



THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1881.

JACKSON CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

"The elections in our own state are approaching. We have too long allowed our opponents to triumph over us by management and intrigue—they should cease to appoint officers over a large majority of the people of the state. It is unworthy the dignity of a powerful and fearless party to be cheated into submission by an intriguing minority—a minority in control in its appetite for office and relentless in excluding members of the republican party from place and power."

The foregoing is copied from the Address of the Jackson Central Committee to the people of Indiana, some remarks on which will be found in another column, over the signature of "Cincinnatus." The writer does not, however, notice the men who were present at the birth of this precocious child of Twenty-seven fathers. If I have not been misinformed, and if report speaks truly, this Address was drawn up by the members of the Jackson Caucus, lately assembled at Indianapolis; and the individuals who composed this meeting amounted in number, when all told, to one score and seven persons! who have thus assumed the power to direct and instruct the freemen of Indiana how they must and shall vote. But to shew the disinterested zeal and self-devotedness of these patriotic guardians of a free people, and that it was for the good of the people alone and not for their own aggrandizement that this Address was penned, I will give the names of some few who I learn were at Indianapolis at that momentous and interesting occasion, with the amount they receive yearly from the government for "their rewards," all valuable "members of the republican party" excluded from place and power.

Israel T. Canby, Receiver, at Crawfordsville, per annum	\$3,000 00
James P. Drake, Receiver, Indianapolis	2,500 00
Arthur St. Clair, Register, Indianapolis	2,500 00
John Mulroy & Homer Johnson, Superintendents of the National Road, allowed by law \$300 each, the real amount paid to them not known, also the salary of Wm. Johnson, son of Homer, as Sec'y to the Commissioners, which is \$300	1,900 00
Donoh McCarthy, Receiver at Fort Wayne	1,000 00
Sam. Judah, District Attorney, pay, fees, &c.	500 00
Wm. Marshall, Marshal of the State, supposed	1,000 00
A. F. Morrison, "By Authority" printer of the Laws of U. S., printer to the Land Offices, & printer of the Address, as well as Secretary to the meeting, pay, patronage, &c. &c.	750 00
John Cain, Postmaster, Indianapolis	400 00
	\$13,550 00

The sum of THIRTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS annually divided among the twenty-seven of those "who are excluded from place and power, by the minority."!!!—Bless me! how I should like to be one of the "Exclusives."

NATIONAL ROAD.

The Illinois Intelligencer states that sixteen principal bridges and one hundred and ten culverts are to be constructed in Illinois, this summer, on the National Road—besides there is some grading to be done. The bridge over the Kaskasias will not be commenced this season, as the old one will accommodate the public another year; and it was thought best to expend the present appropriation on those parts of the road which required to be worked, in order to be passable. Under this arrangement it is believed there will be a good communication opened between Vandalia and Terre Haute the present year.

Capt. Samuel Emison, requests me to withdraw his name as a candidate for County Commissioner.

Gen. Noah Noble, a candidate for the office of Governor, and Col. David Wallace, a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will visit Vincennes on Tuesday next. It is expected they will address the people on that day.

"Junius Brutus" shall appear next week. Several other communications are crowded out.

LAND SALE.—A public sale of all relinquished and reverted Lands within the Vincennes Land District, which shall not be paid for or redeemed before the fifth day of July next, will be held in this town on the third Monday in said month of July, in pursuance of a proclamation of President Jackson. For publishing the proclamation alluded to the anti-Tariff presses will be specially rewarded—but it is some consolation to believe that a more equal distribution of "Treasury paper" is now expected by the people.—General Jackson probably will not rule two years hence.

Prices of Marketing in Vincennes.

Flour, -	\$3 00 per cwt.
Bacon, -	6 cts per lb.
Fresh Beef, -	3 to 4.
" Pork, -	3 4.
" Veal, -	4 5.
" Mutton, -	4 5.
" Butter, -	6
Corn meal, -	31 per bushel.
Corn, -	20 25.
Potatoes, -	31
Eggs, -	6 per dozen.

The last advices from New Orleans state that corn was selling at 37 1/2 cts per barrel; Oats at \$1 00 per barrel. Prime Pork, 10 50 per bbl. and Whiskey from 28 to 30 cts. per gallon.

An election will take place THIS DAY at the temporary Court House in Vincennes, as provided by a late act of the Legislature, relative to the Borough. The polls will be opened at ten, and closed at one o'clock.

A meeting of the citizens of Knox county is requested at the Hotel of J. C. Clark, THIS EVENING, at eight o'clock, in order to make arrangements for the celebration of the Anniversary of Independence.

Col. James Calhoun, of Washington, Daviess 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 VINCENNES GAZETTE. TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

Fellow Citizens—Nothing but a sacred regard to duty, and an ardent wish to preserve and perpetuate the prosperity of our State and Union, could have elicited from an humble individual the following remarks, in relation to our present political attitude. A lucid exposure of error, especially when attempted, by various pretences, to be concealed from the public gaze, is most unquestionably the duty of every citizen. But a wilful defence of it, whether it be made to ingratiate the favor of a Chief Magistrate or to preserve consistency by calquing the measures of a President of their former choice—measures not anticipated, and secretly disapproved, or from a contempt of our republic and the intelligence of the people, or from any other cause, is neither the duty nor the right of any. Ignorance might perhaps be excused—but who will pretend that ignorance is the chief characteristic of the Jackson Central Committee of Indiana, whose address has been lately published and circulated among you? Political poison is artfully and wilfully diffused through every part of that address.

The recovery of the direct trade to the British West Indies, is there said to be in the "highest degree advantageous to our commerce." The acquisition of that trade upon terms reciprocally advantageous to the United States and Great Britain, would indeed have been advantageous. But recent facts testify that the present arrangement is worse than none—that it is injurious to the Grand Canal of New York; gives to Canada many advantages; and this too, after sacrificing the forty and independent character of our government by importunately begging for the pretended boon. Our commercial treaty with Turkey may benefit our commerce. But did it originate in accident, or in the foresight and wisdom of the President? No man in his senses will affirm the latter. Turkey, reduced to the last extremity by the invading armies of Russia, begged a treaty of peace with the conquering Autocrat; and that treaty had a foundation for ours. The opening of this field for enterprise, is clearly to be ascribed to Russian success, and not to any present Executive wisdom. So far from having any merit for the formation of this treaty with the Ottoman Porte, the President has (with pain I say it) struck a deadly blow at the Constitution of our country. Contrary to the very language and spirit of that sacred instrument, he did, without the advice and consent of the Senate, originate a mission to a state with which we had never before any political connection, or diplomatic intercourse. His old, tried, firm friends held the usurpation and stood against it. The great Tazewell and Tyler, the senators and representatives from Virginia, with hundreds more of prof-and-tidents, and extensively versed in constitutional law, pronounced it a tyrannical & dangerous usurpation of power! A North, East, West, & part of the South, echoed indignantly and unanimously. And yet, fellow citizens, these are the measures to which the Jackson Central Committee of this State point with so much triumph, as evidences of the "common sense, and diplomatic ability of the President."

In the management of our domestic affairs, you are told the President has wonderful success—that the "aristocratic principle," maintained by Washington, and every succeeding President of untrusting experience, ability, and tried integrity with the management of official business is abandoned! Yes, fellow citizens, unblinded character, indelible integrity, indispensable ability, and ripe experi-

ence have been banished from well-managed offices, for no other crime than voting in accordance with their judgment! And the place of such persons have frequently been supplied by men totally destitute of every requisite qualification. Why have revolutionary habits of the performance of any other business? been discharged from office, and the stations they held, given to those only, who sing hallicajals to the Chief? They tell you that it is anti-republican for men to hold offices too long. Why, then, are none but the opponents of the present Administration proscribed? Why is the rule, if it be a good one, thus partial in its operation? Why are the friends of Jackson, who have held offices 10, 20, 30, & 40 years, alone suffered to remain? But fellow citizens, the answer is at hand. A monopoly of official stations was necessary to give the party strength. Hungry partisans were to be rewarded; and an inexorable never-forgiving vengeance was to be glutted in the sanctuary of our country. A Duke of Clarence, now wielding the British sceptre, could forgive a Denman, who had pronounced him "worse than a murderer;" but our Chief Magistrate, even where no insult was offered, seems deaf to the voice of forgiveness and mercy. And yet this same Central Committee, by a strange perversion of language, calls all this nothing but the "republican principle of rotation in office; and a necessary consequence of our republican institutions!" You must abominate such deceit.

Fellow citizens, the interest of Indiana is the interest of the Union. No state is more deeply interested in the promotion of Internal Improvements than ours. But the Central Committee tell you, that they, too, are favorable to Internal Improvements. Ask them the question when? how? and of what kind? and the answer is always evasive. Admitting, however, that they are really, or think they are, the friends of Internal Improvements, of what avail can it be? Of what possible advantage to the country, when two-thirds of the party to which they belong are deadly hostile to any such system? Beware, therefore, of electing Jackson men on such grounds. If they are friends in principle, they cannot, as partisans, be so in practice. They must be identified with their party in the South, all of which is hostile, or, at best, equivocal. But do you doubt of the policy of such an application of the revenue? Did not the difficulty of transporting provisions, cannon, military stores, &c. in the late war, increase the expense some millions of dollars? And was not the absence of good roads and canals the cause of that increased expenditure? From similar causes, has not the expense of transporting the mail been doubled? And shall we suffer by the past and not make provision for the future?

Shall we not emulate our sister states, & England and China, in the extension of our internal trade? Shall we not provide the ligaments of union for our country? Shall we not promote the wealth, unity, and friendship of our fellow citizens; and remove their inconveniences and discord, by binding together with roads and canals the remote parts of our extended territory? The committee in substance tell you they are in favor of national, not local improvements! And this may be right—but the next breath they advocate the distribution of the surplus revenue among the several states, there to have done what they could not constitutionally do themselves! And well they know this scheme of distributing the surplus revenue would forever prevent the commencement and completion of all works of an important national character. Members of Congress, though as honest as other men, would secure a greater quantity for distribution among their constituents, and state independence will be brought by management. Fellow citizens, their party will willingly and readily aid internal improvements, when they are of such character as the constitution allows. And who is to judge of their constitutionality? Are not your representatives in Congress the proper judges? Is not there the collected wisdom of the nation? Did not that tribunal lately make a solemn decision, in three several cases?—and did not the president disregard and overrule those decisions? Is one man, taken from among them, controlling the patronage of the union, a better judge of the national character of a public work, than that august public tribunal? This committee will wait till the redemption of the public debt, before they commence a system of internal improvement. This debt is almost redeemed now and is not a wiser policy to construct works yielding 20 or 25 per cent. on the investment? An interest three or four times as great as that paid on the remaining national debt—two or three millions, subscribed as stock, might soon be sold out, and the money applied again and again, to objects of similar importance; the public debt would then rapidly disappear, and our country as rapidly improving.

I come now, fellow citizens, to investigate the reasons and assertions of this Jackson central committee of our state, in relation to the tariff. And what is our tariff? It is, in plain language, a law, exacting a tax or duty from the importer of foreign products and goods, before they can be sold in the U. S. For the greater part of the money annually drained from the people for such products and goods is carried to foreign nations, perhaps to return no more; the residue is paid by the importer into the national treasury. A nation without manufacturing establishments may, under peculiar circumstances, flourish for a while; but the period could not be remote when her most daring enterprise would sink into sluggish inactivity. The emulation of her citizens would soon grow dim and die. The lot of the land would be greatly depressed by the extortion of foreign nations. Farmers would get nothing for their produce, for all must be farmers, and none will buy. A distressing drain upon the circulating medium of any country, will cause a universal cessation of business. People without spirit, industry without reward, may make a few faint efforts to preserve their country from an invading foe; but perhaps on the very nation which invades them, they may depend for the blankets that protect their shivering limbs, and for the powder which generates the thunder of war. A nation thus distracted, reduced, ruined, might invoke the contemplative genius of Volney, and the mouldering columns & ruined towers of Tyre and Sidon, of Nineveh and Babylon, might here find an equal, within whose bosom a blood-bought freedom was entombed.—Not thus with the nation which protects her industry by a "judicious (protective) tariff." The hammer, the saw, the plough, the spindle and the loom, are all by it put in motion. The importer pays higher duties only to replenish the coffers of the nation. Thousand of factories of all kinds at once spring into existence—competition is excited—the poor and the rich man can buy goods cheaper and of a better quality. Thousands leave agricultural pursuits, and engage in the new employment—the farmer finds a home market for his produce—the money of the country is retained in it, and falls more or less into every man's hands. A treasury thus full and flourishing may distribute its millions to educate our children, construct our turnpikes, railroads, canals, and to extinguish speedily our national debt. Such a prosperous state of things would soon enable congress to reduce the price of public land; or to relinquish it to the states in which it lies, and to which it

justly belongs. Intelligence, industry, and enterprise, added to the blessings of liberty, would give strength and firmness to our republic, "which it is most devoutly hoped may prove imperishable."

Fellow citizens, think not these the dreams of fancy. Our American system, though just commencing its operation, has done wonders. But its utility and excellency have been more than half destroyed by the continual attacks of Jackson's friends, and by his own contradictory recommendations and exertions.

CINCINNATUS.

[The remarks on the subject of the tariff will be resumed, and the address concluded next week.]

Important Foreign News.

From the Baltimore Patriot, of May 2th

The packet ship Canada, captain Macy, arrived at New York on Tuesday evening, having sailed from Liverpool on the 16th ultimo. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received by this arrival, their full supply of foreign journals, including London of the 15th, and Liverpool of the 16th.

Although the probabilities of a general war have lessened, yet the affairs of the north of Europe present a most interesting aspect. The Poles, in a very brilliant action, gained a signal advantage over Gen. Geismar's division of the Russian army, on the 31st of March, of which fact the Polish official account will be found among our extracts. There are also reports of another victory still more brilliant, said to have been obtained on the day following, April 1st, the result of which was the total destruction of Geismar's corps, and the captivity of himself. But there is some doubt upon this subject, as will be seen by the following remark of the Times of the 15th—"We hope the intelligence will soon be confirmed, though it is again Geismar's corps on which the attack is stated to have been made it may be apprehended that the report is only a different version of the news we have already given. However, if, as some of the Paris journals say, the account was transmitted by the Telegraph from Strasbourg, there would be less reason to question its accuracy."

These events, together with the renewed reports of insurrections in Lithuania and Volhynia—the reported disaffection of Finland, and the discontents believed to exist in Russia itself, have imparted high hopes that the valiant Poles may yet be successful, fearful as are the odds against which they are contending. In the battle of March 31st, the Poles seem to have fought like tigers. Nothing could exceed the celerity of their movements, or stand before the impetuosity of their onsets.

In addition to the facts and reports already mentioned, there are other rumors which may be well noted, though less probability is attached to them. These are, that even from Turkey collateral aid is expected, as by this time the new envoy from the Polish government to the Sublime Porte, is far on his way to Constantinople; and it is believed that the warlike preparations of the Sultan, ostensibly to crush revolt in some of his Pashalicks, are, in reality, with the intention of making war on Russia. A second is, that Charles John of Sweden is determined to endeavor to retake Finland. We do not attach any credit to these rumors, nor much importance to the story of insurrectionary movements in the remote eastern dominions of Russia. Meantime, if the account of an insurrection in Servia be correct, the Sultan will have his hands full with his own affairs.

There was another report on the London Exchange on the evening of the 14th, still more improbable, viz: That the victor of the Balkan himself, had fallen into the hands of the Poles. On all hands, however, the opinion was gaining ground that the Russian empire was in no very enviable condition, and many suppose that a few months will bring forth events with regard to this barbaric power which will both astonish and delight the civilized world.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The news from Poland is in the highest degree exhilarating. Telegraphic accounts were received late on Saturday in Paris, that the Poles had gained a great victory over the Russians in an attempt made by the latter to pass the Vistula. The particulars had not fully transpired; but just before the Chamber of Deputies broke up, the news was brought to General Sebastiani, who communicated it with joy to those around him. The combat was said to be long and bloody, and the fighting to have lasted for twenty-two hours.

Wilna is likewise in insurrection in the rear of the Russian army, and directly on the line of their communication with St. Petersburg. The insurgents (as they are styled in the Berlin State Gazette of the second instant) were upon the frontiers of the Prussian provinces. Their chief station, when the last accounts left, was in the district of Augustow, on the banks of the Niemen.

At the same time we learn that the Russian General Jermoloff, who formerly commanded the Russian army on the Persian frontier, where he was faced by Paskevitch, has raised the standard of insurrection on the banks of the Volga, and by a proclamation invited the Russians to look out for a constitution for themselves, as other nations were engaged in doing.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Warsaw, April 1.—The commander-in-chief having learned that marshal Diebitsch had divided his forces, and only left a small corps of his army to observe the capital, took the resolution to pass with a great part of his force to the right bank of the Vistula.

After having previously sent General Uminski towards Ostrolenka to keep the corps of Guards who were advancing there he quitted Warsaw during the night of the 30th ultimo, and attacked at the Wawer the corps of Gen. Geismar, who were then entrenched in very strong and advantageous positions. While the advance guard of the Polish army was engaged in combat with four regiments of Russian infantry, Gen. Rybinski appeared with his division on the enemy's right, attacked it by storm, and carried at the point of the bayonet all its redoubts and entrenchments. He destroyed an entire regiment, forced another to lay down its arms, took three cannon, two standards, and drove the enemy into a precipitated retreat. In this combat, which lasted more than two hours, the brigade commanded by Col. Romarino particularly distinguished itself. The enemy forced to quit very advantageous positions, which were guarded and fortified since the 27th of Feb. retreated to Milosna, where it attempted to make a stand, but was compelled to yield under the fire of our infantry, which crossed it from both sides. As the enemy was returning towards Minsk, he received fresh reinforcements; he then made many attempts to maintain good positions, which the ground presented to him; but all resistance on his part proved useless. Our troops pressed him vigorously, and he did not stop till at Deubewielke, where he rejoined the corps of General Rosen, which occupied there a military fortified position. It was then five o'clock in the evening when the resistance became obstinate. The combat lasted till 10 o'clock at night. Our artillery occupied the position of the centre, our Tirailleurs fired from both sides, the fire was lively and well sustained, but after a contest of some hours the enemy was routed, his positions abandoned to our troops, and he fled, with precipitation. This has must have been very considerable—it is estimated at 2000 killed, and as many wounded. Many officers have fallen, among others the Col. Commandant of the Wilna Regiment. We have made 6000 prisoners, for whole battalions were forced to lay down their arms, and we are every instant hearing that during the present day, additional prisoners are hourly bringing into head quarters.

"We have taken twelve pieces of cannon, and a great deal of arms. The regiments of Fauchers (sithemen) having demanded arms, we have assigned to them those left by the enemy on the field of battle; they went to seek them, and are returning armed with muskets. The combat having lasted till ten o'clock at night, and the army being fatigued after more than twenty hours hard marching; and fighting, it was impossible to pursue the enemy.

"Nevertheless, the effects of this combat promise immense results, for the Commander-in-Chief, conformably to the plan which he had so happily conceived, proposes to attack the dispersed cantonments of Marshal Diebitsch, and to separate him from the line of his reinforcements. We hope that this bold military operation, so well and ably combined, will lead to important results, and assure a complete victory to the noble defenders of liberty and national independence.

"The President of the National Government, Prince Czartorski, M. Bieczykowski, Member of the Government, and Count Malachowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied the Commander-in-Chief since the commencement of the affair until nightfall, and after having shared his dangers, they have been witnesses of the triumph with which he crowned this memorable day."

The following is the letter of the Generalissimo, written from the camp of Deubewielke, the 31st of March, 10 o'clock at night. [Deubewielke is four miles German, from Warsaw and one from Minsk.]

"To the National Government."

"Before I inform you of the important events of this day, I must premise, that as the army has fought and marched during the whole day, it is impossible to collect all the particular reports so as to render a full account of the affair.—I am forced to postpone this duty to a more leisure moment, I hasten to communicate to the Government the general result.

"This day the advanced guard of the national army precipitated itself upon the corps of General Geismar, which occupied a strong position at Wawer. After a combat of 2 hours, this corps was beaten and pursued upon the road to Minsk. Every where as the enemy, aided by fresh reinforcements, which he continually received, wished to profit by the position which this road so often presented to him, his efforts only drew upon him additional losses. Finally the whole corps of Gen. Rosen united at Deubewielke, endeavored to stop us; but the battle which we fought there ended in the entire defeat of the enemy, and the carrying off of all his positions.

"During this day so glorious to the Polish arms, the enemy has suffered a considerable loss. More than 5000 of his men have been killed and wounded, as far as we can judge at this moment.

"Among the prisoners are Gen. Lawandorski, and a great number of superior and other officers. We have taken 2 standards, 15 pieces of cannon—of which part have all their horses—1000 muskets filled with ammunition, and some thousands of muskets.

"This victory is the more advantageous to the Polish arms inasmuch as it has not been bought on our side by any very considerable loss. This is attributable to the surprise of the sudden attack, which