



# THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1831.

## COMMERCE OF THE WABASH.

No part of the United States has been so much under-rated and misrepresented as the counties bordering on this beautiful river. At the East, it is stated as a truism, and in many places remains uncontradicted, that the Wabash country is the "Sam Patch," the "jumping off place" of the Union—that the land about the B. is far preferable for agriculture, and that the Havana is far more healthy than the beautiful, healthy and magnificent prairies of the West. The ignorance of many well informed men, as to the stream on which we live, as well as to our climate, soil, health, and productions, is truly astonishing. An anecdote referring to this "is at hand." A captain of a steam boat, who had never been below the falls of the Ohio, and who, in a dearth of business, had reluctantly freighted goods for our river, actually enquired as the boat passed between an island and the shore in descending the Ohio, (the distance from shore to shore being about twenty yards) "whether the Wabash was as wide as that channel." The person whom he addressed was a resident of this place—he replied that the river was more than three hundred miles in length, & at Vincennes, at the lowest stage of water, the stream was in width at least two hundred yards. This the commander of the boat could not believe, but lamented his hard bargain in undertaking to convey goods up a creek. A few hours terminated his uneasiness. He had retired to his cot, and on being awakened and informed that the boat was ascending the Wabash, he sprang upon deck, and after rubbing his eyes some time, exclaimed with astonishment, "How have I been mistaken—why, it is as wide as the Ohio at Cincinnati!"

We have been misrepresented, and justice has not been done unto us. The truth is, and it cannot be contravened, that no state in the Union possesses at present so many advantages as does Indiana—it is intersected in every direction by rivers which are navigable a portion of the year. The Wabash in particular may be considered one of the most beautiful streams in the United States—a knowledge of its extent and magnitude is becoming familiar with many; and the advantages derived from a home trade are justly and truly appreciated by observant and enquiring men. The consequence is that thousands are annually emigrating to this part of the state, and the forest is daily yielding to the axe of the settler.

The increase of population in the upper counties of the Wabash is almost incredible—since the year 1821 (at which time no white family was settled twenty miles north of Terre Haute) the following named counties have been formed, all of which lie on, or are in the vicinity of the river, viz. Cass, Carroll, Tippecanoe, Fountain, Warren, Vermillion, Parke, Putnam, Montgomery, and Clinton. These now contain a population amounting to Seventy Thousand souls; and this immense number of citizens has been added to the state in the short period of ten years. What a wonderful increase! Indeed the "Hoosiers" are coming out—industry, activity, and enterprise are their characteristics; and could a New England man witness the number of boats daily descending our rivers, loaded with the products of home industry, he would exclaim "this is indeed a land of plenty and abundance."

Since the 5th of March last, Fifty four arrivals and departures of Steam Boats, at and from Vincennes, have been noted. This alone, I should suppose would be quite sufficient to convince every man that the commerce of the Wabash is not so contemptible as has been supposed.

The number of Flat Boats which have passed Vincennes is not exactly known—the estimate is between Four Hundred and Fifty and Five Hundred. The latter number added to those which have descended the White rivers, and from the counties below this, (also estimated at Five Hundred) will make One Thousand loaded boats which have entered the Ohio from the mouth of our river this spring.

One tenth of these flat boats it is calculated are loaded with Pork; which, esti-

imating the value at the lowest rate, viz. eight dollars per barrel, and allowing three hundred barrels to each boat, will amount to Two Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars. Another tenth are loaded with Lard, Cattle, Horses, Oats, Corn meal &c. &c.—the value of each flat may be put down at \$2000, which will make Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. The remainder are loaded with Corn, fifteen hundred bushels of which are considered a load. This last item, at twenty-five cents per bushel, will give three hundred and seventy-five dollars per load—and 800 boat-loads at \$375 each, amounts to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. This rough estimate, which I believe is under-rated, will show that the exports from the Wabash amount annually to the sum of Seven Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars. Now, who can doubt the prosperity of the inhabitants of our part of the state, should our home trade continue to be protected.

Another article has recently been exported from Vincennes, viz. Cotton Yarn—this will surprise our Eastern friends. For this article we were a long time dependent on Europe—Cotton Factories were at length erected at the Eastward, and were fostered by a protecting duty. This measure immediately threw out of market the foreign "stuff," for it was hardly worthy the name of yarn; and our eastern brethren supplied us with the article well manufactured. Since they have turned their attention to the manufacture of cotton goods, the attention of some of our western capitalists has been directed to the manufacture of yarn. In Vincennes two establishments have been erected, and are now in successful operation. Through the enterprise and perseverance of Messrs. Reynolds & Bonner, and Mr. H. D. Wheeler, we have become entirely independent of supplies of yarn from other quarters, and are indebted to them besides for giving employment to a number of industrious and worthy citizens. I am gratified to learn that at both establishments their orders are so numerous that it is impossible to fill them, without a few days notice—notwithstanding the utmost industry and application are used at both factories, they have not yet been able to keep a large supply constantly on hand. The excellent fabric of their yarn however may account for this, as it is decidedly preferred to any other in the market. Success to the American System, which has produced these great results. If Congress will not meddle with the Tariff, but still continue to protect us, we "Hoosiers" will do well—for never were our prospects more bright and unclouded than at present.

The attention of every individual is respectfully called to the article on the first page of this day's paper, headed "To the friends of the American System." Although the essay is somewhat lengthy, its perusal will afford pleasure, satisfaction, and profit to the working men of all parties, and I trust they will carefully read it. The reasoning is so conclusive, and the matter so interesting to every individual, particularly the Farmer and Mechanic, whose rights and interests are so ably advocated by the writer, that the paper should be preserved by every family. Mr. Niles avows himself a steady and resolute supporter of the American System, and believes "that a grand and desperate attack is to be made on it at the next session of Congress, and that the main attempts will be made to prostrate the makers and chief workers of iron, and the cultivators of Sugar—that by detaching the members of Congress interested in these, it is thought that a majority may be obtained to break down and destroy the whole system of protection."

The veteran Niles is favorably known to many of our readers, as a warm and efficient defender of the rights of our republic, during the late war with Great Britain. His pen did more in support of the cause of his suffering and insulted country against domestic enemies and foreign agents, than did the sword of many a military chieftain. His industry, his intelligence, his patriotism, were duly appreciated by the public, and his paper received, and I hope still receives a support almost unprecedented. Such is the confidence and trust placed in his statements, that it is believed in more than one instance, "Niles' Register" has been received as evidence in some of our courts of justice. Aloof from party, and entirely devoted to his country, his whole country and nothing but his country, he stands pre-eminent as an editor and a patriot—his character as an honest man is known to every one; and what such a man says on so important a matter as that of the American System, should have due weight with every impartial and disinterested citizen.

A communication signed "Observer," and several other articles of interest, which have been unavoidably postponed for want of room, will appear next week.

## WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

A Canada paper proclaims the fact that at no very distant period, vessels from the ocean will display the flag of England on lake Erie! If the Wabash and Erie canal were now completed, our flag could display its stars and stripes on the borders of the Welland and Lachine canals, and from thence float to the harbour of Montreal. Let us advance our own interests by the accomplishment of the Wabash canal, and then our uninterrupted intercourse with the east and south, (which the north and the west may enjoy) will soon enrich us. The shores of lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior will become our profitable neighborhood, and a peaceful and advantageous commerce, without possible interruption, will be ours.

The Presbyterian Meeting House in Vincennes will be dedicated to the service of the Supreme Being this day. Services to commence at 11 o'clock. A. M.

It will be perceived that the Board of Trustees of the Borough have taken the condition of the Burial Ground into consideration. That our public cemetery has been sadly and shamefully neglected none can deny. The dilapidated state of the fence, and the looks of the whole lot is really a disgrace to the town. His gratifying to learn that at last the corporation have taken cognizance of the matter. This is well—and it is hoped they will not relax in their exertions to place the ground in such a condition, as will prevent the sneers of travellers and the complaints of our townsmen.

## HOW TO REMOVE A POSTMASTER.

The subjoined letter will show the manner in which the leaders of the Jackson party in this state proceed to effect the removal of a Postmaster. It is an unique recipe. No charges for misconduct, dishonesty, or inattention need be alleged—but let it only be known that the incumbent voted agreeably to the dictates of his conscience—that he is opposed to many measures of the present administration—that he has dared to whisper a single word condemnatory of the blunders of Mr. Barry, or of the acts of General Jackson—this will be quite sufficient—his "occupations gone." He is removed, notwithstanding a large majority of the people may be in his favor, and ardently wish for his continuance. One, or two, or three individuals possess more weight and have more influence with the head of the Post Office Department, than would the names of a thousand individuals, whom their power call the rabble.

The following is a copy of the letter of Mr. St. Clair and others, praying the removal of Mr. Henderson.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia. }  
Oct. 22, 1829 }

Hon. Wm. T. Barry:

SIR: Aware of the discrepancy in opinion and representations of the republican party in this section of the state, in regard to some important changes necessary as we conceive in the post offices in Indiana, with all deference to the opinions of others of our friends in regard to the post office at this place, permit the undersigned from a due consideration of the subject to suggest for your consideration the propriety of an immediate change in the post office at this place, both as a matter of expediency and sound policy for the following among other reasons, to wit: 1st. The present incumbent is violently opposed to the present administration and its measures, and the avowed friend and supporter of Mr. Clay, evinces by speeches and otherwise an utter contempt and disrespect of the principle of the recent change of officers, &c. under the new administration. 2d. That if the office is continued in the hands of our enemies, from its central position in the state, it will as it has have a considerable influence in the political balance in this quarter against us. 3d. If the removal should be delayed as seems to be requested by some, until the meeting of the Legislature, it may and we believe will have a bad tendency, as the incumbent keeps an extensive house of entertainment in this place, and with whom most of the members put up, it will enable him, and we have no doubt he will make use of the opportunity, to procure a majority of the members to request his retention, and from the mere fact of their boarding with him, would not hesitate to sign for him although they might really wish his removal or feel indifferent on the subject, and which in the event of his being removed would no doubt be used hereafter against the department for the act of removing him. As an evidence of the influence of his house in effecting his views upon this subject, we will here call your attention to the fact of two prominent gentlemen of our party who have recommended removals in other cases in the state, not less deserving, and who have written you for the retention of Mr. Henderson at this place. We would therefore under all the circumstances most respectfully request the removal of Mr. Henderson and the appointment of Mr. Alfred Harrison in every way eminently quali-

fied, of unimpeachable character, a firm, decisive and undeviating republican, and we have no hesitation in saying his appointment will meet the general approbation of the republicans of this county and elsewhere in the state.

Very respectfully, we have the honor to be your obedient servants.

A. ST. CLAIR,

JONA. MCARTY.

(Confidential.) I most heartily concur with the sentiment in all respects as a matter of policy and justice that the important office in the capital and centre of our politics we should have a friend in the post office.

MARINUS WILLET,

of Rushville.

I have no acquaintance with Mr. Henderson, the present Postmaster at Indianapolis, but have with Mr. Harrison, the applicant for the appointment in this place, and think the change necessary under circumstances and a good one.

R. BRACKENRIDGE.

I do heartily concur with the above gentlemen in opinion.

ROSS SMILEY.

The foregoing letter was presented to me while on a visit at Indianapolis and while in company with Mr. St. Clair.

J. MCARTY.

We certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a letter dated the 22d of October, 1829, and directed to the Postmaster General with the certificates attached thereto. Given under our hands this 3d day of February, 1830.

H. GREGG,

SAM'L MERRILL.

To the Editor of the Vincennes Gazette:

SIR: Having seen a note in the Western Sun of the 2d inst. addressed to you by Mr. Boon, our representative in the last congress, on the subject of the "sugar resolution," &c. I regret exceedingly that Mr. B. still persists in the erroneous opinion from which he acted, at the time he voted for the resolution referred to. Mr. Boon has not reasoned the subject of reducing the tariff on sugar, by which a correct judgment could be formed of his particular views with regard to it; but says in substance that the people are paying 3 cents direct tax, on each pound of N. Orleans sugar they buy. This, in my opinion, is an unfair statement of the case, and is not the fact. It is true that the duty on imported sugar has in a great degree brought into existence the growth and manufacture of the article in America. But it is also true that the people in this congressional district, have been, and are yet, dependent on the south for a market for their surplus produce; and that the sugar planters of the south are the principal consumers of the Wabash pork and corn; and that a much larger sum in cash, is annually received from the south, than is expended by the people of this country, for the sugar of New Orleans. And this is not the case in Mr. Boon's congressional district alone; but will apply to most of the western country.

This view of the subject may be considered local; but it is not more so than the election of a congressman; the country being restricted, and in each a member is elected to congress, for the purpose of attending to the local as well as the general interests of the people. But suppose it to be the duty of a representative to attend to the general interests of the country, it appears to me that even then Mr. Boon's policy in this matter would have a pernicious effect: for when it is recollected that the people of the United States, owing to the variety of soil, climate and population, have three different pursuits; first, the east and north, from their dense population and impoverished soil, have, under the protecting care of the general government, been enabled to establish manufactories of almost every description, and to furnish the American markets with a supply of domestic articles and some for exportation. The west from the fertility of soil and temperature of climate, is adapted to grain growing, grazing, &c. and from a surplus produced beyond the wants of the people, the substantial of life are furnished those places less adapted to their growth. The south producing sugar, cotton, rice, &c. from which the other sections may be supplied with the southern products. The effect is that the east purchases sugar, cotton, rice, &c. of the south, by which the southern planter is enabled to purchase the western produce; and from the avails of those sales, the western people are enabled to pay for the southern commodity and eastern manufactured article. Thus it will be seen that the whole are eventually interested in the continuation of the existing protecting policy.

The only complaint, if I understand Mr. Boon, is that the people are paying 3 cents per pound on N. Orleans sugar. But who complains? Surely not the people generally, for I have never heard any complaint, according to my recollection, in this congressional district. But say the duty was taken off sugar, the article would be thrown into the American market in great quantities, and afforded to the consumer two or three years, one and a half, or perhaps two cents lower than at present. But this would not only break down the sugar grower of our own country, in his infant condition to produce the article, but it would drain the country of cash which annually passes from the south to the west, from thence to the east, and from there to the south. Hence I infer that a farmer could more easily pay 12 1/2 cents for a pound of sugar, if he has the cash in his hand, than it would be for him to pay 9 or 10 cents for the same article, if he could not procure the money.

But this is not the only evil resulting from this uncalled for attack on the su-

gar tariff. The public faith stands pledged to the sugar grower and manufacturer in consequence of which many thousands of dollars have been expended, preparatory to the furtherance of that branch of home industry; and besides, the importer, as soon as he gained the ascendancy over the American sugar grower, would tax the people to the amount they now pay, or more.

The flourishing condition of the country under the protecting system, proves the weakness of that policy which would throw the country back to her former dependence and poverty. Mr. B. must know that measures will be regarded by the people, no matter to what party an individual may belong. In this hasty view of the subject, it has not been my wish to have anything to do with party; for the objection is made by well informed men of both parties.

Yours, as usual,

A VOTER.

April 3d, 1831.

Mr. CROCKETT has issued a circular to his constituents, which is a sensible, straight forward exposition of facts, as he found them at the last session of the last Congress. His known honesty gives to his statements a weight, which much more varnished and highly wrought productions do not always carry with them. The following is an extract from his circular:

"You know what a noise was made about Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay spending and wasting the public money, and that the friends of Gen. Jackson made us believe, if they got in power, that they would reform the government, and retrench the expenses thereof. I am sorry to say that none of their promises have been performed; the expenses of every branch of the government have been increased; and all their boasted economy was a mere trap set for us—they caught us and we put them in power—they now not only do what they denounced, but they push their waste of money further—the Appropriation Bills will show it.— They have sent a Minister to Russia, paying him \$9,000 outfit to furnish a house, and \$9000 a year salary; and before he went they granted him the right to leave there and go wherever he chose, and he went to England staying in Russia but ten days or so. He is not going back to Russia; he is coming home, and has been announced as a candidate for Congress, and I am told he says he was only sent out for one year. I may ask you what you think of this most unprincipled waste of your money, (to give it to a rich favorite) practised by men boasting of their political honesty and love of economy; search every department of the government from its commencement to the present time, and nothing like it can be found. This shows what little reliance can be placed on those who have the management of public affairs."

The men now in power used to argue in Congress that our Ministers abroad were too numerous and paid too high. They have not reduced their number—they have tried to increase their pay; and the Secretary of State, professing to act in obedience to the wish of the President, has recommended the most extravagant and splendid embassy that was ever dreamed of in this country. He recommends that a Minister should be sent to the Grand Turk at Constantinople, at an expense of nearly eighty thousand dollars for the first year, fifty thousand of which are for the Contingent Expenses, to be laid out in presents for the Grand Seigneur. The Secretary does not state how the fifty thousand dollars are to be laid out—that he has left to the discretion of the ambassador. The Clerks in the Department, when Mr. Adams was in power, they said were too numerous and too lazy; now further pay is asked for them, and their number is too small. It appears, also, that the Post Office Department, instead of supporting its own expenses, must now be supported by the Treasury.

From the Western Tiller.

As the time is coming and now is to plant Sweet Potatoes, at least to place them in a state of preparation for planting, I conclude that it may not be an unacceptable offering to the lovers of this delicious vegetable, to furnish some information in relation to the culture and management of them, as from my own experience I am led to believe that some may lack information by endeavouring to obtain it from a wrong source. For a number of years after I began to cultivate the Sweet Potato my crops gave but a pitiful remuneration for my labour; notwithstanding, being a lover of the root, and feeling anxious to gain every necessary information, I inquired often of the Carolina and Virginia people, from whom I expected to receive the most profitable instruction. I took their counsel and continued my experiments although my ill success hardly warranted the cultivation. After many years I became acquainted with a man who had been in the habit of raising them for the Philadelphia market. He gave me more information in two minutes than all the Carolina people I had talked with ten years. He said he could raise them to any given length without fail, this to me was a pleasing part of the information, as the great difficulty with me had been that my potatoes were all long and round, or in other words, were spindles.

Having proved his plan for ten years, and having succeeded much to my satisfaction in the cultivation of this desirable vegetable, I feel safe in offering counsel on the subject.