



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 8, 1831.

JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

The "By Authority" newspapers, enjoying "Treasury paper" until almost ousted, yet still clinging to government patronage, are resolutely and incessantly engaged in an apparently concerted plan to bolster up the failing fortunes of the President, by lavishing the most extravagant and unmerited encomiums on all his acts and proceedings, and presenting them under a hidden and deceptive covering to the people, that they may be duped by the powers that be. A writer in the *National Intelligencer* of the 24th ult. notices the "tissue of falsehoods" repeatedly dealt out by the "Official" organ, the *Globe* at Washington City:—he recapitulates and pictures the acts of General Jackson's Administration, as subjoined.

"The adjustments of our dispute with Colombia." That Government is in anarchy and confusion; it seizes on American property without redress; a law made to-day is repealed to-morrow; and there is little or no commerce between the countries.

—and Mr. Moore is only occasionally heard of. With Brazil we have not heard that Mr. Brown has done any thing, but that there was a revolution in the country, and that foreigners were closing their business and seeking protection. If Denmark has granted indemnities, it was accomplished by the Minister resident under Mr. Adams. If a promise has been made with France, and the Bourbons would not make it on the ground that the spoliations were committed by usurped power, Philip could not plead that; and does it mark wisdom in Mr. Rives to give up a claim of fifty for five millions? The next is the lost British West India trade under Mr. Adams. Then the British colonies got supplies through the neutral Islands—they being supplied by American shipping. Now, the British supply themselves from American ports, as the tonnage on their ships in colonial ports is less than on American ships; since the opening of these ports, has there a cargo of lumber gone from Portland? Is not beef, pork, and fish prohibited? Is there not a duty of 6 shillings sterling per barrel on flour, while it is admitted free from her North American colonial ports? "The favorable Commercial Treaties with Mexico, Austria, and Turkey." Of the two former we know nothing extraordinary. With Turkey we understood that Commissioners have been appointed without the knowledge and consent of the Senate, and made a treaty containing a secret article which would probably involve us in a war with most of the European powers—and which we believe is not ratified.

"The increase of the value of our ships 25 per cent." was caused by the great demand of bread stuff in England the last season in addition to the usual exports of the country; it was this which has caused the general prosperity, wealth, and content of the country. The receipts from imports for the same may increase the revenue to thirty millions. The misrule of the Post Office was fully investigated last winter. By Mr. Barry's account it was on the eve of bankruptcy. The increase of postage at particular towns only shows the prosperity of the towns and nothing of the management of the Post Office. The driving the Indian tribes from the lands of their fathers, proves the faith of the American Government; let the Administration have the honor. As to the prosperity and happiness of the American people, we do not see how they are indebted to President Jackson for them; we consider them indebted to the structure of the Government, to the laws made under the governments of Monroe and Adams. Of all the measures recommended by the messages of President Jackson, the Senate and House of Representatives in their wisdom rejected nearly all. Had they been forced upon us, they would have been something like war, pestilence, and famine. We give not the honor of this to the President, but to the wily Magician; and we take for facts the incontestable proofs of the last Cabinet against each other, that, even to the unit, they ought to retire and give their places to fitter men."

In confirmation of that part of the foregoing relating to our claims on France, the Salem (Mass.) Gazette says, "that the five million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which France has by treaty agreed to pay in full satisfaction of the claims of our merchants for spoliations, will probably give but a small percentage on the actual amount of the claim.

The President has granted a midshipman's warrant to the son of Dr. Blunt, who defended his father so valiantly against the insurgent negroes at Southampton, Va.

Aaron Burr is now in the 70th year of his age, and continues to practice law in the city of New York. He was in Salem, Massachusetts, about the 1st

of Bonaparte. These estimates were made with great care by a well informed and judicious merchant, and probably approach the truth." So much for Jackson and Reform.

An able writer long since declared that no nation could be free, when "reform" is a common hack, and is dismissed with a kick the moment it has brought the rider to the elevated office he has sought. Let the people bear this maxim in mind, and apply it to whom they please.

BLACK POPULATION.

By reference to official returns, the whole number of Blacks in all the states of the Union, by the Census of each of the following years, save 1830, (which is estimated) is as follows:

| | Slaves. | Free Blacks. |
|------|-----------|--------------|
| 1790 | 697,697 | 59,843 |
| 1800 | 699,846 | 110,072 |
| 1810 | 1,191,364 | 186,446 |
| 1820 | 1,531,436 | 238,029 |
| 1830 | 1,950,000 | 290,312 |

INCREASE.

From 1790 to 1800, 249,741
1800 to 1810, 370,899
1810 to 1820, 301,655
1820 to 1830, 470,840

By the foregoing estimate, which is probably underrated, the coloured population in the United States at this day, amounts to Two Million two hundred and forty thousand three hundred and twelve souls.

The statement extracted from a Baltimore paper, and republished in last Saturday's Gazette, stating that the town of Wilmington, North Carolina, had been burned by the blacks, I am happy to say proves untrue—the town is safe. A conspiracy had been formed by a few of the slaves, but it was discovered and checked immediately.

TAXES IN ILLINOIS.

A long list of Lands entered on the Books of the Auditor of Public Accounts for the State of Illinois, subject to taxation, and upon which the taxes with interest and costs have not been paid, may be examined by all interested, at the Gazette office.

COMMODORE BARNEY.

Mrs. Mary Barney, of Baltimore, has issued proposals for publishing the life of the brave Commodore Barney. From the known talents of the lady, this work will be interesting and worthy public patronage.

I am requested to say that all those in the Borough, who are unable to pay the expense of vaccination, can, by calling on M. Robinson, Esq. Chairman of the Board of Trustees, receive an order on a Physician for that purpose.

John Jones, who was sentenced, at the late term of the Bartholomew circuit court, to be hung, for the murder of John Ray, has, it is said, made his escape.

Sentence of the Missionaries and others.—I subjoin a paragraph taken from the *Cherokee Phoenix*, wherein it will be perceived that the Rev. S. A. Worcester, & the Rev. J. J. Trott, Missionaries, with several other persons, have been convicted for residing the limits of the Georgia Charter without taking the oath of allegiance to that state, and sentenced to four years' hard labor in the Penitentiary.

"We stated not long since that ten white men would be indicted before the Superior Court of Gwinnett; for residing within the limits of the Georgia charter without taking the oath of allegiance. Those individuals, viz. Rev. S. A. Worcester, Rev. J. J. Trott, Dr. E. Butler, Messrs. J. F. Wheeler, T. Gann, J. A. Thompson, B. F. Thompson, S. Mayes, A. Copeland and E. Delozier, were accordingly, on Thursday 15th inst. brought before the Court, tried and convicted of the high misdemeanor alleged against them—Whereupon they were sentenced by the Judge to four years hard labor in the Penitentiary. It is unnecessary to add a word of comment on this closing scene."

"Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer cloud, without our special wonder?"

NIGHT SCHOOL.

Mr. Spalding has opened a night school for the instruction of those who cannot make it convenient to attend during the day. A good opportunity now presents for masters to have their apprentices instructed in useful knowledge.

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FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—NO. 3.

The dimmest, nullifying, civil war party in the South, affirm that import duties, being direct taxes laid upon production, cannot, in the nature of things, be ultimately and exclusively thrown upon consumption; and that in the actual state of the productive industry of the Southern states, and the foreign commerce of which it is the basis, at least one-half of the burden of the import duties fall upon the exchanges of that industry, are sustained by the planters as *producers* in addition to the burden which they sustain in common with other classes as consumers. And with a view to simplify the argument, they state that a duty or tax upon the import of a foreign manufacture, is precisely equivalent, as it regards the southern planters, to a corresponding duty upon the export given in exchange for that manufacture.

When this declaration was made in Congress, the wisdom and the sterling eloquence of Mr. Gorham, of Massachusetts, in one single sentence, completely involved it in the abyss of human absurdity. He denied the equivalence of the import and export duties upon a variety of grounds, but particularly upon the ground

that the planter is under no legal or moral compulsion to import manufactures subject to high duties, in exchange for his staples, but may import specie free of duty.

This was the language of pure, unmixed wisdom. These were words fitly spoken. They are like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Unfortunately this reply, though the obvious dictate of common sense, has not been sufficiently spread abroad through our country. Mr. Duffie himself, though he has

exhausted all the powers of language in ridiculing it, considers it the grand, colossal, opposing argument.

He says this is the only argument

that he has ever heard against the southern doctrine

that seems to carry any force or weight with it.

So immovable and firm did he deem this argument, so perfectly incontrovertible, that he despairs of the effectual use of any other weapon against it than that of ridicule. He says this is one of the most absurd of all the relics of the old mercantile system. He says specie has scarcely any use, but as the mere representative of value—that specie has no advantage over any other article of commerce, and stands precisely on the footing of a foreign bill of exchange.

—Can such stuff as this blind the piercing view of the intelligent? Or the good sense of my

countrymen? Can any thing be clearer than that the import may import specie free of duty,

and thus avoid the payment of the heavy

taxes against which they complain, and to

avoid which, they are willing to renounce their

affection for the Union; tear its sacred garb;

and crimson southern soil with the blood of

our patriot brothers.

Will it still be urged that less cotton will be purchased in England, if specie must be paid for it, instead of manufactured articles? Admit it; and will not the manufacturers in the U. S. be called into existence and protected by the Tariff, afford a market sufficient to consume threefold as much cotton as would remain unsold by the exactation of specie payments? Would not this same market be safer and less expensive? And is not that invaluable American System, which brings about these, and a thousand other grand and good results, an important advantage to these very grubbing, war-breathing, Southern complainers? The Hon. Judge Wm. Johnson, of the U. S. Supreme Court, a man whose mind is the very focus of political light, boldly asserts that the Tariff does benefit the South—that they must know it, and that the present excitement is the actual result of a conspiracy, which has existed in the South for six years, to dissolve the Union. Would to God that latter declaration were untrue. But alas! what else can we believe, when we see and hear, and that too, without the least foundation for it, a *Davis*, a member of Congress, declare that "he has no attachment, and love, and veneration to boast of, for the Federal Constitution"—that "civil war should be the consequence of nullification, the Southern States are rich in patriot sons, well taught by patriot sires; and who could in moment's warning, throw around their borders a wall of impassable fire?" When we hear a *Hayne*, a U. S. Senator exhorting South Carolina "to assume such attitude as to render the peaceable exercise of the laws of Congress within her territory impossible"—and strenuously does he urge them to make the last appeal—and appeal to the God of battles. When we hear a *Mr. Duffie*, likewise a member of Congress, deliberately affirm that "the Union is such a monster that he will worship it, after seeing its deformity, is worthy of its chains"—that "Southern patriots should not sing out their breath in hosannas to the General Government, which like the monster of eastern idolatry, rides upon the car, and reviles in their blood." When we hear a *Hamilton* reading the most inflammatory letters to vast assemblages of persons, the very aim and object of which are, to light the torch of civil war, and toll the knell of paternal massacre! An Editor of the *Columbia* (S. C.) Times, defending and extending the same political ban! A *Calhoun*, Vice President of the United States, maintaining the doctrine of Nullification in all its extent, the very doctrine which must cause, if carried into operation, a gush of blood to follow the "sensitive Casca's" blade, and a clash of bristling bayonets! And even a *President* of the United States, although he denounces nullification to secure his re-election, advocates a repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act—a repeal which the rankest nullifiers themselves say, would create a "standing provision for nullifications;" and which the great Philip Doddridge, a man who carries around him a zone of wisdom, affirms, "would, indeed, and in truth, be a 'repeal of the Union!'"

Do not these declarations deliberately made, and often reiterated, seem like the result of a conspiracy to dissolve the Union? And more especially so, as no adequate cause exists of oppression and blighting influence on the Southern brethren, let us by a modification of them remove the evil. But a daring, restless, unbridled ambition, is sought to be gratified, let us never make the least concession. If a dangerous, blood-loving political heresy, is trying to abolish the noble fabric of Government, erected by the wisdom and virtue of our conscript fathers, let us, invoking their departed shades, awake to action, rise in the majesty of freedom, and put it down; and with it will fall those high functionaries of our Government, the President and Vice President, who, by sanctioning nullification, shew to all the world, they are prepared to "look upon blood carnage with composure." Let the names of these despots of the rights of man; rights, the extension of which must cease to redeem surrounding nations, after their extinction here, be posted up in capitals; and let us invoke the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to heal the wounds they have already created, and preserve the Eagle of Liberty proudly douting over the universal emancipation of mankind, till the work is done, the world redeemed, and the noon of Liberty shall emerge in the dawn of millennial glory. Let us call, most importunately and earnestly, all, on the North, the East, the layers of freedom in the West, and on the Unionists of the South, to put down all the defenders of Nullification, and to preserve and cherish a sound system of Internal Improvement, our insurance against Tariff, our Supreme Judicial Tribunal, and our Union unpoluted and inviolate. Let us preserve these, and support their defenders, and we shall be prosperous and happy at home, and exert a controlling influence on the destinies of the world. Adieu.

CINCINNATI.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING

In Knox County.

In pursuance of public notice published in the *Vincennes Gazette* of the 24th ult. calling a meeting of the National Republicans of the county, a number of citizens met at the Hotel of Gen. Lasselle, on Saturday the 1st inst. The meeting was called to order, and its object briefly explained by Samuel Hill, Esq. when Joseph Chambers, Esq. was called to the chair, and Mr. George W. Caruthers was appointed Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS our happy Republican form of government, is in all the enlightened world, an acknowledged consummation of the virtue and the wisdom of man; & as the preservation of its constitutional guarantees, should form an object of deep reflection and mighty exertion with the friends of human rights, we do candidly and honestly believe, that this Republic and those rights are unanimously endangered by the consolidated opposition of the present administration of the general government, and its office holding adherents, to the existing protection of our home industry and products—to the whole infallibly valuable American System—to the rapid and extensive appropriation of means es-

Important Foreign News.

The Paris dates by the ship *Alabama*, are to the 10th August.

It will be perceived that the news from Poland is more favorable, and that the investigation into the conduct of Skrynecki had resulted in his honorable acquittal. This produced union and concert among them, and will enable them to resist with renewed energy the assaults of their enemies.

The Dutch have quietly withdrawn from Belgium, in consequence of an amicable convention with General Gerard, who, with his army will accompany them to the frontier.

The Minister of war has announced to the Chamber of Deputies, that the French army would not leave Belgium, but would take such positions as would prevent the return of the Dutch troops, and give time to the Belgian army to reorganize.

Accounts from Warsaw, dated the 28th July, states that the Lithuanians and Volhynians have received aid to prosecute the war against Russia. The Polish Diet prepared a proclamation to stimulate and encourage the nation. It appears that the utmost harmony and union prevail in Warsaw—that the most judicious military plans have been taken which are kept in profound secret—and that the most patriotic resistance will be made by every Pole to the Russian hordes. All fear had disappeared. The Polish Commander in Chief, Skrynecki, occupied the day of the 28th in examining the new batteries of Warsaw, the cannon of which were manufactured in the city.

The Warsaw Courier states that the corps of Gen. Rüdiger had evacuated Lublin.

The Prussian Official Gazette states that the insurrection has again broken out in Volhynia.

WARSAW, 19th July.—Our inquietude is at an end. The most perfect and cordial union presides over our future destinies. The treason of General Janowski, the unfavorable turn of affairs in Lithuania, and the passage of the Vistula by the Russian Army, commanded by Field Marshal Paskewitsch, appeared to put the fate of our country in danger. The nation was desirous to know the plan and determination of the Generalissimo, Skrynecki, and in the dangerous conjuncture in which we found ourselves, recourse was had to a Grand Council of War, composed of the members of the National Government, the most experienced Generals, of eight members of the Diet representing each palatinate of the present kingdom, and of some other patriots, representing the Polish Provinces of Russia.

The Generalissimo, who owes his rank to the developments of his ideas on the campaign, had the opportunity of exposing his views and of initiating in his secretaries the members of the Grand Council, that is to say, the representatives of the whole nation. All the members after having sworn to observe secrecy, on which the hopes of Poland depend, separated full of hope.

The army was well disciplined, and the people too are ready to execute the orders given by the Generalissimo. Never was the moment more favorable for the representatives of the French nation to pronounce in favor of our national independence. France has still time to acknowledge us, but let her hasten, our successes for eight months past are sufficient guarantees to her of our future conduct.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14th, 10 o'clock at night. The convention concluded yesterday, is carried into execution to-day. The Dutch troops retire on two routes, Ferlemont and Diest. Six days are necessary for them to regain their frontiers. A part of the French army will follow them as a matter of form.

Important measures in the interior of the country are now under consideration—the disbanding of the army and the civic guard, and the complete expulsion of all those surrounding the King. Leopold must take these steps. He is well disposed to do, for he has an opportunity of seeing the absolute incapacity of the intriguers who are about him. Will it be believed that at the moment it was necessary he should send a flag of truce to the Prince of Orange, to open the way for Mr. Adair and Lord John Russell, who were to agree on the conditions of the armistice, not one of his guards or officers of his staff were to be found! And he was obliged to send a young Frenchman who was with him as a volunteer.

The intention of Mr. Belliard appears to be to oblige the Dutch to evacuate immediately all the Belgian territory, including the citadel at Antwerp, to pay an indemnity for the expenses of the war; in fine, to give up to Belgium, Zealand, Flanders. These are the intentions of France; but who can compel the victorious Dutch to accept conditions which could only be accepted to be acceded to by beaten.