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BY S. HILL & R. Y. CADDINGTON.
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SAMUEL HILL.
R. Y. CADDINGTON.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Continued from our last.

The following is a copy of the Letter from Mr. CLAY to Governor BARBOUR, which was laid before the Convention by him, and read:

WASHINGTON, 10th Dec. 1831.

MY DEAR SIR: I was extremely glad to learn that you had accepted the appointment of a member of the Baltimore Convention, which is to assemble next week, to nominate, for the consideration of the People of the United States, candidates for the President and Vice President; and that notwithstanding the extraordinary inclemency of the weather, you had proceeded to the city, where that important trust is to be performed. It is to be sincerely hoped, that the acknowledged patriotism and intelligence of the Convention, aided by the purity of intention and practical good sense, by which I have so often observed you to be guided in public affairs, may conduct your deliberations to results satisfactory to the community.

I must have been entirely regardless of passing events, if I had not observed that my name has been repeatedly mentioned, as being likely to be bro't before the Convention, and that, in some instances, delegates have been instructed, by their constituents, to yield support to it, as a candidate for the Presidency. This restriction, or any restriction upon the perfect freedom of deliberation and decision of the Convention, is inexpedient. It would have had a more happy constitution, if it had embodied the will of all who are desirous of rescuing the executive government of the Union from the misrule which threatens to subvert established institutions and systems of policy long and deservedly cherished, and to bring disgrace and ruin upon the country. So constituted, the Convention could have made a comparative estimate of the many citizens of the U. States who are competent to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate, and selected, from among them, that one who possessing the requisite principles, would probably unite, to the greatest extent, the public confidence and the public support. For one, I anxiously wish that the Convention, dismissing every feeling of previous attachment or predilection, will now make, impartially, such an estimate and selection; and should their choice fall upon any individual other than me, it shall have not only my hearty acquiescence and concurrence, but my cordial and zealous co-operation.

I have been very desirous to lay these sentiments before the Convention, but it has appeared to me that I could not formally do it, without incurring the imputation of presumptuousness or indecency. Will you, then, my dear sir, with whom I have so often had the happiness to be associated in the public councils, consent, to be the organ of making them known, if necessary, to the Convention? Should my name not be presented to its consideration for the Presidency, it will not be proper or necessary to make the communication; but, if it should be, I confide the manner of doing it to your judgment and sense of propriety.

With fervent wishes for the prevalence of good feelings and harmony in the Convention, I am cordially and constantly,
Your Friend,

H. CLAY.

JAMES BARBOUR, Esq.

BALTIMORE, DEC 14TH, 1831.

The Convention assembled to day, at 12 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The invitation to certain distinguished individuals, to take seats in the Convention Chamber, was extended to the late Governor Coles, of Illinois, and to the Senators of the United States Daniel Webster and Ezekiel F. Chambers, (now in this city.) The Chair was also authorized to extend the invitation to any other member of Congress who might arrive in the city during the setting of the Convention.

The additional delegates appeared, and took their seats, viz:

From Virginia.—Philip I. Cohen, James Carr, A. B. Spunner.

From Ohio.—Jeremiah Morrow, Ethan A. Stone, Samuel W. Davis, Robert A. Thurston.

From North Carolina.—John Hamilton.

From New York.—Wm. J. Bacon, Jeremiah H. Pierson.

From Tennessee.—Boyd McNairy.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the aforementioned gentlemen then had an opportunity given them to raise and record their vote for such individual as they might prefer for President of the United States, who severally pronounced their preference for HENRY CLAY.

The Committee appointed by the President to wait upon Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and invite him to take a seat in the Convention, reported that they had performed that duty, but that, on account of the inclemency of the weather, that venerable individual would be prevented from attending.

Mr. Dearborn, from the Committee appointed to wait upon Mr. CLAY, and acquaint him with his unanimous nomination to the office of President of the United States, by this Convention, laid before the meeting the following correspondence:

BALTIMORE, DEC 13 1831.

Hon. HENRY CLAY:

Sir,—The undersigned have been appointed a committee, by the Convention of National Republican Delegates, now assembled in this city, to announce that you were this day unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Entertaining the most exalted opinion of your eminent talents, enlarged patriotism, and distinguished public services, we have the fullest confidence that you will receive the united, cordial, and zealous support of every friend to the integrity of the Union, all the great branches of national industry, and the prosperity of the general weal, and we pledge to you, in behalf of the Convention, the assurance of an ardent determination to use all honorable means to insure your elevation to the Chair of Chief Magistrate of this Republic.

With the highest consideration,

We have the honor to be,

Sir, your most obedient serv'ts.

Peter R. Livingston, of New York.
Henry Warren, of Maine.
Leonard Jarvis, of New Hampshire.
William Jarvis, of Vermont.
H. A. S. Dearborn, of Massachusetts.
Christ' E. Robbins, of Rhode Island.
John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut.
John S. Halstead, of New Jersey.
Thomas Burdette, of Pennsylvania.
E. J. Dupont, of Delaware.
William Price, of Maryland.
James Breckenridge, of Virginia.
J. Stoen, of Ohio.
Daniel Breck, of Kentucky.
Frederic H. Shuman, of N. Carolina.
John I. Neely, of Indiana.
H. A. Bullard, of Louisiana.
Richard S. Cox, of D. Columbia.

Committee.

WASHINGTON 13th Dec. 1831.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which, as a committee of the Convention of National Republican Delegates now assembled in Baltimore, you addressed to me, stating that I had been this day unanimously nominated by the Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

This manifestation of the confidence of a body so distinguished, is received, gentlemen, with lively sensibility and profound gratitude. Although I should have been glad if the Convention had designated some citizen of the United States more competent than myself to be the instrument of accomplishing the patriotic objects which they have in view, I do not feel at liberty to decline their nomination. With my respectful and cordial acknowledgments, you will be pleased to communicate to the Convention my acceptance of their nomination, with the assurance that whatever may be the event of it, our common country shall ever find me faithful to the Union, and the Constitution, to the principles of public liberty, and to those great measures of National policy which have made us a people, prosperous, respected and powerful.

Accept, gentlemen, of my thanks for the friendly manner in which you have conveyed the act and sentiments of the Convention.

I am, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. PETER R. LIVINGSTON, &c. &c.

On motion of Mr. Bradish of New York,

Resolved, That this Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate of the National Republican Party to fill the office of Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Boyd McNairy, of Tennessee, then nominated JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, as a suitable candidate for that important station, remarking that Mr. S. was too well known to require any eulogy from him.

The nomination was seconded by Mr. Jones, of Washington, who, in a speech of considerable length, remarked upon the past and present state of the nation, and referred to the object of the present Convention, as calculated, by its measures, to have a most happy effect upon the destinies of the Republic.

On motion of Mr. William Halstead, of New Jersey, the same course was directed to be pursued in nominating for the Vice Presidency, as was done yesterday in nominating for President. Whereupon,

The delegates were all called over by name, and each one rose as he was called, and signified his preference for John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania.

So JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, was nominated by the Convention for Vice President of the United States, with the same unanimity which had already attended the nomination of HENRY CLAY for the Presidency—160 persons this day answering to their names.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, of Virginia, a Committee of five persons was ordered to be appointed by the Chair, to inform Mr. Sergeant of his nomination. The committee appointed consisted of Mr. Lacock, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Stanard of Virginia, Mr. Jones, of the District of Columbia, Mr. Stone, of New York, and Mr. Morrow, of Ohio.

Mr. Everett stated that it was probable the Committee appointed to draught an address to the People of the United States would make their report to-morrow.

Mr. Burke moved for the appointment of a Committee to ascertain what would be the probable expenses incurred by the Convention, and to make provision for paying them. Upon which,

Mr. John B. Morris, of Baltimore, rose and stated, that so far as the place of meeting and other accommodations of the Convention were concerned, or provision was necessary, the citizens of Baltimore having, so far as in their power made all the necessary arrangements for reimbursing expenses.

On motion of Mr. Dearborn, it was then Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the citizens of Baltimore, who have so kindly provided for the accommodation of the Convention, and for every other kindness received at their hands and that the Chair be the organ of communication of this resolution.

Mr. EVERETT having suggested that other expenses had been incurred by the Convention, which would render necessary the appointment of the committee, the Chair accordingly named five persons to compose it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, of New York, alluding to the disappointment of the Convention, in not seeing the venerable Charles Carroll, a gratification which they had been denied by the severity of the weather, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of — be appointed to wait upon the Hon. Charles Carroll, the surviving patriot who signed the Declaration of our Independence, to know at what time and place it would be agreeable to him to receive the members of the National Republican Convention, who wish to tender to him their best feelings and high sense of gratitude for his patriotic services.

Mr. COMBS, of Ky. said he should be gratified, and considered it as nothing more than due to the distinguished individual concerned, that the blank in the resolution should be filled with the words "one member from each State, and one from the District of Columbia." He therefore moved the insertion of those words.

The motion was accepted by the mover, and, as amended, the resolution passed, unanimously, and a committee was accordingly appointed by the respective delegations.

Mr. COMBS stated that he had just received a letter from two of his colleagues, Messrs. JOHNSON and MOREHEAD, now on their way, and who would probably be here this evening, who had been reluctantly detained by the inclemency of the weather. His chief reason for mentioning the circumstance, however, was that they both assured him they were decidedly in favor of the nomination of HENRY CLAY, for the Presidency.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, of Pa. it was ordered that when the Convention adjourns this day, it will adjourn to meet to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

The Convention then adjourned.

An Appalling Fact.—We see it stated in an Address to the citizens of Pennsylvania that all the the signers of the declaration of independence were Freemasons, except four. That Washington, Franklin, Green, Warren, and all the other General officers of the Revolution, were Freemasons, with the exception of Benedict Arnold the traitor.—*Evening Green Pub. Ad.*

FREE TRADE IN FLOUR.

Notwithstanding the losses which the shippers of flour to England met with last year, under the expectation that the starving point would be reached, we see by the Liverpool papers that the like shipments have been made lately, under the belief that starvation will really come this time, much as men who lose money by gambling, venture again in hopes of winning back the loss. The Liverpool Albion of the 26th September, says—"The absurd laws which govern the trade in foreign corn have not a little contributed to glut the warehouses in this port. The quantity of foreign grain and flour in store is unprecedented, and there seems but little chance of the duties being lowered, so as to allow it to go into consumption for many months to come." So it seems that flour is piled into the warehouses, under heavy bonds not to be used until the starving point is arrived at, which according to the Liverpool papers is not to be expected "for many months to come." If however the weather should turn out good during these many months, and thus favor the English crops, the American flour will have to be reshipped for some other market or sent back, unless it should sour in the mean time and become dead loss to the owners. This is the sort of free trade we are asked to encourage. Suppose we should have a law which allowed British cloths only to come here, to be stacked up in warehouses and be moth-eaten there, under heavy bonds not to be taken out until our people should be freezing, and had not wherewithal to cover their backs—what sort of free trade would that be? And yet that is the way that our flour is treated when it goes to Liverpool; and the British say it means free trade and some of our folks believe them. Would not any farmer feel that it was a ruinous business for him, if he was obliged to buy cloth of a merchant, who would not take beef, pork, corn or flour? If so, how can a nation, the mass of whom are farmers, with any advantage to themselves, get their cloth and other manufactured articles, from a nation of merchants and manufacturers, unless the food of the one can be bartered for the cloth and manufactures of the other? If foreigners will not make the exchange with us, we must have manufacturers among ourselves who will do it. We must do as Mr. Jefferson said we ought to have done many years ago—"place the manufacturer by the side of the farmer."

[New-Haven Register.]

From the Library of Useful Knowledge.

THE FARMER'S HORSE

The farmer's horse is an animal of all work; to be ridden occasionally to market or for pleasure, but to be principally employed for the draught. He should be higher than the road horse. About fifteen hands and two inches may be taken as the best standard. A horse with a shoulder thicker, lower and less slanting than would be chosen in a hackney, will better suit the collar; and collar-work will be chiefly required of him. A stout compact horse should be selected, yet not a heavy, cloddy one. Some blood will be desirable, but the half-breed horse will generally best suit the farmer's purpose. He should have weight enough to throw into the collar, and sufficient activity to get over the ground.

Farmers are now beginning to be aware of the superiority of the moderate sized, strong, active horse over the bulkier, but slower animal of former days. It is not only in harvest, and when the frosty morning must be seized to cart manure, that this is perceived, but in the every day work of the farm, the saving of time, and the saving of provender too, will be considerable in the course of a year.

It has often been said, that a horse used much for draughts is neither pleasant nor safe for the saddle. The little farmer does not want a showy, complete hackney. He will be content if he is tolerably well carried; and if he has taken a little care in the choice of his horse, has selected one with sound feet, shoulders not too thick, and legs not too much under him; and if he keeps him in good condition, and does not scandalously over-work him, the five days carting or harrow work will not, in any material degree, unfit him for the saddle; especially if the rider bear in mind what we have termed the golden rule in horsemanship, always a little to feel the mouth of the animal he is upon.

A farmer, and more particularly, a small farmer, will prefer a mare to a gelding, both for riding and driving. She will not cost him so much at first; and he will get a great deal more work out of her.—There can be no doubt that, taking bulk for bulk, a mare is stronger and more lasting than a gelding; and in addition to this, the farmer has her to breed from. This and the profit which is attached to it is well known in the breeding counties; but why the breeding of horses for sale should be almost exclusively confined to a few northern districts it is not easy to explain. Wherever there are good horses, with convenience for rearing the colts the farmer may start as a breeder with a good chance of success.

Friendship often ends in love; but love, in friendship—never.

Culture and Manufacture of Silk.—The Economy society of this county, (Beaver) have brought this branch of industry to a greater degree of perfection than its most sanguine friends had anticipated in so short a period. During the past season they raised from 70 to 75 pounds of raw silk, and are now manufacturing it into handkerchiefs and vestings. The handkerchiefs are of a good quality, though nothing extraordinary, but the vestings, (at least the pattern we saw) is an elegant and substantial fabric—for beauty and durability it exceeds any foreign article of the kind we have seen. The price of vesting was considered low, at \$1 50 per yard, or pattern. A number of patterns have been forwarded to Harrisburg, to members of the Legislature—one for Gov. Wolf, and some for members of his cabinet. The one we saw is in possession of John R. Shannon, Esq. of this place, where persons wishing to examine the fabric can call. This society certainly deserves to be patronized for their industry and perseverance in the manufacture of silk; and we are well assured that nothing is wanting but a sight of their fabrics to insure a ready market for all they can manufacture.

Although we cannot agree with Mr. Rapp in political matters, yet this will not create in us any feelings hostile to the society or to Mr. Rapp as a neighbor. We admire the society for its industry, sobriety and perseverance in the manufacturing arts.—*Beaver Republican.*

The Bible as a Classic.—The Literary Convention assembled in N York last week, considered among other important subjects, the expediency of introducing the Bible as a branch of Classical education in a Christian country.—*Episcopal Watchman.*

"The resolution is not conceived to involve the question of the abandonment of the classics; but to inquire, since the works of Homer and Xenophon, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust &c are admitted as classics, have those of Moses, David, and Paul no claim? On what grounds are any works admitted to the grade of classics? Some for their simplicity and sublimity, antiquity and respectability, universal application, reputation for authenticity, usefulness in developing the intellectual powers, or happy moral tendency, &c.

On all these points the Bible was regarded, and received preference on all. The committee declare that the Bible has higher claims than any other book to the distinction of a classical education. "The committee, after quotations from many eminent foreign writers of different characters, and highly respectable opinions in this country, expressed a full and decided opinion in favor of the introduction of the Bible as a Classic."

Reduced duties do not always affect prices to consumers. The duty on coffee was lately reduced 3 cents per lb. on molasses 4 cents per gallon and on salt 5 cents per bushel—but coffee has been worth about 2 cents, and salt 10 cents more, than in the last year. It is scarcely or supply that mainly affects price: 300,000 bales of American cotton will sell for more money than 1,000,000, and 25,000 lbs Maryland tobacco for more than 300,000 lbs. But when more is produced than the market will freely take—and the price, per lb. declines—the laws of trade are set aside by "bitterness and cursings" of the tariff as the author of every evil. If the south will "nullificate" quantity, there will be no reason to complain of price.—*Niles' Reg.*

Such intensely cold weather as we have experienced during the course of the present week has never been known in this country, at this season of the year. The canal is closed, and the ground covered with snow. We understand that through the country, northward, the sleighing is very good; though there are but few prepared to derive any advantage from it. The closing of the canal at so early a period, will be a cause of much disappointment, both in town and country; it is not, however, improbable that it may be opened again after a few days; the changes of weather are of late so frequent and violent, that we have ceased to complain of chance or change in this matter, being convinced that otherwise we should never, never cease to wail.—*Western Teller.*

FIRE AT TRINITY.—Information has been received in this city that a few nights since the warehouse of J. L. Webb, at Trinity, was totally consumed, with its contents, consisting of the cargoes of the steamers Franklin and Atlantic. Amount of loss not precisely known, but supposed to be very great.

INFLUENZA.—An adjournment of the New Jersey legislature lately took place because a quorum of the members did not appear, on account of the prevalence of this vexatious accompaniment of a sudden and universal severity of weather.—A preacher in Cincinnati was lately coughed down by his congregation, finding the attempt to be heard useless. We have heard of no such dire effect as this here, most persons laboring under the necessity finding it more conducive to their health and comfort to remain at home.