GAZETTE.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 1831.

☞This number completes the first volume of the Gazette, to all original subscribers; to many of whom the editor is under obligations for their punctual patronage. An increase of such would soon enable him to improve the appearance of the paper, and perform his editorial duties without fingering the bottom of his slender purse. I have laboured to render useful information and general satisfaction; and my vocation hereafter will be more familiar. These efforts will, I trust, advance the public good, and secure a competent support in return.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The result of this election has terminated in favor of correct principles. Their electoral college consists of twenty eight National Republicans and twelve Jacksonmen--who were to assemble on the 19th inst. and elect 15 Senators, constituting the whole Maryland Senate, to serve five years. The present Senate consists of but four National Republicans and 11 Jacksonians.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Legislature of this state from returns recently received will stand thus--National Republicans 50, Jacksonians 16. Burgess and Pearce, National Republicans, elected to Congress.

The Indiana Journal states that a meeting of the friends of the American System will be held at Indianapolis, on Monday the 26th inst.—the object of which is to take into consideration the propriety of sending delegates from this state to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore in December next, and to take preparatory steps on the part of Marion county, to effect this object. It is hoped other counties in the State will follow this example without delay; and that old Knox, in particular, will not neglect her duty.

The indisposition of the Editor must be an apology for the indecorous conduct of the article headed "Vincennes" this week.

"Cincinnatus" next week.

COMMUNICATED.

JACKSONISM—EXAMINED.

In 1828 when expectant of office in this state were urging Gen. Jackson's pretended merits upon the people, their *avowed* principles of action were somewhat wholesome. I find for instance, the following recommendations, in a publication signed by *I. T. Canby*, then a candidate for Governor; dated the 5th July of that year, and republished in the "Western Sun" of the 19th of same month. Mr Canby said—

"Connected with the election of president, and dependent upon the success of *Jackson*, are the amendments contemplated to the Constitution as a further security to the rights of the people. Perfect as that instrument was as it came from the hands of its illustrious framers, (and it was as perfect as any human production,) experience has pointed out some imperfections, and these have been removed from time to time, as expediency required.—One of the most important, now demanded is, to vest the election of president directly in the people and take the ultimate choice from the house of representatives. Another to limit the time of executive service to *a single term*, and thereby take from the president all sinister motives in his appointments to office. So important is this latter principle deemed, that many of the states have limited the service of the executive to a single term; and the want of such limitation in the Constitution of the Union, I consider one of its fundamental defects."

Now, with Jackson majorities in Congress what has become of the amendments? Compare the profession with the practice!—Gen. Jackson is a candidate for another term!—and this *Mr Canby* holds the office of Receiver of Public money under Maj. Wm. Lick, *ante!!!* But again—Mr Canby says

"The great question of affording protection to every branch of national industry is finally *settled*, by the message of the late *veto*; and it may be regarded as one of the most wholesome measures in which *all* interests are involved, and it is shaken by any chance, to the utmost tranquillity of government. My views on this important subject are so well known, that I need not recur to them; suffice it to say, I am of opposition to internal improvement.

Another interest equally important to the western country, is our public lands. The present government has proposed to make them a fund to aid in carrying out its favorite system of internal improvements, but this point is settled by a majority in Congress against us.

Now, what is the value of the Jackson majority in Congress? The "Richmond Enquirer" tells its readers to support Gen. Jackson because he cannot carry the vetoes through both houses of Congress contrary to his wishes!—and what course do the people pursue? Why taking, for instance, the Sheriffs of this state—my readers know they are all for the veto doctrine upon the subject of up to distinguish internal improvements!!!" Thus we then show Jacksonian *preferences*, in proper contrast with Jacksonian *practice*, and well and manfully right men in their cool reflections.

A CITIZEN.

A CARD.

Old Captain Shaw, in conformity to the custom of the times, "with great pleasure avails himself of the medium of the public prints, to return to his friends and valiantly and collective [illegible] thanks for the confidence and support given him throughout his district at the late highly interesting contest for fence viewer; and for the personal kindness extended to him while electioneering and speechifying among them.—He also avails himself of saying to his friends that a *Noble* man is elected over him by a majority not yet precisely ascertained, but supposed to be pretty large.

To the voters generally, he would observe, that it is gratifying to him to believe that so far as he was interested he *drew the line* to a "single scribe," for in all his public addresses he manfully urged Jackson and his measures; and not his humble self; consequently many voted against him—"to them he would observe, that they may proscribe him at the polls, and mark him at the ballot box, but they will never take from him that right which is secured to him by the constitution of his country—the right to think for himself," and to rise either upon his own or upon the merits of others as he himself may think best.

He regrets that he did not become a candidate at an earlier day, as there were many neighbourhoods he did not visit, and his opponent was in these nearly all the time. In some instances, (where he intended, too, to make his best speeches, having prepared himself,) his notices to speak did not arrive until after he himself had arrived; and in many instances he believes they were concealed by Clay men, they well knowing the effect that would be produced from the power of his eloquence.—It is a pleasing thing to him, however, to know that where he did make speeches he got the majority of the votes.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he laboured, his election would have been safe, had not his competitor taken the very same track he himself took.—A few days after he became a candidate he delivered a speech on the subject of the "*question*" "disclaiming the idea of running on the merits of Gen. Jackson," but at the same time informing his friends whilst his opponent was trying to put down the question among Jackson men, he his opponent was secretly telling his Clay friends to be true—"*to draw the line*;" and that there was nothing left him but to "*throw himself into the arms of his Jackson brethren*."

He was accused of advocating the canal in some places, and opposing it in other places. This he did not do—he took neither the one nor other side; he endeavoured to take a *prudent* course between the two extremes; in doing this he was misunderstood, and it has done him much injury.

He requests to have to say that his competitor has done him much harm in the manner of his electioneering—this competitor pushed the question against him in Clay neighborhoods and from him in Jackson neighbourhoods; thereby getting all the Clay votes in some places and splitting the Jackson votes in other places; and in this dishonorable manner has his competitor defeated him.—Well, his competitor is elected, and old Capt. Shaw submits to it (as you see) "*without a murmur*," and hopes his friend will make a good fence viewer. He has rebuked his friend for the course he took to secure the votes of both sides; but if he will acknowledge he has done wrong, and not ask him to do the same he will forgive him and there shall be peace;—this his friend can do without hunting up the scripture to find what is said in the 17th chap. 3d verse of St. Luke.

O. C. S.

P. S. Printers throughout my district are respectively requested to give the above card a place in their respective papers.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An important crisis has arrived in the political situation of our country. An immense mass of the intelligent and virtuous population of the whole United states have thought it necessary in order to the preservation of our country's happiness, prosperity, and liberty, to elect delegates, to a Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on the next. The weighty and important subjects on which that convention will be called to deliberate will be the selection of suitable candidates to fill the stations of President and Vice President of the United States.—candidates who will sustain our grand American System in all the fullness of genuine vigor—who will sustain a judicious system of internal Improvement—an impartial administration of our government—our invaluable and long standing United States Bank—the dignity of our Government abroad, and its prosperity and tranquility at home. These and others are the laudable and mighty objects of that Convention.

It is therefore necessary that something should be done and that immediately, in order to have the Congressional district represented at the Baltimore Convention, and the impulse should be given by "Old Knox" the "National Republicans" of the county—the friends of internal improvement and a protecting tariff are requested to meet at the Hotel of G. [illegible] on Saturday the 1st October, at 2 o'clock in order to take such steps and adopt such resolutions as may be thought most advisable to promote the object in view; a full attendance from the country would be very desirable.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

POLITICS OF INDIANA.

Mr. Hill—

The proceedings of our next General Assembly must attract universal interest: The Wabash and Erie Canal—the improvement of our rivers, and the feeding road from Louisville passing east and west, through the northern tier of counties—the people's representatives in Congress—the election of a Senator to represent the state in the Senate of the United States—extending our state jurisdiction over the Indians within our boundaries—electing state officers, judicial and civil, &c. cannot fail to develope the prevailing disposition to advance our general interests. The moral power of a free press is to come to the meeting of that body, (if it will generously contribute to advance the public good,) may so much to aid, and promote efforts of usefulness, and the results of such efforts will be almost miraculous. Florida is surely to be [illegible] to the Wabash and Erie Canal. I [illegible] expect from the republican [illegible] of the state. I believe the people have exercised a manly independence in [illegible] the political majority in their respective districts—[illegible] the prostrated [illegible] the workshops, where the produce of [illegible] wealth—they have looked to their rights and interests and have [illegible] of being [illegible].

The instructions to the people's representatives in Congress to procure a [illegible] of the United States for our State and Great Western Mail Route, under existing circumstances, is a most [illegible] measure.

The Message of the President in 1830—commonly known as the "Veto Message"—defeated a bill, after it had passed both houses of Congress, granting "Five Hundred Dollars for a survey of the White river, to ascertain the expense and practicability of improving their navigation"—and Five Hundred Dollars, previously granted by President Adams, for a survey and examination of the Wabash River, has been expended under President Jackson two years ago, yet no Report upon the subject has yet come laid before Congress. In addition to this our Senator Mr Hendricks, has twice obtained a grant from the Senate for our Road; but which sent to the House of Representatives, it has been suffered to sleep the sleep of death!

General Jackson in the Veto Message says—"The views of the last administration are of such recent date as to render a particular reference to them unnecessary. It is well known that the appropriating power, to the utmost extent which had been claimed for it, in relation to internal improvements, was fully recognized and exercised by it"—yet there were men seeking office from the General, who declared the last administration was ruining the country—and *he* was therefore elected as a western man! Now the change of rulers can be judged by experience. It is now known that the last Administration paid about Forty Millions of the National Debt, and upwards of Twelve Millions to advance works of Internal Improvement, in four years. This was the 'extravagance' charged against it by the present office holders! I will here add, in the language of Shakspeare,

"Let none presume
To wear an undeserved dignity.
Oh, that estates, degrees, and *offices*,
Were not derived *corruptly*, & that clear honor
Were purchased by the merit of the wearer."

But to return—Gen. Jackson says, in the same Message, 'If it be the wish of the People that the construction of roads and canals should be conducted by the Federal Government, it is not only highly expedient, but indispensably necessary, that a previous amendment of the Constitution, delegating the necessary power, and defining and restricting its exercise with reference to the sovereignty of the States, should be made.'

This shews distinctly, what may be expected from our present rulers. The Constitution must be endangered by change, which is not "indispensable," or appropriations can only be obtained as it pleases this President. Let your readers refer to an address published in the 4th No of your Gazette, on the 33d of October last, wherein the constitutional doctrine is clearly expounded, and every honest investigator will be satisfied that neither change nor amendment is necessary for the avowed purpose. The people know what has been done heretofore, by enlightened heads and pure hearts; and really, it would now seem we have got two Constitutions of the United States! Those who signed the only one approved by the people, were patriots as wise as they were worthy—and they never signed but *one*. It stumps me, even, that the virtue and dignity of this Constitution of the people, is to be controlled by instructions generated in party spirit and kept alive by unworthy ambition, so as to become a mere instrument of partial power. When properly advised, the people of Indiana will never sanction such constructions or transformations. The like was never attempted until the public mind was inflamed by the myriad tongues echoed by office seekers. The General was elected, and what was the result? Why, men can still *profess* and praise good measures—but there stops, or if they advance, and belong to the office train, their practice must be bottomed upon the new construction; unless indeed, they do not regard the late cry of "de orter." How long is it since *S. Judah* pronounced John C. Calhoun "the friend and zealous advocate of Internal improvements" in the "Western Sun?" How long is since Simpson, Green, Ingham, Berrien, and Branch were lauded, and their conduct and sentiments blazoned to the world, as pure and patriotic? But these facts can be recalled by the memory of every reader. One particular fact recently attracted my attention when casually looking over an old newspaper. In the 'Wabash Telegraph,' No 23 dated Nov 7th, 1828—a few days after the Presidential election—the editor said—

"I do conscientiously believe, that the progress of a system of internal improvement, and the protection of our domestic manufactures, by salutary acts of the general government, have been decided by the votes of the people. I will not question the real sentiments of General Jackson himself—but Calhoun's conduct and views are matters of record, and will become better understood when the present panic has ceased. I will not believe that the adoption of a southern policy would be of long duration. The abuse of public sentiment, and attempts to retard the people's interests, that certain sections of the union may overrule its destinies, and certain men wield its power, can never prevail long. ☞Like many occurrences mentioned in history, we may soon see another change grow out of the first—the prominent revolutionists will be circumvented by their present coadjutors, and put down by those whom the new policy may have first brought into notice.☜ In the mean time, the country must be agitated, and a large portion of the people dissatisfied."

Who thought this prediction, at the time it was made, would be verified in every important particular, within three short years? Yet such is the fact—it has become matter of history, and cannot be denied. In relation to the necessary protection of our home industry by a Tariff of duties upon foreign products, I see it stated some time since, that "the English papers contain an account of a debate in the Commons, on the subject of commercial intercourse with this country. The British statesmen expressed as strong a dislike, though in more civil terms, to the Tariff, as Calhoun, or M'Duffie, or the Englishman Cooper, or any other member of the party in this country. Nay, they go so far as to declare their fears that this country will be injured by it, and that it will lead to the practice of smuggling, as Mr. Van Buren did in his Albany speech some time ago. There is one passage in Mr. Huskisson's speech worth peculiar remark. He cautions the Commons against precipitancy in legislating upon the commercial relations of the two countries, inasmuch as *interests may grow up here that may remove the difficulties that lay in the way* of reverting to what he thought a better and wiser system. The plain English of this is—'Do not be hasty; Jackson *may* be elected; and his party keep power, when the American Tariff laws will be repealed, and the United States will again be reduced to the old state of almost colonial dependance on Great Britain." It must gratify our Jackson *patriots* to find their opposition approved in England, and their sentiments echoed from the British Parliament.'

When England thus calculates her prospective prosperity on the party measures of our administration, surely it is time, full time, for the people to become circumspect and watchful. It is time to guard the councils of the nation from such party strength. Our General Assembly will, I hope, have good cause to believe the man to be appointed to the Senate of the United States, when he avers—"As a national representative, I feel myself bound by every obligation of duty and allegiance, to provide for the common defence and general welfare; to provide for them in the best manner by the most appropriate means."

Our intelligent farmers know, that without a protective tariff their products can seldom find a purchaser; and our manufacturers and mechanics know, that without such a tariff they must be reduced to beggary; and all know that a few important changes will subject us again to a dependance upon England. Indiana wants aid to facilitate our intercourse—she wants her citizens protected in their growing independence—she will sanction the appointment of no man to the Senate of the United States, that may not be uniformly depended upon to "go the whole hog" on these measures. The finger of God has indelibly engraven the propriety of this course upon the heart of the intelligent,

REFLECTOR.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

MR. S. JUDAH'S CIRCULAR.

Mr. Hill—

The public avowals of a public candidate become a fair subject for investigation; and it is the sacred duty of the conductor of a free press to use his utmost exertions to advance the general good, and fearlessly detect and expose all pretensions, or acts, that may militate against it. I do not remind you of this in the spirit of party—every freeman can avoid that—and if I know myself, it is a sincere regard for the true interests of the state that actuates me—but I make it to shew that no man in public life, is allowed to choose whether he shall be silent, or not, when an address opposed to his views of public good, is published to the world.—The time is I hope forever gone, when the partisans of the prevailing party were so heedlessly wrapped up in the cause, as to overlook for a time, the prosperity of our state, and the contemptible artifices of office seekers, who kept brawling and babbling about Gen. Jackson, merely to accomplish their own selfish and ambitious purposes. A freeman's first duty is to his country. The growing sense of this duty is highly flattering to the people. It was a noble sentiment that Shakspeare put into the mouth of Marcus Brutus—

"If it be aught toward *the general good*,
Set honor in one eye, and death i' the other,
And I will look on both indifferently."

And when properly informed, a majority of our citizens will always be found to act upon it—unless passion and party delusion prevail in a greater degree than I can believe at this day.

I had just turned from a perusal of the electioneering "Circular" lately published by Mr. S. Judah, when these thoughts arose; and as this "rewarded" District Attorney of the U. S. avows his pretensions to represent our State in the Senate of the United States, my impressions may not be unacceptable to your readers.

The election of a Senator is, at this important juncture, a matter of deep interest: Neither a reckless party feeling regardless of consequences, nor the edicts of Central Committees, nor the military exploits of General Jackson (which have victoriously conquered offices enough,) should be allowed to influence a solitary vote. A steadfast adherence to the public good should direct the vote of every representative; and the most praiseworthy character, for principles and merit, will be then chosen, to strengthen our republican institutions, and to advance the prosperity and happiness of all our citizens.

I rejoice to proclaim, that Indiana can boast of many men of exalted character, correct principles and worthy talents, to represent her with honor in the Senate of the United States. It is fervently hoped the people will have merited confidence in the man on whom their representatives will bestow a power so interesting and dignified. No man who has failed to give proof of patriotic merit in subordinate stations, can afford satisfaction, or enjoy public confidence, in such a trust.

It is not my intention in extending these remarks, to canvass and review all the vague professions in the circular mentioned. It would be a poor compliment to the intelligence of our citizens, to take pains to make them fully sensible of the true scope and tendency of the avowals and practical principles of a candidate that they can duly estimate by knowledge and experience. "Actions are the true test of merit." A few of Mr. Judah's particular professions it is deemed necessary to advert to, least the memory of some readers may have failed—I allude to his party views, and Internal Improvement and Tariff propensities. It is certainly in relation to these matters that his "situation is peculiar." The following letter, italicised as it here appears, was published in Penn's "Louisville Advertiser" a few days after its date. It is known to be in perfect accordance with the expressed sentiments of this candidate at that time, and shews some little discrepancy in the circular:

"Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, residing in Vincennes, dated, July 3d, 1829.

"Politics go on here a little in the old way. *Both* parties *draw the line close*. The Jackson men are getting their *eyes open*, and can no longer be *gulled* by the cry of *no question*; for they find their adversaries grasping every thing, *where they have the power*. The question for Jackson men to put to candidates for office is: are you *for* or *against* Mr. Clay for the next President?"

This indication of feeling, no matter who was the writer, illustrates my opinion of Mr. Judah, in relation to party, which he says, in regard to the present Administration, "originated in opinions acquired in youth."

Man is fond of distinction, but an excessive anxiety for it, often betrays a conscious want of merit; and let it be kept in mind that the three Representatives from this state, in the lower House of Congress are Jackson men; and two of them elected by a minority of the votes of their districts.

In relation to Internal Improvements, the known professions of this candidate before his election in Knox county to the Legislature, and his conduct afterwards, is sufficient for this people to distrust all his promises. No after-shifts, or pretences, made with marble effrontery, can drive a distinct recollection of his Legislative course from my mind. But avowals are now made which some may deem ample—to me, they only shew a strong desire to suit the occasion! and it is well known, the desire of office and emolument, with power and dignity, can produce wonderful transformations. The *Veto* Message, and its tendency, is surely well remembered; and the situation of the people of the Wabash and White river counties for want of facilities to market, is not unknown. As to our Louisville Road, under the operations of that Message, we have experience for years to direct our judgment! I will just intimate here, that to acquire strength to carry through the Wabash and Erie Canal Bill, yet pending before the legislature, and other measures of general interest to the western, northern and middle counties, their representatives must be cautious in relation to a Senator, if, as I hope, the general wish prevail to serve the people. *This* Senatorial candidate says he has never been able to deny or to admit the charge of being opposed to the American System.—It is not left doubtful, however, to readers of any capacity, although vaguely expressed. He says he "has been taught to consider the Constitution of the United States as the grant of certain portions only of the sovereign power *common* to each state." If this doctrine were true, what would become of the Constitution of the United States, and the General Government? If a State and the United States hold power "in common," the union is again reduced to the condition of sickly imbecility, and wrangling, from which it only emerged on the substitution of the Constitution for the old articles of confederation. Then, indeed shall we possess that lamp, which never is deceptive, the "lamp of experience"—but *its shadow* will be cast before us, and in the bright but painful retrospect, will be exhibited the departed glory of this our boasted land.

The 6th article of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States *which shall be made in pursuance thereof*, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land: and the judges, in every State, shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

I view the declaration of power "in common," as the hinge of Southern nullification—but let others judge.

A mere "revenue tariff" has existed since the establishment of our government; and it was not until 1816 that a tariff was shaped to protect our home industry. As the agricultural, mechanical, and Manufacturing powers of the country increased, the principle has been wisely extended since; and the man that would abandon it cannot represent this people. As to any distribution of Funds from the National Treasury, if the Tariff be reduced to provide only the necessary revenue—the expectation would be evidently delusive. The sum mentioned in the "circular," would only be our portion at present, under the Tariff so much abused by nullifiers:—reduce it, and the surplus now accruing, will be with the clouds of yesterday. I shall not pursue this circular at present—but is it not a little queer that this candidate should have thought, that "great evil must spring from a practice of electing gentlemen to the United States Senate, while having seats there"—and yet omits to express the evils to spring from re-electing a President in office, who wields the sword and the purse of the nation under congressional limitations,—and has the disposal of a corrupting patronage! I avow I do not think any citizen "arrogant" for presenting himself as a candidate: this is a happy privilege enjoyed by all in common, when the holding of another office does not legally disqualify:—and this candidate declining to hold a poll two years hence, may please those who have an eye to that period! But as he gives the trite remark—"the accumulation of power is the natural and invariable tendency of all governments," and as Gen. Jackson has acquired power enough, it is hoped, the "professional engagements" which prevent this candidate from following "the example of distinguished gentlemen" to visit the members in person, may also keep him from visiting Washington City at the public expense. There can be no doubt a majority of the General Assembly is composed of men who desire to advance the character and happiness of our state; and it is not to be expected that such men will divide, or weaken the high views of their station. Let correct principles lead to unanimity, and the people will have cause for joy.

J. E.

NEGROES AND MULATTOES.

It is not perhaps generally known, that by a law of the last legislature, negroes and mulattoes coming or brought into this state after the 1st of September inst are required to give bond and security in the sum of 500 dollars, payable to the overseer of the poor, conditioned, for their good behaviour, and that they shall not at any time become county charges. Negroes and mulattoes coming into the state after the time mentioned, and failing to give the required bond and security, are to be hired out by the overseers of the poor for the best price, and the money applied, under the direction of said overseers, to the use of the persons so hired or the overseers at their discretion, may remove them without the state.

Any person hiring or harboring a negro or mulatto, coming or being brought into the state, after the time mentioned, is subject to a fine of not less than $5, unless the said negro or mulatto has first given bond and security as aforesaid.

Ind. P.