel, when rap! rap! went the door again, and to my invitation to come in, enter the two Misses ———. "Mamma wants to know," said the eldest, "whether you own Scott's last novel, or Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; she would have called herself, but is busy with her sausage-meat." No, I answered, I have neither, but here are some books which you can look at, and if you like any of them you can take them. So down they sat, and turned over one volume after another, until Miss ——— said she would take the "Western Songster," and her sister, the "Sorrows of Werter," and after many rejoicings that I had got into their part of the town, took leave.

By this time on my return to the kitchen, (for I can get no help, either for love or money,) I found the other side of my loaf was determined to keep company with its neighbor; and while the young ladies had been getting the "Western Songster" and the "Sorrows of Werter," it had become as near charcoal as any thing else I can compare it to.

What my "sorrows" were, you can readily imagine; and while arguing the matter in my own mind whether for want of bread, I should make a griddle cake, rap! goes the door, and in comes a lad, without even so much as an invitation. "Mamma says as how if you has got any flour, she would like to borrow some, and also some taters, as hers is all froze." I accordingly doled out from my small stock a quantity of each, and while, with the door ajar, (the thermometer down to Zero,) he was preparing to start, as I thought, he turned back, still keeping the door about half open, and said "that his mamma would like some cream if she could get it, but rather than go without, would take milk, if so be as how I could spare her some, night and morning." I told him that my cow had strayed off, and that I was obliged to do without myself, but if the cow came home, perhaps he could get some milk once a day. The door opens from the room into the street; and by this time, in addition to the cold air, I found myself almost suffocated with smoke. The answer, however, seemed satisfactory, and my gentleman made his debut, without as much as a "thank ye."

I now prepared for dinner in earnest, thinking my troubles for that day were over, and cold and comfortless sat down to griddles and coffee; but the proverb says, "there is many a slip, between the cup and the lip." I had hardly poured out a cup of the latter, when rap! went the door again, and in comes a negro boy. "Mistress says she would be glad to get a little vinegar, and as soon as her barrel is thawed will pay you." I left my table and going down cellar, found my own vinegar barrel in pretty much the same state as that of his mistress; but after

some trouble, squeezed out about a half pint, equal in strength to the same quantity of nitric acid, which I delivered and told him to tell his mistress mine was frozen, or I would lend her more. The boy started, and on an examination of my coffee which I had poured out, I found it pretty much of the consistence of my vinegar, cold enough to give one a jaw-ache on dog-days, and my griddles completely encased in hardened butter—Down I sat to heat the one and melt the other, trusting this was the last call I should have that day; but it seems fate had decreed otherwise; and I had just rewarmed and remelted, when there was another rap at the abominable door, and a servant girl entered and handed me the following note:

"Miss ———'s compliments to Mrs. ——— and was so much pleased with her poplin dress at meeting the other night, that she would be under very great obligations to Mrs. ———, if she would loan her the use of it for a day or two, as a pattern. Miss ——— is delighted that Mrs. ——— has moved into our neighborhood, and will frequently call."

Thursday noon, January, 1831.

P.S. Ma wants to know if you have any children's dresses, either for boys or girls, that you could loan her to make some by."

There was no getting over the compliment contained in this note, especially as I had told Miss ——— that I had made the dress myself; so up stairs I went, and after pulling out one drawer after another, half frozen, found it and gave it to the girl, who carried it off.

Mr. Printer, have you ever drank coffee twice warmed, or eaten griddles which from the case-hardening of the butter stuck to your mouth like gumbo? If so you can tell what it is to live in a good neighborhood.

N.B. My dress has been returned, somewhat soiled, to be sure, but not enough to do it lasting injury. I got about a pint of boiled cider for my vinegar—but the "Western Songster" and the "Sorrows of Werter" have never yet found their owner. TABITHA.

[FOR THE VINCENTS GAZETTE.]

TO THE LADIES.

Why is it, that when a conversation is introduced which has a tendency to improve their minds, they are as mute as marble statues; and the moment the conversation is changed to chit-chat or tea-party talk, their tongues rattle with as much noise as Don Quixotte's wind-mills? Why is it, that too much attention to a young belle, puts her so beside herself as to render her unfit for society, so much so, indeed, as to make her the laughing-stock of her acquaintances?

Why is it, that women so often censure in others, the pernicious vice of slandering, when in the very act themselves?

Why is it, that young ladies very often encourage the addresses of young gentlemen, and make lightly and wound their feelings when in company?

Why is it, that every new face possesses such attraction?

Why will the external appearance of a gentleman possess more charms to the refined taste of the fair, than the more highly gifted accomplishments of the mind?

Why do women so often force themselves to believe, and sometimes repeat certain slanderous reports, which they almost know to be false?

Why is it, that every little silly story and novel is read, whilst the more essential and interesting studies of nature (some branches of which seem peculiarly adapted to female education) are entirely neglected?

These questions, if you'll answer well, Will much oblige—I will not tell. A HINTER.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By the last evening's mail we received our New York papers, containing extracts from foreign papers received by two arrivals, up to the 5th of January. We have room only to mention a few of the most important items of news.

The trial of the Ex-Ministers of France had closed, and sentence had been passed upon the offenders. They were all condemned to imprisonment for life, divested of all civil rights, their honors and titles, and pronounced "civilly dead." There was great excitement in Paris when the result of the trial was known, and it was only by the utmost promptitude of the National guards under the command of Lafayette that another insurrection was prevented. Groups of the discontented and riotous are represented as having been gathered together throughout the City, and in some instances committed outrages.

Nothing of political importance has transpired in England since our last accounts. The Parliament adjourned over the Holidays to Feb. 3d. One hundred and ten rioters and incendiaries have been condemned to transportation.

Nothing of much interest has occurred in the north of Europe. Poland is comparatively quiet.

The Emperor of Russia is marching troops, under "The Passes of the Balkan," to punish, what the autocrat in his wrath calls "an infamous treason"—The Poles are preparing to meet him like men, who are determined "to do or die." We have our fears for the valiant Poles; may they be more fortunate than our fears predict!

Gen. Lafayette has resigned his office as Commander-in-chief of the National Guards.

It seems that some changes have taken place in the French Ministry, but the want of regular files, prevents us from stating the particulars.

The four ex-Ministers were removed on the night of 29th December, from Vincennes, to be transferred to the fortress of Ham, in Picardy, there to undergo their sentence of perpetual imprisonment.

STATE OF PARIS.

Paris, Wednesday evening, Dec. 22.

You will perceive by the Journals of this day, that the process against the ex-ministers has terminated by the infliction of a severe but secondary sentence—loss of civil rights, and perpetual imprisonment instead of the extreme penalty of death. The sentence was not promulgated to the Parisian public last night. On the contrary among the crowds assembled at a late hour around the Luxembourg, it was generally stated at 9 and 10 o'clock, that Polignac and Peyronnet were doomed to capital punishment, and the others to a heavy sentence of fine and imprisonment.

The prisoners were removed at half past four o'clock from their prison in the Petit Luxembourg to the Castle of Vincennes, under circumstances somewhat extraordinary and which are only imperfectly stated in the papers of this day.

General Lafayette had repeatedly, during the day, rode out and addressed groups of the people assembled in the neighboring streets. This venerable patriot assured them that justice would be done upon the prisoners according to the laws of the land, but that vengeance should not be inflicted upon one of them by popular violence, until his life was first sacrificed in their defence. The people, as on the previous day, generally cheered their ancient champion; but some cried "Down with Lafayette!" The old soldier remarked that liberty had never been secured by a tumultuous interference with the laws; and at length, when irritated for a moment by some hisses, he exclaimed, "Who are you in that corner? I know the brave defenders of liberty, but your faces are strange to me; on the 28th July I do not remember to have seen you at our barricades."

Postscript.—Wednesday Evening, 5 o'clock.—The state of this city up to the time I close this letter, is disturbed; the National Guards are incessantly under arms; groups of workmen run about crying for the blood of the ex-ministers; Polytechnic boys, and students, are again said to be with these groups; but I have not seen such allies, though I have observed several of the crowds, and heard from many of the students that the imputation against them is false. Cartridges were last night found in piles in the workshops of the Faubourg St. Antoine. The authorities are all on the alert. Several more arrests have been made this day; but all, I believe, among workmen. The Government say that there are conspirators in this city, of rank. Why, then, not seize them. The fact is, from what I see passing under my own eyes, the mob here place their chief strength upon the feebleness of the ministers. There is no man of vigor and firmness in the Council, and honor and virtue are not the qualities which command and control the turbulent in times of impending danger. I am just informed that crowds have gone forth to Vincennes. Those who want to cross the draw bridge of that fortress will, however, have no easy task. The government say that 600 brigades are the right arm of this civil commotion—300 of the street mob are already in motion. I still see nothing alarming, if the throne is surrounded by a government of decision and promptitude, and there alone appears to me the danger.

For instance, last night the regiment of the line bivouacking in the court of Palais Royal, and squatted like Canadian Indians around their watch fires, were chanting the Parisienne and Marseillaise Hymns, just under the windows of the King, while holding a council. If Marshal Soult were in the palace, one would ask him, is this military discipline? The people were of course outside the rails joining in full chorus with the military songsters.

All the shops are now shut in the Palais Royal. People are every where congregating, and so are the National Guards.

At night fall again, people apprehend a serious continuance of this disorder. The King has shown himself at the balcony, and in the court of the Palais Royal. He was well received; but the mob still continued vociferous. Various deputations of students and young soldiers have been with the King this day, to testify their allegiance.—*Morning papers.*

PARIS, Dec. 22.

At ten o'clock last night the Court of Peers, pronounced sentence on the Ex-Ministers of the Ex-King, in the terms contained in the annexed report, after which the court was dissolved and the Peers separated. The prisoners had been removed to Vincennes several hours previously, in the manner stated in my letters of yesterday.

I resume my narrative where I yesterday broke off.

At five o'clock in the evening, the crowds in all the streets leading to the Palace of the Luxembourg had so much increased, that the national guards, apprehending that they would be assailed by masses that could not be resisted, advanced slowly on them in close column, occupying the entire breadth in each street, and without being obliged to have recourse to their arms, compelled the people to give way, and consequently to divide their force.

In every direction, but principally in the neighborhood of the Luxembourg, the Louvre, and the Palais Royal, strong patrols were to be seen incessantly engaged in preventing attempments. The people