



THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1831.

BRITISH INFLUENCE

In a recent number of the "Register," Mr. Niles states that he believes, as decidedly as in his own existence, that much English money has been expended in the United States to support the anti Tariff Press—he believes also that his own press might have been sold for a large sum had he been disposed to part with it. He draws the latter conclusion from certain distant overtures made concerning it—and he firmly believes that English Money to a large amount has been expended to effect some of our important elections. He is satisfied that about 200,000 pounds sterling was subscribed in England to break down certain of our manufactures—and he has no doubt that a million could be instantly had for such an invasion of our Tariff as would lead to the destruction of our manufactures of iron—the pioneer in other articles now about to be attempted. He goes further, and expresses his decided opinion that the late mighty outcry about Nullification was an "British Account," and under these impressions will exert every faculty he possesses to support and extend the American System.

Mr. Niles' character as a man of truth has never been impeached—he states things as they really are. The people should reflect on the preceding remarks; they carry conviction with them. Let not our countrymen be duped by British Agents and by the Editors of Anti Tariff newspapers. Should the duty on iron be removed it will be but a commencement of our ruin—the duty on Sugar, &c. &c. will be taken off, and the people will be left to mourn too late the abuse of their confidence by wicked and designing men for their own pecuniary aggrandizement.

The following note was written by a subscriber on one of two very handsome and well bound skins of Leather, which the writer forwarded in payment of his subscription to the Gazette. He will please accept my thanks for his punctuality and attention.

Gibson County, May 20, 1831.

To the Editor of the Vincennes Gazette.

SIR—Considering how the products of the country are made or produced, and that the whole from the days of Adam came from Clay; and that leather is the same, for it is tanned under Clay, the hide comes from Clay, the bark and all comes from Clay, and unto Clay it must return; and as such this leather is for my subscription to your paper; and if we should both live, you may continue me next year, if leather protected by Clay will suffice.

The April number of the Lady's Book after a long delay, has at length arrived. It is embellished with several engravings, among which is a handsome plate of the Philadelphia Fashions. This work is really worthy the patronage of the Ladies.

The Rev. Mr. Smith will deliver two sermons to-morrow—one at 11 o'clock, in continuation of the agency between God and man; and the other, in the evening, on the Soul of man.

The citizens of the borough are reminded that on next Saturday an election will take place at the temporary court house on Water street, as provided by an act of the late Legislature, entitled "An Act relative to the Borough of Vincennes."

Judge SCOTT, a candidate for the office of Governor of this state, intends visiting Vincennes, and will be happy to see as many citizens of Knox county as can make it convenient to attend on Monday the 30th inst. at one o'clock.

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

Dont 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.

I am authorized to announce William Jenkins as a candidate for County Commissioner, of the second district.

Mr. Hill—Please insert the subjoined answers to the Enigmas published in last week's Gazette.

Not Vincennes in the East, but Vincennes in the West.

Is the home of the stranger, 'tis here he finds rest.

If you a Water Witch will prize, Select not one that will capsize.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Remarks on the address of the Jackson Central Committee, to the people of Indiana.

This is one of the most singular productions that was ever presented to the public. The authors of it must think the people of this state are either idiots, buried in Egyptian darkness, or that they have committed their consciences to their keeping, and will suffer the most disgusting and monstrous fabrications to be imposed upon them for truth. This notable manifesto assumes the same vaunting, confident style, that we find in Satan's address to the republican (an epithet they are both equally entitled to) party below, when he was about to start upon his expedition against our Saviour, only they are not quite as candid as that gentleman was, for he said plainly, they must resort to "well couched fraud, well woven snares" to succeed.

But to the facts stated in this paper.—They begin by telling us that Gen. Jackson has evinced great skill and wisdom in the management of our foreign affairs. The West India trade and the treaty with Turkey are adduced as evidence.—The weakness and folly of the first have already been so fully exposed, that I shall not say any thing about it; as to the last, whatever benefit it may be to the country, Mr. Adams certainly deserves the greater part of the credit, for it originated with him. They then descend in very brilliant terms on Gen. Jackson's conduct with regard to internal improvements—they tell us that their nationality should be established beyond doubt; that we had better wait until the national debt is paid, and that it is impolitic, and even unconstitutional, to appropriate money in aid of private companies. Did not Gen. Jackson, when in congress, vote for an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Ohio, when the national debt was much larger than at present? Did not Van Buren vote for an appropriation towards making a road in Florida, in 1823? Was that national in their opinion? Did not Gen. Jackson vote for an appropriation to the Delaware and Chesapeake canal—an enterprise undertaken and completed by a private company? How comes he to change his mind? Has he received a sudden influx of light, since his elevation to the presidential chair?

When he advised Mr. Monroe to be the president of a nation, not of a party, was he in earnest, or has his "common sense" been so much "enlightened" since that time, as to perceive the impropriety of that advice, and the necessity of pursuing with unrelenting severity his political opponents? But they evade this by crying rotation in office. What is their rotation? Turning out honest men, and putting in incompetent and dishonest—and to give some color of propriety to their conduct, they institute suits against these men, without any grounds of action, publish them to the world as public defamers; and not satisfied with ejecting them from their livings, fendlike they try to damn their reputation. Look at the case of Nourse. He was turned out of office, and prosecuted as a defaulter.—Instead of his owing the U. States, they owed him \$12334. Another case well known to us all, and no man entitled to any degree of credence dare stand forward and deny the fact, I mean that of Maj. Andrew Whitlock—he was prosecuted as a public defaulter. What was the result? The suit was dismissed, and Hugh H. the late secretary of the treasury, acknowledged the government indebted to him. But they may say the clerk made a mistake in balancing their accounts. If so, it shows what sort of men they have put in office.

Why do they talk about paying the national debt, when they know, or should know, that no appropriation towards internal improvements can retard or expedite its payment? Do they think the people of this state are such fools as to be deceived by a set of political knaves, who are paid for what they say and do, and from that very money which should be employed in making canals and roads. Again, they profess to be very friendly to a tariff, though not the present one, but such a one as would render this country as independent as possible of other nations; and they are willing that every article that can be manufactured at home at a fair price, should be fairly protected. This is all the most sanguine friend of the tariff desires, if acted upon; if not acted upon, it is saying every thing and nothing—for what is a fair price? If those articles that are protected by the tariff are gradually falling in price, should not that be sufficient? Now let them show one article which is so protected, and in the manufacture of which there is domestic competition, that has not declined in price—sugar and cotton are cheaper than they ever were. Why then do they wish a modification of the tariff? Reader, this is the reason. Their friends in the south are uncompromising in their opposition to it; and they, to prevent a division in their party, are forced to oppose it. But here they dare not come

out openly against it—they can only attack it in this insidious, indirect manner. Yes it is to party that they would sacrifice us and our interest. They care not whether we get 20 cents or 30 cents per bushel for corn—they raise no corn or wheat and it is immaterial to them what policy is pursued by government, provided they can so delude the people as to be kept in power.

They further say, we have been driven by the current of popular opinion from the ground we lately occupied. This is the old trick of crying thief, to elude pursuit. I pronounce it false—totally devoid of truth, and challenge them to proof. But they know that they have left their ground. These men were four years ago the warm advocates of internal improvements, as they were then understood. We never heard a word from them of waiting until the national debt was paid—of private companies, and of the necessity of a road running through every state in the union to make it national. They also say the present administration has too much respect for the people to squander their money, without reference to law, system, or expediency. Did it show economy in recalling five or six ministers, and sending others, at an additional expense to government of from one to two hundred thousand dollars? Does the post office department evince economy in calling on congress for eighty thousand dollars, when it heretofore yielded a revenue? Have there not been extraordinary allowances for contingent expenses during this economical administration? How happens this? They also know how this money is expended.

I call upon the friends of the American system to beware of such misrepresentations as are contained in that address, and not suffer themselves to be led astray by such deceptive arguments. Why talk of internal improvements, when they embarrass them with such offensive objections as render it impossible to carry them into execution. They would like a coat of a parti color, but take care that the color shall be such as cannot be had. If we wish to see a system of internal improvements consummated which will fertilize and enrich our country, we must banish such men from our confidence. If we do not wish to behold those golden prospects of wealth blighted in the bud, we must renounce such men and their doctrines. They, backed by official patronage, fight for power.—We, stimulated by a love of country, contend for principle, and we must conquer.

CITIZEN.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR—

By late Indianapolis papers it will be seen that there has been another great meeting of the leaders of the nullifying party, or Central Jackson Committee. I have been told that at that meeting there were no less than 27 persons present, only thirteen of whom were of that class of pure and disinterested patriots who for past services have received appointments from the present administration. These great men taking into consideration the incapacity of the people to select their own officers, which are to be elected at the ensuing August election, have kindly volunteered their services and selected two citizens who are to be made Governor and Lieutenant Governor for the State of Indiana.

As the right "right" to make a Governor out of them, they have selected James G. Read, Esq. half of Daviess county, and the other half of Clark county, where he holds an appointment from the President, as Receiver of the Land Office of Jeffersonville. The eminent services of this brilliant statesman and stern patriot, are no doubt well known to the people of Indiana, and of course duly appreciated. They will therefore be well pleased with the nomination; believing that such rare merit and great qualifications cannot be to highly rewarded. It is but once in a long time that a great man appears in Indiana. Mr. Read is one of these phenomena. Who has not heard of his astounding eloquence in the Legislative councils of Indiana? Who has not heard of the lasting benefits he has conferred upon his adopted State? The poll at the August election will answer these queries; and I have no doubt the people will think with me, that two offices in one year are little enough for a great man.

For Lieutenant Governor they have selected Amos Lane, Esq. of Dearborn county, whose unspotted reputation and great talents well qualify him to preside over the Senate of Indiana. The history of this persecuted patriot is uncommon—educated for the Bar, he proved too honest for the profession, and was expelled the practice. He was a good Jackson man but got no office—he was too modest—among other qualifications it is said he is well skilled in banking. He is now before the people for their sweet voices, and they no doubt will mete to him his reward.

Among other things which the Central Committee, in their disinterested zeal for the welfare of the people, have kindly done, their address should not pass unnoticed—it is doubtless very generally circulated, and gives a great deal of no doubt very correct information in a small way. It is not my intention at present to make any structures upon it—if nobody else should, however, it is my intention to give it a going over when I have leisure. The sum and substance of the whole, however, the burden of the song, is—that those who have offices now—those who are in the crib—are the honestest and best that ever were or will be; and that the people will be very wrong if they don't think so. That there are some oth-

er little pickings left; some offices to fill, such as U. S. Senator, and other odd situations, which some of them or their friends would like to have too; and that the people will be very foolish if they think that they are not the best men that could be got to fill them. W.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE PRINCIPLES AND POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT ADMINISTRATION.

What have been the principles and measures originated by the present administration, of which such boast is made? They are—

- 1st. The proscription of every individual who would not vote for Gen. Jackson.
 - 2d. The corruption of the Press.
 - 3rd. The overthrow of the Tariff System.
 - 4th. The Feto on Internal Improvements.
 - 5th. The prostration of the U. States Bank.
 - 6th. The downfall of the Supreme Court.
 - 7th. The doctrine of Nullification.
 - 8th. The exile of the Indians, in the face of the most solemn treaties.
 - 9th. The violation of pledges.
 - 10th. The waste of public money on political favorites, and the appointment and continuance in office of men, whose dishonesty and crimes were notorious.
 - 11th. The amendment of the Constitution, so to make the President ineligible for more than one term; and the ex-emption of the same individual who proposes the amendment, in soliciting a nomination for a second term, and standing as a candidate!
- These are the principles of this administration, and the only principles. Are the people ready to support them?—and if not will they consent to support those who do not support them?
- The following appropriations for the present year, have been made for the improvement and construction of fortifications along the Atlantic coast:
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|---|-----------|
| For George's Island, Boston Harbor, 5,000 | |
| Fort Adams, R. I. | 100,000 |
| Fort Hamilton, N. Y. | 10,000 |
| Fort Columbus and Castle William, 25,000 | |
| Fort Monroe, Va. | 30,000 |
| Fort Calhoun, Va. | 30,000 |
| Fort on Oak Island, N. C. | 95,000 |
| Fortifications at Charleston, S. C. | 45,000 |
| Fortifications at Pensacola, 100,000 | |
| Fort at Mobile Point | 90,000 |
| Battery at Bienvenue, Louisiana, 3,004 | |
| Fort Wood, Louisiana, 3,600 | |
| Contingencies, | 10,000 |
| | \$646,604 |
| | 208,000 |
| | \$854,600 |

In addition to these, the sum of \$208,000 has been appropriated for carrying on the work of the Delaware Breakwater; making a total of \$854,600.

The works, for which the above appropriations have been made are probably set down by the President under the head of External Improvements, and as he has not pronounced appropriations by Congress, for the construction of works of External Improvements unconstitutional, there has been no difficulty in getting the bills signed. The effect of General Jackson's policy is thus,—while he would expend all of the surplus revenue, (over and above what he wastes on political favorites,) in clearing out harbors and in protecting and facilitating the commerce of the Atlantic States, which by nature are endowed with superior advantages, he leaves the hard working farmers, who till the soil for their bread, in the interior States, to find their way to a market with their produce in the best manner they can, and decries that they have any right to call on the government, for equal assistance with the men of commerce. He says to the Eastern merchant, and ship owner, you shall enjoy my exclusive favor, for your pursuits are "national," but to the farmer, he says, "I can never recognize your petitions, for aid at the hands of the Government, for your pursuits are sectional!" It is so with the Tariff. The Tariff is opposed, on the ground that it is injurious to the foreign trader and to ship owners, and aids the mechanic at their expense. The endeavor of General Jackson, and his coadjutors, to overthrow the tariff, is but carrying out his system of policy, which is to bestow every favor the government can grant upon the foreign merchants & ship owners, who live by their profits, and oppress and crush down the hard toiling farmer and mechanic, who gain a subsistence, by hard knocks, and the sweat of the brow.

From the N. Y. Age.

American System.—There are no facts connected with the prosperity and ample success of the American system, more worthy of especial observation than the rapid improvement and increased population of manufacturing towns. It is not alone confined to the Manufacturers, themselves, and the numerous persons employed by them, but Mechanics, Farmers, and Traders, come in for a full share of the general prosperity. We noticed, very briefly in our last, the effect of Manufactures in Philadelphia, Paterson, in N. Jersey, and Lowell, in Massachusetts. Since then, we have received a statement, copied from the Dover Enquirer, a New Hampshire paper, of the increase, in ten years, of four manufacturing towns in that state, viz. Dover, Somersworth, Danstable, and New-Market. In 1829, the population was Five Thousand Eight Hundred and eighty seven, and in 1839, they had increased to twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine; had more than doubled in ten years! Our neighboring and flourish-

ing town of Newark has increased in the same time between four and five thousand. Can we want better evidence of the whole some influence of protection, than these facts establish? What answer can the free trade folks make to facts like these, which cannot be controverted?

In the State of New-York, alone, there are two hundred and eight Woolen, eighty-eight Cotton, and two hundred and two of Iron Manufactories. Besides these, there are numerous others, such as Glass, Paper &c. The produce consumed, amounts to an immense sum, which goes into the Farmers' pockets. Add to this the amount distributed to the Mechanics employed in their various capacities, necessarily connected, and the whole forms an appalling fact, for the consideration of those who wish to annihilate their tariff.

We conclude these few remarks in the language of the great head of the System. HENRY CLAY: "The cause is the cause of the country, and it must and will prevail. It is founded in the interests and affections of the people. It is as native as the granite deeply imbedded in our mountains. And in conclusion, I would pray to avert from our country the evils which are impending over it, and, by enlightening our councils, to conduct us into the path which leads to riches, to greatness, and to glory!"

POST MASTER GENERAL.

It is well known, that Mr. Adams, during the time he held the office of President, exhibited as little of the spirit of proscription as any Chief Magistrate, that ever presided in our Country. By him political friends and political enemies were treated alike. In the selection of men to fill offices of trust, he enquired only as to their moral and intellectual qualifications. Still, however, he was charged with being influenced in his appointments by partisan considerations—charged by the present supporters of Jackson with a design to corrupt the people by the distribution of Governmental patronage among his own adherents. One of the most violent of his abusers was Wm. T. Barry, who in 1828, addressed the following language to the people of Kentucky.

"No President has shown a greater aptitude in applying the public purse to procure by that specious influence, the support which an upright policy should alone command. Mr. Adams seems to have studied well the means employed by those who govern in England, to support that constitution, which he so much admires, and which maintains their colossal power. He knows it is no longer prerogative, but monied influence and patronage. Of these advantages of his present situation, he has not failed to avail himself, to a degree hitherto unknown in this country.

"But it seems that the immense patronage conferred in the distribution of millions, and directed to the object with the most scrupulous care, down to the lowest appointments, cannot make the administration feel safe in its ill-gotten power."

We beseech the public to give the above extract a second perusal—to read it and reflect well upon it. It exhibits the opinions which William T. Barry professed, three years ago, with respect to the policy appointing men to office on account of party consideration. He regarded it as corrupt and monarchial; as utterly at war with the spirit of the American Constitution; and as adopted with no other view than to perpetuate the prerogatives of ill-gotten power.

Let our readers compare these sentiments, expressed by Major Barry in 1822, with his own practice since he took his place in the General Post Office. In his single Department of the Government there has been a more extensive proscription for opinion's sake, a greater application of the funds of the nation to the rewarding of political partisans, than there was in all the Departments together during the administration of Mr. Adams or than there ever was in all the Departments, during all the administrations that have existed since the first adoption of the Constitution. Thus we see, that Major Barry, even according to his own notions of corruption, is the most corrupt officer of Government, that ever held power in the United States. If there be a "lower deed" in "the lowest depth" of political degradation, the Postmaster General is consigned to it by his own language. There let him stay.

Louisville Daily Journal.

THE POST OFFICE.

Long suppressed discontents of this department of our national affairs, begin to break out on every side. Even the papers which are acknowledged partisans of the present Administration, maintain. The management of the mails comes home to the business of the whole community. No where else do carelessness and mismanagement produce so much injury. And yet, what is the condition of the department? No newspaper mail has been received from New Orleans these thirteen days, and until the 25th the letter mails were all nine days behind their proper place. At one time letters pass in fourteen days, and at another in twenty three days. We have it on the best authority, that from the 1st to the 25th of this month, the New York mail failed of reaching Philadelphia in season for the mail to Delaware State, seven times. We are told, and have no doubt of the fact, that there are places where more than a dozen mails have accumulated and lie in a heap. On the north of this city things appear to be managed well; but we find it quite impossible to get our papers beyond Stamford on the East, and Philadelphia