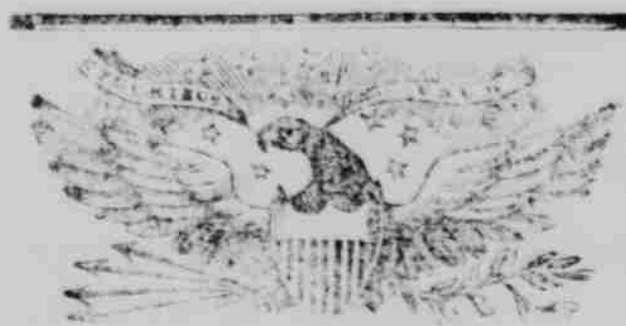




THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1831.

MAD DOGS.

The attention of the citizens is called to an Ordinance respecting dogs, published in this day's paper. Several dogs have been discovered within a few days past to be affected with Hydrophobia, or canine madness—[I therefore hope every citizen will use his utmost endeavors in aid of the law passed by the Trustees; for it would be far better that every dog in the town was destroyed, than that a single individual should suffer from the attacks of these dangerous and furious animals.

The Jackson Central Committee at Indianapolis, have nominated James G. Reed, for Governor, and Amos Lane, for Lieutenant Governor.

The first number of the Indiana Phoenix, printed at Salem, Ia. (a continuation of the Indiana Times) was received by the last mail. It is edited by E. Patrick, Esq. and is printed in a neat and handsome manner. The matter contained in this number, both original and selected, is interesting and skilfully arranged. It will be remembered that the office of the Times, together with every combustible article contained therein was destroyed by fire a few months since. I hope Mr. P. will receive encouragement and support in his renewed exertions, for both his talents and acquirements justify entitling him to a large share of public patronage.

OUR MARKET.

Why is it not better supplied? Is not a population of sixteen hundred souls sufficient to induce our farmers, particularly those who reside within four or five miles, to attend the market with their spare productions? Would it not be for their interest to pay some attention to this matter? Their notion, poultry, vegetables, &c. would meet with a ready and quick sale, particularly on Market mornings, viz. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Beef is now selling at four cents per lb. Mutton, Veal, and Pork, are at about the same rates. These are the staple commodities, for seldom do we see a Turkey, Chicken, or roasting pig; and to witness the struggle for choice pieces of Beef at this time, would afford amusement even to a cynic philosopher.

THE WESTERN WEEKLY REVIEW

Is the title of a very neatly printed and ably conducted newspaper, published by Messrs. McMahon and Hogan, in Frankfort, Tennessee, and edited by Thomas Hoge, Esq. The publishers say the Review will contain a brief narration of the events of the times, comprising foreign and domestic news, the proceedings of our National and State Legislatures.—The Messages of the President of the United States, and other important State papers will be regularly inserted.

A considerable portion of the columns of the Review will be devoted to Literature, embracing moral and scientific essays—original and selected tales and sketches illustrative of the characters, manners and customs of the people of the Western country—reviews, notices of new publications, poetry, &c. Subscription three dollars per annum. The 3d number of the Review may be seen at this office, where subscriptions will be received.

Col. James Calhoun, of Washington Davess county, is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 1st Brigade, 6th Division, Indiana Militia.

Doct. John W. Posey is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 1st Brigade, 6th Division, Indiana Militia.

Col. Matthias Rose is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 1st Brigade, 6th Division, Indiana Militia.

Col. Julius Johnson, of Martin co. is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 1st Brigade, 6th Division, Indiana Militia.

[FOR THE VINCENTS GAZETTE.]

TO THE HON. RATLIFF BOON,

Late representative in congress from the 1st congressional district of Indiana.

Sir: I have lately perused your circular addressed to your constituents, and am sorry to see that you have so far disregarded the dignity of your station as to publish such a philippic, charging part

of your constituents with being "slow, designing, political demagogues, who are ever on the alert to destroy the reputation of honest men." When I read this sentence, I expected you had some charges to advance, of unfair or ungenerous treatment; but not a word of complaint do you make—not a single specification is set forth of ill usage from any individual.

Your constituents require you to answer a few queries, and it is supposed you have an answer "at hand." Who has attempted to act the demagogue? Who has endeavored to destroy the reputation of honest men? What misusage have you received from the hands of your constituents, which induced you to commence your address with such intemperate language? You must have known, sir, that unless you substantiate your charges, they will recoil on your own head.

It is a received maxim, that none are so ready to accuse their neighbors with want of chastity, as those who are known to be courtesans; and I think, sir, that the attentive reader of your address, if he have any discernment, will plainly discover that the title of a political demagogue properly belongs to yourself.

In the first place, you attempt to prove that a duty on imports advances the price of the same kind of articles manufactured in the United States, to the amount of the duty. This, sir, you ought to know is not the case. Sometimes the duty is paid by the grower or manufacturer—at other times by the consumer, and not infrequently it is paid, partly by the manufacturer, and partly by the consumer. On such articles as tea and coffee, articles which are not produced in our republic, the duty is mostly paid by the consumer; but if a cargo of cotton, (the duty on which is three cents per lb.) were imported into the United States, no part of the duty would be paid by the consumer, because cotton is one of the products of our country, and is cultivated in such large parcels that it not only supplies our home demand, but furnishes immense quantities for exportation. If you, sir, had acted with candor towards your constituents, you would have stated correctly the effect of a duty on imported articles, and not have attempted to impose on the electors of your district.

It frequently happens that the price of an article is lowered in consequence of a duty having been laid on the article when imported. Thus, negro cloths cost, in 1818, from 37 1/2 to 100 per yard—a duty was afterwards laid, and they can now be had for 50 cents. In 1816, coarse cotton goods sold for 25 cents per yard—a heavy duty was laid on them, and they can now be had of the same quality for 64 and 6 cents per yard. Sugar sold in 1816 for 16 cents per pound; a duty of three cents was levied, and the price is now reduced to 5 and 6 cents. In 1815 cut nails sold for 18 cents; a duty of 7 cents per lb. was laid; they can now be had at 6 cents. But it is unnecessary to go farther. The prices of an hundred other articles might be mentioned, all showing that the duty laid on them when imported, has reduced their prices when grown or manufactured in the United States. But enough has been said to shew the fallacy of your reasoning. Every person of common sense is aware that when an article, the growth or manufacture of the United States, is plenty, the price is low, and when it is scarce, it is high, whether the duty on the article imported is a trifle or a large sum.

In consequence of a duty having been laid on foreign cotton, the people of the southern states turned their attention to its cultivation, since which the price has been reduced one half; and in consequence of a duty having been levied on foreign manufactured cotton goods, many in the northern states have engaged in the manufacture of this article. The consequence has been, that a competition between the manufacturers has reduced the price to less than two thirds of what it was before cotton cloths were manufactured in the United States. In both cases the duty is nugatory, and of no effect—none of the article is imported.

If the duty on sugar be continued a few years longer, the cultivation of the sugarcane will be extended in all places where it can be raised; and consequently sugar will be as much a drug in the Louisiana market, as corn and many other articles are in the state of Indiana. But on the other hand, if the duty be taken off, its cultivation will not increase with the demand—the article will be scarce and command a high price; and this will not be the only disadvantage under which we shall labor; for the cultivators of sugar will turn their attention to raising corn, pork, tobacco, &c. and it will be impossible for the people of Indiana to dispose of their produce in New Orleans, unless at a very reduced price; consequently it will take more pork, flour, corn, whiskey, and tobacco, to purchase a barrel of sugar, than it does at this time.—Perhaps you will say that if the duty is taken off from sugar, it can be imported from the West Indies, and sold cheaper than at present. This, sir, is a mistake. If we purchase sugar from foreigners, we must pay for it with the produce of our farms; and thus we cannot take to the West Indies, unless we pay them a heavy duty, not demanded of the exporter from Canada and other British possessions; consequently this duty is not paid, either directly or indirectly, by the consumer, but by the exporter. If we export a barrel of flour to the British West Indies, we must pay them a duty of \$2 22 cents; on a bushel of meal, 37 1/2 cents; on a thousand white oak staves, \$4 44; on a thousand hoops, \$1 84; and on a hundred

pounds of tobacco, \$6 66; and on all other articles, the growth and manufacture of our country, in the same proportion. If we export any of our articles to the Spanish West Indies, we pay them three or four times as high a duty as if they were from other Spanish possessions. The freight from New Orleans to the West Indies is nearly or quite as high as from New York to the former place, and this freight must, in the end, be paid by the producer in Indiana. Those who have shipped produce from New Orleans to the West Indies, have invariably done a bad business.

Your project of reducing the duty on imported sugar, might, sir, possibly benefit a portion of the people of the eastern states, but not those of the west; and had your vote succeeded, you would have taken money out of the pockets of your constituents, and placed it in the pockets of the Yankees, whom you despise and hate as fervently as did William the Testy, the renowned governor of New Amsterdam.

I conclude for the present, but will resume the subject next week.

AN ANTI-DEMAGOGUE.

[FOR THE VINCENTS GAZETTE.]

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Every citizen of this government, when he is about to exercise the important privilege of voting, should first ascertain whether the person soliciting his vote is qualified for the office he aspires to, and if qualified, whether his sentiments upon those national and all-important questions of policy, which at present divide the country, accord with his own. If there be the least shadow of doubt with him on this point, he should, as a duty to his country, demand from the candidate for his suffrage a positive and unequivocal avowal of his opinions. Not a courteous evasion, "prink'd off in all the trick of ornament," meaning every thing and nothing—not an ambiguous, complimentary expression of friendly feeling; but such a full and distinct declaration as may, in case of future misconduct, be produced in judgment against him. Judicious answers and equivocal friends do not answer the state of the times. When the principles involving our future greatness are assailed, when the forces of their opponents are already marshalled in the field, possessing all the effectiveness that discipline can give, and clothed with all the terror that a manifest disposition to resort to all, even the worst means, to accomplish their ends, can inspire, none but our boldest and most decided champions should be equipped for the contest. We have already seen the weak and timorous fall before the enemy, either avowed by their threats, seduced by their blandishments; and it would be the height of folly in us to persist in sending men, in whose abilities and integrity we have not the least confidence.

Such being our situation, it is the duty of the friends of these principles, when a man worthy of their suffrages is brought forward, to support him with cordiality and unanimity. All jealousies and private animosities should be offered up on the altar of their country. They should reflect that they vote not for the individual, but for their own principles—that concert is all important, and that it is a trick of the enemy to create dissension in their ranks, by operating on their passions.—Besides, it is unworthy of men, pretending to have at heart the interest of their country, to oppose a political friend, merely from some trifling dispute, or feelings of rivalry. Such persons, I have no hesitation in saying, would sacrifice friend or foe for their own advancement; and that selfishness, and not patriotism, is the main spring of their actions. We do not look for pure, disinterested patriotism: it has seldom existed. But there is a vast difference between the man whose ruling passion is self aggrandizement, with whom patriotism is a mere cloak, and him who endeavors to advance himself by benefiting his country, who seeks to incorporate his name with its prosperity. It is the practice of some men, to offer for office as the friends of Gen. Jackson, hoping to gain their election by means of his popularity; and if they succeed, they feel themselves bound to go with his party on all party questions. Now it is known to every intelligent man, that Gen. Jackson, no matter what he may have once professed, has not, since he has been president, shewn himself, upon any occasion, the friend of that system which protects our own productions, and facilitates their transportation to market. This collision between practice and profession evidently results from the complex character of his party. Many states which contributed to his elevation, are avowedly hostile to this policy. He, of course, has to adjust his conduct in a great measure, to their wishes; and, although it may sound harsh in the ears of some, it is no less true, that he has brought the American system to the verge of ruin, and it must sink if he continues in office.

The question, before long, will be reduced to this—whether Gen. Jackson, or these measures upon which we think the prosperity of our country depends, must be abandoned? But suppose these friends of Jackson are in favor of this policy—how are they situated in congress? They are, from fear of producing discord among their friends, prevented from taking any active part in support of it—they want all the zeal of friends, and will, to gratify their party, even vote against it, when they can find some specious excuse to justify themselves before their constituents. We have no right to place any confidence in the present administration

or its supporters, so long as Martin Van Buren has the influence in it that he has, a man who has done more than any other that ever lived in the country, to introduce corruption and venality. Like the celebrated Fouché, he has established a system of espionage, co-extensive with the limits of the country. There is not a city, town, or village, but that is brought under his scrutiny—whose influential inhabitants are not only familiar to him in character, but are also assailed by him in every way that art can devise. Wealth, power, and glory are alternately presented before them, and if they resist all such temptations, a relentless persecution is immediately commenced to disarm them of their influence.

This gentleman has long since been distinguished in New York, as the most adroit political tactician of the age. Nursed upon the lap of intrigue, and endowed by nature with more than ordinary talents, he early discovered a propensity for management, and a disposition to resort to any means to gain his point. He studies man to make him the tool of his ambition. Ambition is his ruling passion. Daring and unprincipled when he entered the senate of his native state, he conceived the bold project of ruling it by factions joined, & was successful enough to carry it into execution. So great is his thirst for power, that we see him assuming all the shapes of Proteus to retain it. At one time the opposer of internal improvements, to put down a formidable rival—at another, its advocate, to elevate himself. Again we behold him poised in the air, watching the movements of the parties that divide the country—at length lights down among his old enemies, smiles himself into their good graces, and presently steps forward and takes the reins from the hand of their leader. Uncommonly sagacious, he seems "to snuff the storm afar off," while all around is tranquil. To sum up his character in a few words, he has great astuteness without much comprehension of mind; great plausibility without principle; great knowledge of mankind, without any regard for their welfare; and great success with little merit. But his power has received a shock from which it will never recover, and the sooner he retires from public life, the better.

A CITIZEN.

EFFECTS OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Facts are things that cannot be controverted; and it is singular that men in any portion of the country should adopt the notions of British writers on political economy, and overlook the advantages of the protective system, exemplified in every prosperous section of our country.—The Pennsylvania need only look to his own state, to be convinced of the fact, that the destruction of the American system would stay the march of our prosperity, and spread ruin around us, not only in our towns and villages in the country, but in our cities. No greater proof can be adduced, that the increasing prosperity of the city of Philadelphia, since the tariff of 1816. Since that time its population and wealth have doubled.—The disciple of Adam Smith will look in vain for the causes of the prosperity of Philadelphia, in its foreign commerce only. He must look to the fostered industry of the towns in the interior, and the manufactures of the city itself. Watson's Annals inform us that Philadelphia contains 104 warping mills, 4500 weavers, 3000 spinners, 200 bobbin winders, and 200 dyers, whose wages amount to one million, four hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and the consumption of indigo is more than 114,000 pounds per annum, and that they manufacture 81,000 yards per day, or 24,300,000 yards per year. This is only one branch of manufactures. The computation of the manufactures in iron, is still greater, and constantly increasing. There are manufactories of steam engines, for cotton and woolled machinery for the printing of calico, which in three years have more than doubled in amount. It may be safely inferred, that besides such as are termed mechanics, Philadelphia supports at least 20,000 manufacturers. Here, then, we are to look for the prosperity of the city; and instead of these manufacturers diminishing its commerce, they must necessarily increase it. These are the practical effects of the American system. Destroy it, and we remove our workshops to Europe—we render ourselves dependent on foreign industry—we depopulate our commercial cities—we destroy the market for the surplus produce of our farmers, and the value of land will be diminished. To the effects of the tariff we are then to look for the unexampled prosperity of our state and country since 1816, and to a continuance of the tariff we need only look for a continuance of this prosperity. In the selection of men, therefore, to whom are entrusted our national concerns, we should always have reference to those only who are statesmen—who are friends of the American system, who will cherish the industry of the country, and who will not alienate from the support of the system, by votes, those whose direct benefit is the construction of works of internal improvement by the general government; and who will not recommend a destruction of the tariff, by attacking it in detail, and thereby exciting prejudices against particular sections and particular interests.—Harrisburgh, Pa. Int.

The popularity of men does not always depend upon their intelligence, capacity or integrity. Had this always been the case, Aristides had never been banished from his country. Nor would Andrew Jackson have been president of the United States.

Beth Pat

Importance of knowledge to the Mechanic.

Let us imagine for a moment the condition of an individual, who has not advanced beyond the merest elements of knowledge, who understands nothing of the principles even of his own art, and inquire what change will be wrought in his feelings, his hopes, and happiness, in all that makes up the character, by the gradual pouring of knowledge, by the now the capacity of thought, but it is a barren faculty, never nourished by the food of the mind, and never rising above the poor objects of sense. Labor and rest, the mere hope of animal enjoyment, or the fear of want, the care of providing covering or food, make up the whole sum of his existence. Such a man may be industrious but he cannot love labor, for it is not relieved by the excitement of improving or changing the process of his art, nor cheered by the hope of a better condition. When released from labor, he does not rejoice, for mere idleness is not enjoyment; and he has no book, no lesson of science, no play of the mind, no interesting pursuit, to give a zest to the hour of leisure. Home has few charms for him; he has little taste for the quiet, the social converse, the exchange of feeling and thought, the innocent enjoyments that ought to dwell there. Society has little to interest him, for he has no sympathy for the pleasures or pursuits, the cares or troubles of others, to whom he cannot feel or perceive his bonds of relationship. All of life is but a poor boon for such a man; and happy for himself and for mankind, if the new ties that hold him to this negative existence be not broken. Happy for him if that best and surest friend of man, that messenger of good news from Heaven to the poorest wretch on earth, Religion, bringing the fear of God, appear to save him. Without her to support, should temptation assail him, what an easy victim would he fall to vice or crime! How little would be necessary to overturn his ill-balanced principles, and throw him groveling in intemperance, or send him abroad on the ocean or the high-way, an enemy to himself and his kind!

But let the light of science fall upon that man; open to him the fountain of knowledge; let a few principles of philosophy enter his mind, and awaken the dormant power of thought; he begins to look upon his art with an altered eye. It ceases to be a dark mechanical process, which he cannot understand; he regards it as an object of inquiry, and begins to penetrate the reasons, and acquire a new mystery over his own instruments. He finds other and better modes of doing what he had done before, blindly and without interest, a thousand times. He learns to profit by the experience of others, and ventures upon untried paths.

Difficulties which before would have stopped him at the outset receive a ready solution from some luminous principles of science. He gains new knowledge and new skill, and can improve the quality of his manufacture, while he shortens the process and diminishes his own labor. Then labor becomes sweet to him, it is accompanied by the consciousness of increasing power; it is leading him forward to a higher plane among his fellow men. Relaxation, too, is sweet to him, as it enables him to add to his intellectual stores, and to mature, by undisturbed meditation, the plans and conceptions of the hour of labor. His home has acquired a new charm; for he is become a man of thought, and feels and enjoys the peace and seclusion of that sacred retreat, and he carries rather the honest complacency which is the companion of well earned success. There, too, bright visions of the future sphere open upon him and excite a kindly feeling towards those who are to share in his prosperity. Thus his heart and mind expand together. He has become an intelligent being, and while he has learnt to esteem himself he has also learnt to live no longer for himself alone. Society opens like a new world to him; he looks upon his fellow creatures with interest and sympathy, and feels that he has a place in their affections and respect. Temptations assail him in vain. He is armed by high and pure thoughts. He takes a wider view of his relations with the beings about and above him. He welcomes every generous virtue that adorns and dignifies the human character. He delights in the exercise of reason—he glories in the consciousness and the hope of immortality.—Emerson.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

We learn that the steam boat Glenner, from Pittsburg to Nashville, took fire on the morning of the 26th, a little above Portsmouth.—The fire commenced in the hold, and it became necessary to scuttle the boat to arrest the progress of the flames. She had on board about seventy tons—principally dry goods. Ten tons for this place, eight for Louisville and the residue for Cumberland River. The goods sustained considerable injury. Part of them were on board the Lagrange, when she sunk above Stuebenville. We understand that the boat is injured.

Cincinnati Gazette.

There has been a sad mistake in reprinting Gen. Jackson's celebrated motto—"Never to seek aid to decline office." His friends assure us that he is most consistent of men. If so, the original of his motto must have been—Always to seek aid never to decline office.

The *Melrose Register* contains a sample of very badness bagging, made with oil from cotton, which possesses great strength, and appears to have every other requisite for the purpose now used in his service.