

portunity to explain their views. It was now proper to explain the object of the memorial. It was no part of his duty to go into the proofs upon the subject, to show that the present Postmaster General has wilfully and corruptly made an allegation injurious to the reputation of the memorialist; or that erasures of Mr. Bradley's name, and interlineations of Mr. Bradley's name, now admitted to have been made at the Department, were made fraudulently and corruptly. His object required no such course, and therefore he did not pursue it.

Mr. Bradley has stated and sworn, that the extra allowances mentioned in the memorial, were made by Mr. Barry, and had made this fact the foundation of a charge preferred against Mr. Barry to the President of the U. S. Mr. Barry's report, bearing the authority of his official station and his signature, asserts that the extra allowances were made by Mr. Bradley. It therefore charges the statement and affidavit of the memorialist to be false. It is now admitted on all hands, and conclusively proved by an examination of the books of the Department, that the allowances were made by the present Postmaster General, Mr. Barry, and not by Mr. Bradley; and that the name of Mr. Barry, originally and properly inserted in the abstract alluded to, has been erased, and the name of Mr. Bradley substituted; and it is therefore conceded, that the representation given by Mr. Bradley is true, and that given by the report of Mr. Barry, the Postmaster General, is false. This false report has been ordered by the Senate to be printed. The memorialist asks a suspension of this order. This, sir, said Mr. C. is the history of this singular affair. The question for consideration is, whether the Senate will contribute their aid to a falsehood, and thereby make itself auxiliary to the distribution of a charge, now admitted to be utterly untrue; deeply offensive to the character of a man who has grown grey in useful service to his country, and who has attained an honorable old age in the midst of active life without reproach to his integrity. As a citizen of the same State, he had asked his protection; it had cheerfully been accorded, and he was happy to have no member of the Senate would withhold a vote now become necessary to preserve an innocent man from an unmerited and unfounded imputation.

The question was then put on suspending the printing, and determined in the affirmative, *non con.*



THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1831.

To the Friends and Patrons of the *Vincennes Gazette*.

Six months have this day elapsed since the commencement of the publication of the *Gazette*; and, notwithstanding many difficulties, (some of which were purposely thrown in his way by enemies) the Editor has thus far surmounted them, and regularly presented his weekly budget to his patrons and readers. How acceptable it may have been, it is not for him to say. With gratitude the prompt attention and interest which many of his friends have manifested is acknowledged—several of whom have expressed and discovered a zealous and stirring concern for the success of this infant undertaking. When his proposals were first issued, he did not nor could he expect that the manner of conducting the paper would please and satisfy every one. He has endeavored, however, to manage the *Gazette*, as far as his feeble abilities would permit, with a strict regard to the obligations imposed by the prospectus; the most important of which were, an observance and adhesion in his selections & original matter to the truth; and, as a clergyman would say, an endeavor to urge a strenuous and undivided support of the principles laid down by enlightened and talented advocates of the American System—a system which he believes most beneficial to the interests of our beloved country.

A novice in conducting a public newspaper, the Editor has hunched his little bark upon the broad sea of politics, in the hope of making a successful voyage. He has so far abstained from personalities, and will still do so; but the political conduct of public men will undergo a strict scrutiny: they are the servants of the people, and by that people they must be judged. Should they fail in their duty to the public, a remedy is always at hand and that is exclusion from office.

The Editor dislikes to trouble his readers with his private affairs; as this occurs but seldom, he trusts he will be pardoned at this time in respectfully soliciting further and more extended patronage to the *Gazette*.

To the arduous & laborious endeavors to obtain a subsistence by the establishment of a public journal the Editor has devoted himself. He can only repeat, that nothing shall be spared to render the paper such an one as will be useful and entertaining. Notwithstanding the howlings and yells of the worshippers of the Administration, the Editor will continue in a straight and undeviating course; and so long as he has the means and power of supporting a free press, so long he will continue to advocate and vindicate the rights and interests of the Farmer, Mechanic and Manufacturer.

He repeats again that an extension of patronage is really needed. Unsupported by "Treasury paper," or by "By Authority" advertisements, the Editor relies solely for support on the enterprising mechanic, the industrious farmer, and the persevering manufacturer. These are the bone and sinew of our national strength, and from these the Editor asks, and confidently expects, encouragement in his business.

In order to increase his subscription list to a size sufficient for a maintenance, he has taken the liberty of forwarding this number of the *Gazette* to several gentlemen well known for their patriotism and love of correct principles—they are requested to aid in procuring patrons. This will render the establishment permanent. Any communications by mail, covering the names of paying subscribers, will be gladly received and properly acknowledged.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Our citizens, "whether rich or poor, male or female," are desired to read with attention the first page of this day's paper. They will then be enabled to judge and to decide upon the character of the Post Master General of the United States—upon the honesty and integrity of the officer who was placed by General Jackson at the head of the Post Office Department and constituted a member of his cabinet; and this to the exclusion of a man of integrity, the honest, industrious, and patriotic McLean, who was found to be too virtuous for the purposes of the "greatest and best."

It will be noticed on a perusal of Mr. Bradley's memorial, and also by the debate which took place thereon, that forgery was indirectly resorted to, in order to cast odium on Mr. Bradley's management of the business entrusted to him, as Assistant Post Master General—that this Mr. Barry, this head of a Department which Mr. McLean raised and elevated to so high a standing—this member of General Jackson's cabinet of "wise men of Gotham," has degraded himself so far as to admit that *thirty-six erasures* made in the books of his office were occasioned by mistake. Now, who under the canopy of heaven can believe this? *Thirty-six erasures!!!* Who among the sons of men has a head soft enough to imagine that *thirty-six* deliberate and studied erasures were made by mistake? Common sense revolts at the idea—and none but a blockhead bereft of his senses could swallow such a lame and impotent excuse. The inference drawn by every individual from this partial disclosure, must be, that the Post Office Department, which was heretofore considered, even by foreigners, a pride to our government, has deteriorated, and become a mere political engine to further the views of a weak and a misguided Administration.

I am requested and authorized to announce JOHN LAW, Esq. as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

I am requested and authorized to announce JOHN EWING, Esq. as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

Abuse of the Franking Privilege.

President Jackson has recently franked a letter, written by his private Secretary Andrew Jackson Donelson, to a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania. This is not denied. I would ask if this is lawful? Can the President of the United States frank a letter for any person? I think not. By referring to the 20th section of the Act regulating the Post Office Department, it will be found "That if any person shall frank any letter or letters other than those written by himself or by his order on the business of his office, he shall on conviction thereof pay a fine of ten dollars."

The letter alluded to, written by his nephew, was unconnected with the official duties of the President; and yet, forsooth, the Chief of the nation, one who should set a proper example to others, places his frank on a document written by another

individual. It is a flagrant violation of the law. Suppose post masters, unmindful of their oaths, should undertake to frank letters for Tom, Dick, and Harry—what would the people say? And how would the revenue of the Post Office Department be affected? Yet these same post masters would have as much authority for franking letters for their friends, as that assumed by Gen. Jackson. I regret very much that the President has set so bad an example to the officers under him; but I am no longer surprised that the Secretary of the Senate has franked packages, by a single mail, weighing in the aggregate SIXTY-TWO POUNDS. This I know to be a fact, which can be proven. Indeed, these are truly the days of Reform.

I am requested by a respectable Physician of this town, to state that not a single case of the Small Pox exists in Knox county. The individual affected with the malady, and who was immediately removed from the town, died on Thursday last.

Prices Current at New Orleans, Feb. 26.

Corn, in ears, 92 1-2 per bbl.
" shelled, in sacks, per bushel 56.
Corn meal, per bbl. 2 50.
Lard, per lb. 7 1-2 cts.
Oats, per bbl. 1 25.
Pork, Mess, inspected, per bbl. 11 50.
" Prime, 10 00.
" Cargo, 7 50.
Whiskey, per gall. 26 cts.
Bees-wax, per lb. 15 1-2.
Western produce had fallen considerably.

From the Richmond Va. Whig.

There was scarcely ever presented a stranger political phenomenon, than the position now occupied by Gen. Jackson. We take upon us to affirm, without fear of honest contradiction, that the conviction of his utter incompetency to fill the office of president, eventually to himself and advantageously to the country, is now universal among the intelligent of his own party. His ignorance of men displayed in the selection of his cabinet—his disregard of the spirit of free institutions, in carrying his private resentments into the discharge of his official duty—the rewards distributed to his followers and dependants, many of them destitute even of common respectability, and whose recommendation was found only in their clamorous support of his cause—his violation of every pledge to introduce "reform and retrenchment," manifested in the enormous increase of public expenditures, and in the character of the agents he has selected for the public service—his wild and visionary schemes for a government bank and for distributing the surplus revenue—his flagrant violation of the congressional interpretation of the constitution in the Turkish mission—these things, and the whole tenor and spirit of his administration, have spread the nearly universal conviction that he ought never to have been president. When to them is superadded the notorious fact, that he is a mere puppet in the hands of the chief rogues, who use him to influence public opinion as expedient for his interests, and to turn the way for his own ascent into the presidency, disgust is combined with conviction of incompetency, and the secret wish to get rid of him unquestionably pervades the whole mass of intelligence in society. We except one small class, and then only—small in this quarter at least—we mean the covert partisans of Martin Van Buren.

From the United States Gazette.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Why do the administration party urge Andrew Jackson to serve another term, as president of the United States, in violation of his own conscience, and in opposition to the opinion he has proclaimed to the world—thereby convicting him of inconsistency and duplicity?

Why do the partisans of the executive beg him to continue another term, when a large portion of their own party acknowledge his incapacity, and are opposed to some of the most prominent features of his administration?

Can honest men, of any party, support the man whose conduct they condemn?

Can Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, New Jersey, and the New England states, or either of them, support a candidate for the office of president of the United States, whose principles, and whose acts are known to be adverse to their best interests?

Will they consent to do this, merely to support the party, and continue men in office, who are known to be undeserving, and who are placed there, for services rendered at the last turbulent election, without any other passport to executive favor?

Do the unprincipled materials of the present cabinet at Washington, augur favorably to the health, vigor, and prosperity of the nation?

Why are the office holders and their adherents, unwilling to take up another candidate? Having reformed themselves into office, are they apprehensive that another president would be apt to reform them out, because they are known to be unfit to retain their offices, and ought never to have held them?

We are told by the Washington Telegraph, Philadelphia Sentinel, Noah's Enquirer, and other journals of the same cast, that the present incumbent has con-

descended to agree "to serve another four years, if he should be re-elected." Is this sufficient to secure a majority of the independent votes of a plain republican nation?

Are we to stoop to any man, and on our knees supplicate him against his own will, to condescend to serve us?

Does this smack of democratic principles, and pure republican liberty—or, is it surcharged with military chiefdomism, and princely aristocracy?

Has the late system of proscription, in the garb of military effulgence, dazzled the eyes of the people, and given the chieftain a patent right to govern? Let the people reflect, and know that such a power granted to any individual, is at variance with the principles of our government, and inimical to the liberty of the people.

ARISTIDES.

From the Address of Mr. Storrs, of N. Y. HENRY CLAY.

"Henry Clay is the son of a country clergyman. He was left at an early age with no inheritance (to speak his own expressive language) but rags and poverty. By the power of extraordinary genius, without the advantage of the early cultivation of education, and by the natural force of a vigorous and comprehensive understanding, he has risen from obscurity, without the adventitious aid of family patronage, to the first rank among the Statesmen of the age. When I look to his friendless and unprotected youth, and his whole line of conduct, and reflect how highly and justly he has been distinguished for his ardent love of liberty—his uncompromising hostility to tyranny—his devotion to the Constitution of his country—his manly defence of her invaded rights—his fearless and untiring efforts in the cause of freedom every where—and his jealous estimation of integrity and honor in public and private life, I feel a humiliation and shame for my country, that a generous and grateful people have not indignantly silenced the calumniators of such a man. I consider it one of the most fortunate circumstances of my life, for which I am indebted to your kindness, that I have had the opportunity, in the station you have conferred upon me, of seeing and knowing for myself this accomplished orator and statesman. I have seen him, whom many yet living know as a friendless boy, pressing over the deliberations of the House of Representatives, with a dignity that elevated the character and honored the institution of his country, and an impartiality which extorted universal confidence. I had scarcely taken my seat in the House in the first term of public service with which you honored me, when I heard him pleading the cause of the constitution and civil liberties of his countrymen, against the lawless violence, the rashness and madness of military usurpation. I have seen him since under the suffering of pain and when his friends would have rather expected to find him on a sick bed, supplicating the public councils in the cause of South American independence, against the cautious policy of the Government, and while every eye was anxiously fixed on his pale countenance, and the breathless silence which pervaded the House, confessed the power of his eloquence and the lofty sentiments with which he inspired every heart. I saw the very arteries of his temples swell as he invoked their love of liberty and their hatred of intolerance and tyranny—as he implored their cheering support in the cause of human freedom, and prophetically unfolded the glory and happiness of his country. Yet he is now marked out as the chief victim of a persecution so relentless, persevering and vindictive, that it seems to have wanted a more congenial form of government only to have brought him to the scaffold of the Halberds. He has had the firmness to maintain his principles, and disdained to bow down and worship the military idol of a party! It is for this that he has been calumniated—it is for this he has been openly assailed and secretly defamed in the secret whispers of the fireside, and it is for this that he is to be immolated. If he could have been so inensible to public opinion, and so unmindful of his whole public life, as to have supported the military candidate for the presidency, the name of Henry Clay had been stamned, and he would have been set down in the history of his country as a recreant to his principles and fame."

The Boston Daily Advertiser holds the following language with reference to the "cabinet troubles?" "The first impression which this correspondence is calculated to produce on the mind of the reader, is of surprise at the want which it betrays of intellectual capacity on the part of the President of the United States. It is perfectly manifest to every one, that he has suffered himself to be made the tool of one of the aspirants to the station which he occupies to the prejudice of another who has, by his own indirect avowal, the strongest claims on his personal regard—This is so manifest that he is the only man in the nation who does not perceive it. Indeed the manoeuvre is so palpable, that we are at a loss which most to admire, the boldness of the artifice, or the simplicity of the dope of it."

A meeting of the County of New London, Connecticut, friendly to the Protection of Domestic Industry, to Internal Improvement, and the election of Henry Clay to the next Presidency, was held in Norwich on the 10th ult. It is stated that one thousand freemen attended. Several spirited resolutions were passed.

SIGNS AT WASHINGTON.

The *Globe* newspaper, the new establishment which we have had occasion of late to mention rather frequently, is now proposed to be converted into a daily paper, if sufficient encouragement shall be offered. In announcing this purpose, the editor of the *Globe* says, in his paper of Saturday last, that the object is "certainly the more important since the defection of the 'Telegraph.'" Thus it is seen earlier than we had anticipated, that the *Globe* has fairly shouldered the *Telegraph* out of "the party."

The *Globe* of the same day says—"Gossips are busy in reporting intended changes in the cabinet: We are entire strangers to any such design."

The same paper contains the following hit at a distinguished Senator.

"A Sins.—Mr. Tazewell, a Senator from Virginia, was elected President of the Senate, pro tem, by ultra Tariff men, and complimented by Daniel Webster."

* The *Telegraph*, of the same morning, says—

"Some time past the Enquirer put a 'rumor' that Mr. Tazewell was about to resign into circulation." "Mr. Tazewell will not resign, nor will Virginia disapprove of his conscientious discharge of his public duty. So far as we can learn public sentiment in Virginia, it is fairly expressed in the following extract from the Norfolk Herald:

"Mr. Tazewell has displayed a degree of consistency and independence in his opposition to the Executive respecting the Turkish mission, which does him infinite credit," &c.

What will "the Pericles of his native State," as the Editor of the Enquirer has been dubbed by some writer in the *Telegraph*, say to this contumacious contradiction of a "rumor" which it has put into circulation?—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

Studious Life—not unhealthy.—It is a great mistake to imagine that the pursuit of learning is injurious to health. We see that studious men live as long as persons of any other profession. History will confirm the truth of this observation. In fact, the regular, calm and uniform life of a student conduces to health, and removes many inconveniences and dangers, which might otherwise assault it, provided that the superfluous heat of the constitution be assuaged by moderate exercise, and the habit of the body be not overcharged with a quantity of aliment incompatible with a sedentary life.

The following favorable account is given of the Pope, recently deceased.

Pius VIII.—Francis Xavier Chastiglione, (called Pius VIII. after his election to the Pontifical See,) was born in 1759, at Cingolita, a small town in the states of the Pope, distant about 100 miles from Rome, of one of the most illustrious families of Italy; the Chastigliones of France and the Chastigliones of Italy being, according to the best accounts, nearly related. The subject of the present notice manifested at an early age great industry and an extraordinary facility in acquiring knowledge of the sciences even the most abstruse. He was looked upon at Rome as one of the first literary scholars of the age, and a distinguished Latinist. He was quite young when he offered himself a candidate for the Ecclesiastical State, and afterwards passed successively through all the degrees of the clerical hierarchy. Pius VII. saw and justly appreciated his merit and raised him to the dignity of Cardinal. On the 31st of March 1829, he was unanimously elected Pope, an event which Pius VII. had predicted, at the time he appointed him Cardinal. Of fifty one voters in the conclave, fifty gave their votes for him; one vote alone opposed him and this was his own. At the time of his election he was Bishop of Frascati, a city 12 miles from Rome, and filled the office of Grand Penitentiary. His talents were of the first order, his piety great, and his manners mild and unassuming.—*Boston Courier*.

March of intellect.—At a meeting of a Ladies Reading Society, not fifty miles from Boston, Catharine I. and Catharine II. was read thus—Catharine one eye and Catharine two eyes!

Congress has passed a bill authorizing a subscription in behalf of Government of 750 copies of public documents to be published by Gales & Seaton. Duff Green made proposals, but was defeated by a vote of 98 to 93.—*Daily Journal*.

Consistency.—Mr. Crockett yesterday stated that he had supported the present Administration when Gen. Jackson came into power, as well as his colleague, Mr. Polk; but he went on to say that he was a Polk man still—but Gen. Jackson was not! for that the General had left the principles which he avowed when he was elected. Now said Mr. Crockett, that he is off from his principles, I am off from him.—*Nat. Int.*

Anecdote. A Major of militia, somewhere in Pennsylvania, who had recently been elected, took it into his head, on the morning of private, to "go out and exercise a little by himself."—"The field" selected for this purpose was his own sheep. Placing himself in a military attitude, with sword drawn, he exclaimed—"Attention the whole rear rank, three paces back!" He immediately retreated three steps, and mumbled down collar! His wife, hearing the noise he occasioned in falling, came running out, and asked, "My dear have you killed yourself?" "Go into the house, woman," said the Major, "What do you know about war?"