



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1831.

WEAVER IN WHEAT.

An old revolutionary soldier, Mr. Deadman, a resident of Pike county, who dined with the citizens of Vincennes on the 4th inst. stepped into the office last week, and requested me say that Salt is an effectual remedy for preventing the weevil from destroying wheat. He had made the experiment himself, and was fully satisfied with the result. He stated that by mixing about a pint of salt with a barrel of wheat, it would effectually preserve it from the attacks of the insect. Wheat placed in salt barrels, or in vessels where meat has been cured, will also be preserved. He added that sprinkling the stalks with salt and water as it is stacked, will also, in a measure prevent the ravages of the fly—at any rate it will cost but little to those who are disposed to test the above, and it is worthy of trial.

Roger B. Taney, said to be the head of the federal party in Maryland, has been appointed by the President, Attorney General of the United States, in place of John M. Perrien, dismissed.

The inhabitants of the town, as well as those of the country, will please notice an Ordinance of the Trustees of the Borough, published in another column. No Dogs will be suffered to run at large within the limits of the corporation until the first of December next. Much alarm now exists, as several dogs supposed to be affected by hydrophobia have been lately destroyed. I regret to add that a boy was bitten last week, near town, by one of these furious animals. It is hoped the Borough Constable in this matter will promptly fulfil the task assigned him, and destroy every dog running at large.

The editor of the Richmond Whig states that Andrew Jackson Donelson, nephew and private Secretary of the President, has been dismissed from office, and is succeeded by Nicholas P. Trist.

The Indian disturbances on the Mississippi are over—the troops and militia have returned; the former to their encampments, the latter to their respective homes.

Several communications are crowded out—next week they shall receive attention.

The Committee of Arrangement, have the honor to request A. T. ELLIS, Esq. to furnish a copy of his excellent Oration delivered on the 4th instant, for the press.

Respectfully & obediently,
G. W. Johnston,
Jno. Ewing,
John Scott,
J. Wise,
H. Lasselle,
Committee.

Vincennes, July 6, 1831.

To G. W. Johnston, Jno. Ewing, John Scott, J. Wise, and H. Lasselle, Esqrs.

GENTLEMEN—I thank you for the flattering notice you have been pleased to take of my effort on the 4th.

On account of the numerous and respectable audience I had the honor to address on the occasion—and the length of the oration, which would exclude from our papers matters of greater interest—having little ambition withal to satisfy in that way—I would very respectfully decline complying with your request.

Your most obt. servt.

A. T. ELLIS.

Vincennes, July 7, 1831.

Mr. Hill—
You will please say that Mr. David M'Henry will serve the good citizens of Knox county, as County Commissioner for the first district, composed of Vincennes and Palmyra townships, if elected, at the next August election.

MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Hill—
I am authorized to say that Danl. Smith, J. C. Holland, Andrew Gardner, John D. Hay, and Samuel Smith, will serve as Trustees of the Knox County Seminary, if elected.

JOHN BRUNER.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor—
Anxious to perpetuate the inestimable blessings which can only flow from our happy form of government, pure patriots, profound statesmen, and deep philosophical enquirers after truth, have given all diligence to search out the causes which have produced the virtue, intelligence, prosperity, and happiness of nations, and those which have involved them in blood, carnage, and misrule, and ruin. A

mongst the causes of the ruin of nations, none have been designated and denounced with more unanimity than Political and Religious Intolerance. These have in all ages arrayed man against man, and imbued the sword of the ruffian in the blood of his brother. These have excited divisions in families, fomented dissensions in neighborhoods, embroiled the darts of civil war, desolated cities and nations and empires, and created the strength of tyrants out of the weakness of the people. Punishment for opinion's sake, is perhaps the worst of all possible calamities that could befall a nation—What is it, that age after age has crimsoned the burning sands of Arabia with human gore? What but the intolerance of Mussulmen? Where are the nations which reside the children of the Prophet, that have not had, from the same cause, millions of human carcasses bleeding and rotting over them? What unnumbered millions have been sacrificed on the altar of intolerance, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America! What prodigious masses of men have been proscribed in Europe, and immured and murdered in the dungeons of prisons, and the loathsome subterranean vaults of Inquisitions!—The distinctions of party in the political world have scarcely been attended with less devastation and carnage.

There, where peace, prosperity and happiness reigned; where every bosom breathed forth fervent aspirations for his country's welfare; where man with christian-like charity rejoiced with the prosperous, and wept with the distressed; where all was peace and harmony, a few ambitious demagogues arose. Bold, cunning, and ambitious, they succeeded in getting one part of the people called Whigs and the other Tories, or names of similar import. The line of demarcation was thus drawn. Distrust and jealousy were fomented. Parties were arrayed. The sword was drawn. Artillery thundered over fields of blood. In this scene of misery, division, and desolation, a successful demagogue ascended the throne and legalized the wicked denunciations and murderous actions of the stronger party. I mean not to say, Mr. Editor, there are no such things as Tories; i. e. despisers and betrayers of their country. All I mean to say is, that bare difference of opinion should not be proscribed as Toryism—that such proscription is the rankiest tyranny—and that the most violent denunciations of Aristocracy and Toryism are to be most suspected by the people. Nothing under heaven seems so much like an honest man as a real dishonest man—nothing so much like a patriot as a base, intriguing demagogue. But it was thought the general flood of light and knowledge diffused amongst the people of the United States; the extension of civil and religious toleration; the warning voice of history; the Spartan firmness and inflexible integrity of the people; and the unrivalled excellence of our institutions of government, would repel the ravages of this fell destroyer of nations—this tyrannical intolerance this proscription of opinion—demons of darkness and human race exterminator. But no. The hope of the patriot has been disappointed. I am neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet; nor do I pretend to any uncommon degree of political foresight, but when I saw our present Executive seated in the Chair of State, and coolly and deliberately adopt a system of proscription when I saw difference of opinion pronounced *enemies*, and that *enemies* proscribed, I trembled to think of the long train of disastrous consequences that would assuredly follow. I know too well that venal and subsidized presses, (some too honestly so) and a host of aspirants to and professors of official stations, would immediately eulogize the measure. I knew such presses and persons would pronounce every opponent of Jackson's Administration deadly enemies to it—to the people—to our government—to liberty; and that perhaps in less than three years, honest opponents to the present Administration would be stigmatized as Tories, whilst the name Whig, would be superciliously arrogated to themselves. And that thus separated, thus divided, awful calamitous discord, and heart-rending scenes would follow. These anticipations were not the product of an unchastened imagination; for recently I had the mortification of seeing them verified.

In the Western Sun of the 25th ult. I read a production endeavoring to stigmatize as Aristocrats and Tories, the opponents of Jackson's Administration. The author's opposition to the American System, and to the preachers of the Gospel, is more vague and inconclusive than the argument of the savage against the rotundity of the earth; and therefore may be passed over in silence. But his (not her) effort, to induce the people to believe, that Whigs and Tories are the same as Republicans & Federalists, & that these are the same as Democrats and Aristocrats, and that these are synonymous with the Friends and Opponents of the present Administration, and consequently that none but Tories oppose Jackson's Administration, deserves the severest condemnation. But the doctrine is not altogether original with "Senex." Many southern presses, and some few in different parts of the United States, have likewise done their part to weaken the bonds of the Union. Let it not be said that no danger need be apprehended. Since "Senex" has appeared in the Western Sun, these ears have heard, and these eyes have seen an application of the above doctrine. Not long since, visiting the house of a respectable public spirited neighbor, whose wheat had just been cut by about 9 or 10 hands, and seen

ing handed round a prospectus for the Vincennes Gazette, one of the company, doubtless an honest and well meaning Jacksonian, cried out, when some person was asked to subscribe for the paper, "What! subscribe for that d—d Tory paper?" I must again repeat my firm belief that this man was honest in divulging the real convictions of his heart. From after remarks it was evident to all, that he intended not to mean that the Gazette was alone, but that Toryism was the leading characteristic of all opposition presses. A subscriber to the Vincennes Gazette was present, who had formerly been a member of our Legislature—a man of solid mind, of sound political principles, of rigid, tough, integrity, and of the most unblemished reputation. This man immediately commenced a convincing argument, which silenced his opponent. But although silenced, an argument less mild and less forcible, would have excited violence. I have since heard three similar declarations; and one of them came from a heated Jacksonian of respectable standing and superior intelligence. All this is but the beginning of sorrows. A hundred such as "Senex" will fan the flame of opposition, and excite the spirit of violence, so long as such a man as Jackson is President. No sooner had Jackson been made President, and commenced a system of Political Intolerance, than the cry of Disunion was heard in the South. This cry came from the President's friends. It was looked upon at first as insignificant and contemptible. But the poison still fomented; it still spread; it still extended itself through the arteries and veins of the moral & political body. "The value" of this invaluable Union "was calculated." The demagogic spirit grew bolder. The people of the south and particularly those of South Carolina were inflamed by eloquent appeals to the passions. They were told that if civil war should be the consequence, the state was rich in blood, and bone, and muscle, and could immediately throw around her borders, a wall of impassable fire. This disunion doctrine then reared its hydra-head in Congress; and Mr. McDuffie there publicly told the world, that Congress "was an interested tribunal, into the deliberations of which, neither reason nor justice could ever enter." But anon Wisdom and Patriotism arose to defend our rights, and preserve unpolluted the "holy Temple of American Liberty." Strong was the opposition, but stronger and triumphant was the force of truth. Defeated in Congress and defeated in the effectual call of a Convention at Home, despair cried out prostrate the Supreme Court of the United States! But here I must pause. Language is too feeble to describe what I feel. O that the sainted spirits of our sires would bend from their celestial abodes, and inculcate in a voice of thunder, the value of our Union, and the price it cost!

Now, reader, coolly and deliberately reflect on the foregoing remarks. Do you think you know a single Tory within the whole circle of your acquaintance? Do you think you know one who loves not our happy republic? And if not, is it due to the memory of our departed fathers, to social virtue, to the high and mighty principles of justice, to the preservation of our blood-bought institutions, and to the voice of the Eternal, to stigmatize our friends and fellow-citizens, as patriotic as ourselves, with the degrading epithet of "Tory"? If we honestly differ in opinion in relation to the means to be used to advance more effectually the public weal, should such a difference be proscribed and punished by the President, and a Cabinet chosen by himself, under every aggravation of remorseless cruelty? And is not that degrading loyalty, which can not only approve, but eulogize, such Political Intolerance, and denounce as Tories those who cannot, a more dreadful calamity to our country than canine madness? And why is Jackson's term of service chosen, to sow the seeds of Disunion? Is it because such principles are the necessary offspring of his measures—or because they believe he has neither the wisdom nor the firmness, to oppose a barrier to their progress? Why is Nullification fostered in the South—the Supreme Court denounced? Why such intolerance of opinion? Why is the Press subsidized, and the Post Office Department so miserably deranged? Why this everlasting foment of party spirit? These are but the offspring of a weak and wretched cause, trying to effect by violence what it cannot achieve by reason. It is true each party may resort to equally degrading appellations; but can a noble uncorrupted integrity descend so low? Can the lofty spirit of pure, all-embracing patriotism, which corrutes in glory round our loved Republic, be broken down and in its stead, be substituted the foul venom of malignant slander? Is this the lesson of republican virtue taught us by our sires? No, fellow citizens, let us do our duty, and leave the result to God. Let us spurn the efforts of such writers as Senex, as we do the dark designs of a midnight assassin. And if it can be possible this Senex is seeking a seat in the U. S. Senate, or any other office by which his principles may become stronger, and receive more artificial strength, the people and every member of our State Legislature should be wide awake, and impose a salutary check on his efforts.

CINCINNATUS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

New Harmony, Posey Co. July 7, 1831.

Mr. Hill—
Permit me to congratulate, through your paper, the friends of the American system, the true and only unerring friends of the country, on the indications of change in public opinion which recent discussions in this country, on the subject of the tariff, have produced. Let it be understood to mean that the change is general or extensive, it may be proper for me to guard against the possibility of misapprehension, by stating that my knowledge extends to but a few cases; but these are of great importance, as being in men of considerable influence in their respective neighborhoods, and as possessing a degree of honesty and independence of party bias, which will render them as earnest in the propagation of the newly discovered truth, as they were prompt to acknowledge, when convinced, their own previous errors.

Perhaps no subject ever was less understood by any people, than is this tariff, and its operations on domestic industry, by our farmers. They have been told that as a protection to the manufacturers of the eastern states, it is a tax levied upon the consumer, and of course upon every other branch of industry, to increase, under false pretences, the immense wealth of the manufacturers, who are invariably represented as oriental nabobs; and that as an encouragement to the sugar planter, it is in like manner an unjust and general contribution, imposed for the purpose, really, of fostering the interests of another monied aristocracy, to the enormous degree of \$650 a year, clear profit on every laborer employed in the business. What wonder is it that such misinformation should lead our laboring population into an opposition to their own true interests? The fact is, our people, like all others similarly situated, have not enjoyed the advantages of education, and have not been duly instructed about their intelligence, by those who wish to conciliate their support at elections, are easily imposed upon by persons in whom they confide, and who, from design or ignorance, have, or think they have an interest in their own misrepresentations. Nor is it at all surprising that such a people, when once they have taken a bias, should be found to resist for a time many well meant and well directed efforts to remove their delusions.

Mr. Boon, indefatigable in his opposition to the vital interests of those whom he recently represented in congress, and in endeavoring to unite upon himself once more the vote of this district, has lately honored this county with a visit and sundry speeches. However taciturn as a stage player, and as he was so flippant as to say, "I am not a politician," he talked to us with an ease that might impart the motives of his silence in congress. Was he envious and colloquial with us merely because he deemed us ignorant? Was he dumb in congress because he knew himself to be ignorant? It has been said that nothing is so withering as the shade of a great man. His arguments were of course such as he considered calculated to sustain him in the course he, as our representative, had pursued, particularly as to the duty on brown sugar, and to confirm all pre-existing impressions in his favor. That Mr. Boon is not conscientiously assured of his own correctness, were uncharitable to suppose—that he is in error, is fair to predicate. That the policy which he has pursued, and which he pledges himself if re-elected, again to pursue, is adverse to the general interests of these United States, and peculiarly so to those of Indiana, is abundantly demonstrable; and it has been the happy lot of Mr. Law to expose, by the clearest and most simple illustrations, both the errors of his data, and the sophistry of his arguments—to place in a clear point of view the reciprocal interests which subsist between the Western farmer and the Mississippi sugar planter—between the former every where, & those other vocations, wherever located, that afford him both markets for his surplus products, and such manufactures as his necessities or comforts may require, to show that by promoting a system of domestic manufactures and internal improvements, as recommended by all preceding administrations, we should most effectually create markets for all the varied productions of our labor and soil, among ourselves, subject to no such commercial restrictions and vexations as the caprice or caprice of a foreign government may impose; and, in short, to show that the idea of free trade, so long as the inhabitants of the globe remain divided into separate and rival nations, is a mere chimerical dream, and on the rougher side of reality, perceive the fact that whithersoever we go, to what foreign market soever we resort, we are met by a tariff, and common sense, every principle of domestic economy, and every day's experience loudly demand that self-protection should dictate a policy in accordance with that advocated by Mr. Law, and, of course, approved by Mr. Boon.

The different aspirants to the chief magistracy of the state who have honored us with a visit, have also contributed to enlighten the people on the subjects above alluded to. We had a speech by Mr. Scott, Mr. Noble, and Mr. Sharp. They all seem to have conciliated considerable respect; but Mr. Noble may be regarded as the decided favorite of the country.

Could Mr. Law make, as another visit, he would complete the work he has begun, and in the ensuing election we would not talk of a few changes, but triumph in a general and radical reformation. If he cannot come, the people might be instructed through the medium of the press. A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

posing our union, charity might discover a bare possibility that many such men might for a time be honestly deceived. But from the fact known here and in many other places, that the same men have for a long series of years opposed measures calculated to advance the people's interests, and advocated many adverse to their happiness and prosperity, it may readily be seen by the matters I shall briefly advert to, that all such are indifferent to the general good, and anxious only to retain the unmerited patronage that fills their own pockets. The avicious servility of a corrupt mind would prompt it to oppose or support any measure, however salutary, and calumniate any man, however correct, in order to keep or get power and place. Such a man as "Senex" can be pointed to with precision, who could first wield a "Central press" to abuse those who honestly opposed a fraudulent Bank; and now find ready admission into the "W. Sun," as a calumniating enemy to the protection of home industry, and an avowed enemy of internal improvement, essential to render our industry profitable, as well as our citizens happy.

To show the enormity of this Senex in many of his windings would be useless, accustomed as he is long known to be, to shield himself in a mask, and resort to defamation, in every instance, to sully upright conduct, above his grade of action to imitate. To expose and explode a small but important portion of his late iniquity, relative to the American system, is enough at present. He stands arrayed against the happiness and prosperity of the country; and the proper questions involved in his publications, stand upon ground different from individual considerations. What motive actuates Senex to write falsehood, or to persevere in wrong doing, are unimportant questions; honesty and truth disregard him and them. Senex represents himself "like the principles he advocates"—this is the only truth he, or his pretended argument, has promulgated. The name of Jefferson is used by the "little man of Central memory," or his shadow! After glancing at the deceit, read the following extract of a letter from Jefferson to William Simpson, esq. acknowledging the receipt of the address from the American society for the encouragement of manufactures, in 1817—

"I have read with great satisfaction, the eloquent pamphlet you were so kind as to send me and sympathized with every line of it. I was once a doubter whether the labor of the cultivator, aided by the creative powers of the earth itself, would not produce more than that of the manufacturer alone, and unassisted by the dead subject on which he acted in other words, whether the more we could bring into action the energies of our boundless territory, in addition to the labor of our citizens, the more would not be our gain. But the invention of the reaper, the cotton gin, the mowing machine, and the like, have shown us that the earth for the cultivator, Experience too, has proved that more was but half the question; the other half is, whether dollar and cents are to be weighed in the scale against real independence. The question is then solved, at least so far as respects our own wants.

"Of much more effort on our infant establishment, of the policy avowed by Mr. Buchanan, and quoted in the pamphlet, Individual British merchants may lose by the late immense importations, but British commerce and manufactures, in the mass, will gain by beating down the competition of our own manufactures."

This letter falsifies the whole labor of the false Senex. The enlightened Jefferson, whose wisdom and patriotism were improved by a long life of study and experience, in 1817, was aware that it is in the very nature of society that the arts should grow up together—that the Manufacturer and the Agriculturist, the Merchant, and the man of Science, should each find a place in society. That a free nation should not depend upon the *manufacture* or *labor* of others for any thing, and that commerce should consist in the exchanges of the surplus products of all nations. He had learned, what the desperate gang of Jackson leaders never wish to learn; that every thing in the United States presents the satisfactory assurance that we possess the means of independence and happiness, if we only make the proper use of them, and guard against the abuses which may proceed from internal as well as external causes—and that it would be very preposterous for this nation to send out its raw cotton to Nova Scotia, or for its Indian corn to the Brazils, or for its wheat to the Indies, yet coats, and shoes, and silks, and hats, and stockings are as necessary to comfort as such, or as bread to subsistence.

Senex calls the "American System" a British System, while he is industriously advocating British interests! Is it, as he says, "making the rich richer, and the poor poorer" to make every article the country requires, at one half the price paid for it to foreigners, before our manufactures were protected? Is it for us to destroy a home market for our produce, and render the country dependent upon England in peace and in war, by acting upon the crude notions of such men as Senex? In England the cheapness of labor, the variety and perfection of her machinery, the immense capital concentrated, and the bounties allowed by her to those who export their manufactures, enable the importers of such goods to supplant the American manufacturer. Our duties regulate this, and support the government without taxation. Increased duties upon foreign goods have reduced their price by exciting competition; and our wants are no longer at the mercy of the British Government. England will allow no article cultivated in our state—no, not even our timber, which she most wants, to reach her warehouses, except under certain restrictions. And what becomes of our cash if we destroy our own home

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Mr. Hill—
To be happy and to render that happiness permanent, is an individual and national object of the first importance. Before the declaration of our independence, no established government had ever declared this to be its object; and to this day, the greater portion of mankind are unable to assert their rights, from the pressure of power, and circumstances which keep them in subjection and abasement. Our union is different, in almost every circumstance, from any that has continued to exist; and the policy it should pursue to accomplish the object of its establishment is to be judged of, not so much by the course pursued under other governments, as by a clear apprehension of measures at variance with our prosperity, more particularly when opposed to the improvement of every circumstance for the general good. At this period, it is truly alarming to observe the course of the present administration; and the more so, when its rewarded office holders and other deceitful scribblers attempt to sustain an injurious policy, by referring to the acts of rulers, or a state of society totally different from ours.

The "SENEX" of the "W. Sun" is one such scribbler. After examining all the various circumstances of the state can