



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1831.

We have endeavored to be scrupulously exact in our editorial career, as to orthography, etymology, punctuation and arithmetical characters; we, however, sometimes fail in these points. A Correspondent of the Western Sun in last week's paper, has accused us of divers misdoings, acts and misdemeanors, viz: Such as grinding up a corn report, and stealing its spirit from the "Sun," thereby appropriating the total to our own use, benefit and enlargement. Now, all this we deny—God forgive us. What! steal from the Sun! We would rather be caught in the act of shooting mosquitos with a bow and arrow, than even to be charged with such an offence. By the vetoes of Jackson, if all that ever was extracted, abstracted, taken or stolen, for the last twenty years from that paper, were embodied in a book, the volume would not contain half the information derived from a perusal of Cock Robin, or the chivalrous achievements of Tom Thumb.

The Board of Trustees of the Borough of Vincennes, will meet this day at 2 o'clock P. M.

We must say to our neighbor of the Sun, "we have no fear of the P. O. Department falling into confusion,"—we think it has already fallen. From the removal of Clayton and Holmes from the Post office Committee by the President of Senate, one would imagine there are some apprehensions in the Postmaster General of another searching investigation. We shall see.

A communication signed "An Apostrophe to the Sun" is excluded. There is no necessity for adding to the bitterness of party spirit, by referring to matters long past, the remembrance of which should be buried in oblivion.

SAMUEL HILL is a candidate for Justice of the Peace for Vincennes Township.

The subjoined letter, to the editor of the Gazette, was recently received from a subscriber, living in Thorntonville, Illinois.

THORNTONVILLE, Jan. 3, 1832.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been our misfortune here to have a Jackson Postmaster. He has run away—a true portrait of this follower of the "greatest and best." You will please to direct my papers to Law renceville, until we can get a new Postmaster appointed here.

Yours with respect,

—We hope the Ex Postmaster at Thorntonville will not neglect our little account, the precise amount of which is one dollar. It certainly should be paid, for one of the Hon. W. T. Barry's officers cannot even be presumed to act dishonestly. They are cracked up to be as honest and as undefiled as the pure icicle which hangs on Dian's temple." Come, Mr. Postmaster, send us the cash.

We recommend to the favorable consideration of our readers, the subjoined extracts of a speech from the Hon John Ewing at a debate in the Senate on the Joint Resolution in relation to Internal Improvement, a protecting Tariff, and re-chartering the Bank of the United States. We perceive it has passed to being engrossed by a vote of 22 to 7. The whole should be presented, had we room. Our columns this week are crowded, and this fact must serve as an apology for its deferral to a future day.

"The surplus revenue, sir, is annually increased by the increased wants and population of the country; and it has of late become a matter of serious contention how to dispose of it when the small remaining public debt be discharged in conformity to an act of congress adopted many years before Gen. Jackson became President of the United States. Yet notwithstanding this fact, under the veto doctrine many objects of general interest to humanity and which have been frequently asked, are unprovided for. Indeed the President withheld his signature from 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 expediency of improving their navigation." Yet the prosperity of the country we see attributed to him by his adherents—too many of the people are unacquainted with the real state of the case. Under the last administration

appro, thian was made for a survey and examination of the Wabash river; and although two years have elapsed since the money was expended by order of President Jackson, yet we have no report or information upon the subject! Still how ever the prosperity of the country is attributed to this President by his adherents—and how many of the people know the contrary? Since President Jackson came into power the Senate of the United States at the instance of Senator Hendricks, passed an appropriation to improve the great Western Mail Road leading from Louisville to St. Louis, through New Albany, Paoli, Washington, and Vincennes which on being reported to the House of Representatives was laid upon the table; and still this people are called upon to applaud and support the policy! How far Indiana is indebted to its influence, I need no longer illustrate at present.

"The constitutional power bestowed upon congress in relation to the currency, & the contemporaneous exposition of its framers in the Federalist, with the known principles of the sages who have sanctioned the existing bank charter, show the futility of all constitutional qualms upon the subject. I will just read the annexed joint resolution of the general assembly of Pennsylvania:

"That whereas the Bank of the United States has tended in so great a degree to maintain a sound and uniform currency; to facilitate the financial operations of the government; to regulate foreign and domestic exchange, and has been so conducive to commercial prosperity, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania recommend a renewal of its charter under such regulations and restrictions as to the power of the respective states, as Congress may deem right and proper."

Let this suffice—it affords both precept and example.

We are told in the delusive addresses of a "central committee" that President Jackson acts upon the principles of President Jefferson. Alas! how different is the truth! President Jefferson's opinion of the constitutionality and expediency of a protective tariff, is recorded by himself, in the following words:

"Where a nation imposes high duties on our productions, or prohibits them altogether, it may be proper for us to do the same by theirs; first, by burdening or excluding those productions which they bring here in competition with our own of the same kind; selecting next such manufactures as we take from them in greatest quantity, and which at the same time we could the soonest furnish to ourselves, or obtain from other countries; imposing on them duties, lighter at first, but heavier and heavier afterwards, as other channels of supply open. Such duties having the effect of indirect encouragement to domestic manufactures of the same kind, may induce the manufacturer to come himself in these states, where cheaper subsistence, equal laws, and a vent of his wares, free of duty, may ensure him the highest profits from his skill and industry."

Does not Jackson recommend a mere revenue tariff, in utter disregard of Jefferson's doctrine; yet his adherents would have the people believe the contrary—Before General Jackson practices upon Jeffersonian principles, he must radically change his course. Then Indiana may with pleasure and propriety, honor the memory of the "hero of New Orleans," without forgetting the "heroes" of West Point, of Plattsburgh, of Bridgeport, Chippewa and Erie, and of the Thames and Tippecanoe, most of whom seem now to be comparatively forgotten by their country, probably in part, because they hold no public offices or patronage at their disposal.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR:—Your paper, in the estimation of men of extensive and profound intelligence, has, up to the present time, been the vehicle of impartial knowledge, and pure patriotism. But such a course, so far from screening you from that relentless rancor, which in times of high party excitement, proscribes the good with no less eagerness than it rewards the bad, has only served to rouse and circulate slanderous imputations against such purity and impartiality; and to accuse you of glutting an unbounded, unprovoked vengeance against a bankrupt, mismanaged Post Office Department. If any suppose that the relation which you sustained to that department was the cause of your animadversion, it must be from a limited knowledge of you, or of those searching investigations, which in the last congress disclosed in the department the most revolting corruption and derangement. On the contrary, the very circumstance of your removal, has doubtless kept you silent as much as possible in relation to this matter; knowing what use would be made of it. Your paper is too limited to "proceed the total pork" in the publication of such a mass of truth. Do the people know that Mr. Barry, the Postmaster General, is himself a defaulter? That one hundred thousand dollars would scarcely redeem the department from the bankruptcy in which his mismanagement has involved it? That purity, intelligence and skill, have been dismissed its service? Is it known that this department has become a tremendous party engine? That the venerable A. Bradley, not less famed for the extent of his knowledge, than the depth of his wisdom, and the purity of his patriotism, has been hunted onto his retirement; and his grey hairs made a feast for the tiger-like rapacity of hireling cruelty? Is it not true that in the late rupture of the Cabinet, Mr. Barry was the only man retained? Is it not true that on Jackson's accession to the presidential chair, the late venerable

Postmaster of Charleston, S. C. was removed, and his place given to a sycophantic partisan, who, after trying in vain for two whole weeks to get security for the faithful discharge of his official duties, was compelled to desist and give in his resignation? And is it not also true that this unfortunate would be Postmaster, did himself afterwards, in common with all the citizens of Charleston, sign a petition to the department, requesting the re-appointment of the old Postmaster? And when such re-appointment was made and forwarded to the able, faithful, individual who had most unjustly been the victim of proscription, did he not spurn the offer with a noble, indignant contempt, and refuse the management of his former well managed business? And before this latter appointment could return to Washington City and another appointment be made of an individual who could get security for the performance of his duties, did not something like twenty days elapse, during which time from three to ten mails a day arrived, until the whole Post Office Department was literally filled with mails, and thus caused a dreadful derangement of the mails in almost all the southern states? And is it true that Jackson's administration thus tramples down the rights of those whom God designed for freedom? Is it true that ignorance, imbecility, duplicity, damage, ambition, rashness, corruption, revenge falsehood, hypocrisy, hatred, obstinacy, nullification, extravagance and defalcation, reign without modification over the destinies of this republic? "O judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason!" Is it Caesar, now sitting in the chair of state, and rewarding his followers with the spoils of the vanquished foes of despotism? Does the shade of Cromwell still stoop from the lofty battlements of blood-stained ambition to inflame the people with zeal for their own and their country's ruin? Is there no Aristides, no Washington, to redeem the land from that domestic thralldom and foreign dependence which the repeal of our tariff laws, the corruption of our Post Office Department, the prostration of internal improvement, and the abolition of our Constitution must entail upon her? And will you decline to lay these abuses before the people; and to fire youth and age with the spirit of our conscript fathers? Not forbad it justice! Forbid it Genius of liberty! Forbid it God.

WASHINGTON.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR:—At the house of Dr. Jacob Kuykendall on Tuesday the 27th inst. there was a meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Knox county, Indiana. The day was so unfavorable, that none but the sincerest well-wishers of the cause attended. It was a noble sight; and one in which God, and angels, and men, and devils, were all interested. Here a few venerable, holy, hoary-headed men, in imitation of Paul, and Peter, and John, and many others, were assembled to deliberate on the causes which lead to, & on those which avert human misery. They were plain men of unspiculated minds—the experience of from thirty to three score years, had filled their souls with virtue, and their heads with wisdom. Never before did I know, what profound regard was due to the decisions of such men. I had been under the impression that the deliberations of the learned were alone worthy of reverential regard. But there never was a more fatal, and yet a more common mistake. It is a sacred, important truth, that plain, thinking, business-doing men, are, and always have been, the mightiest engines in both the political and religious worlds. The Patriarchs, Prophets and Apostles were all men of this cast. Marcellus, Cincinnatus, Washington, were at once farmers, patriots and sages. O that our inviolable, beloved republic, could at all times be entrusted to the management of such men. But religion has consecrated them her sacred guardians. And as religion consists in a sublime and holy love of God, and in a universal love and good will to all mankind, manifested in the faithful discharge of every public and private duty, a due regard to the promotion of her interest, must be superior to every other consideration. Hence such the inspired penman, "righteousness exalteth a nation." But whether do I wonder? The Rev. S. R. Alexander was called to the Chair, and Mr. George W. Carruthers was appointed Secretary, pro tem. The former gentleman then rose and made a brief, solemn, fervent, well adapted, soul-inspiring prayer. It seemed dictated by the Spirit of his Great Master; and received from all, no doubt, a hearty amen.

The Constitution being read, several resolutions were proposed and adopted. The chief object of these resolutions was to supply every destitute family in the county of Knox with a Bible. Two large boxes of elegantly bound and printed Bibles and Testaments were then opened. Thomas Pety, a shining christian, is the faithful agent appointed for their distribution. Now does this narration appear trifling to the reader? Is not let him reflect that every county in not only this, but every state of the United States can say, or soon will say the same thing. Let it be viewed as a part of a stupendous work. Let the aggregated receipts amounting to 209,291 dollars, the expenditures to 392,433 dollars, the books printed, to 1,338,333, and the books issued, to 1,004,513 volumes; let, I say, these stupendous efforts of the American Bible Society be taken into consideration, in conjunction with a ten fold more extended effort abroad, and who can remain a silent, uninterested spectator? On such a scene I cannot look indifferently. God's word thus disseminat

ed, must produce a mighty working in the human heart.

BIBLE'S FRIEND.

December 31, 1831.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

To the Hon. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Indiana, now convened.

The undersigned high party men, and zealous activists, residing in Washington, Monroe, Owen, Knox and other counties, respectfully represent,

That being much encouraged by a recent vote of a large majority of you, in leaving out of office a Judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit, for having dared pronounce the laws of the land, in regard to the competency to give evidence of one of our corps, we are emboldened in our present application, and cheered with the hopes that the days of Jeffersonian liberty of thought, speech and action, whether there be one God or twenty Gods, or no Gods at all, will usher in, and we secured in our dear and blood bought rights; but being unwilling to trust our safety and future prospects in the hands of his successor, we would respectfully, but boldly and confidently pray, that you pass an act at your present sitting, abrogating that part of an oath appealing to Deity—or make a particular exemption of all who are, or may be, of our school, from such an appeal. The advantages to us especially, and from recent circumstances, we flatter ourselves a number of the uninformed who are now enveloped in great darkness and gross superstition. As an inducement to immediate interference, we would suggest, among other reasons, that in that event, honorable men, such as we are, would not be flattered by the idea of the existence of a God, to tell the truth; nor scared from it by a state of future rewards and punishments; besides, your petitioners are generally men of wealth; and you should recollect well, that money creates and supports power.

And being now before you by way of petition, we would suggest the propriety and necessity of your immediate attention to your "Lobby Members"—men who attend from distant and various parts of the state at considerable expense, with none other than the patriotic view of instructing you and interfering in and directing your votes. Such characters deserve your immediate attention; and it may be effected, we humbly conceive, by creating an additional contingent fund and placing it under the control of some choice one—and in order to save expense, let him act in the double capacity of Auditor and Treasurer, or in any other saving way your superior sagacity may think on.

And your petitioners, as in duty, &c.
A. and 15 others of Salem,
B. and 5 others of Bloomington,
G. and 3 others of Spencer,
M. J. of Washington
W. and 3 others of Knox.

In all 31.

December, 1831.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

CROSS READINGS.

Wanted—Six dozen eggs to—stop the mouths of some women, who—are politically disposed—and will suffer no person to—speak of General Jackson or Henry Clay with impunity.

Runaway from the subscriber two—Justices of the Peace—which the owner can have by applying to—the recent struggles in Poland and to—my wife Nancy, who left my bed and board without—application to Bateman's Drops.

This day will be offered for sale—divers representatives and senators in congress—who are constantly crying against the hero of two wars—for having made thieves hang themselves.

Fire—On Monday last was consumed—Gen. Jackson and his Cabinet—for having attempted to commit murder—in every state of the Union. Also, at the same time—barber's poles will be neatly painted.

Married—A two year old colt—to ten loads of the best prairie hay—which the purchaser will find to be better than—Gov. Ray's Valedictory.

Murder, most foul!—On Saturday night last some villains inhumanly took the life of—one hundred barrels of good old whiskey—for particulars, read—Gen. Jackson's last Message—which is said to be well glued together by good workmen—and warranted free from mould.

EDRIC.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Knox county, at the Inn of John C. Clark in Vincennes, on Saturday the 31st December, A. D. 1831, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting some practicable means of opening a communication between Vincennes and White river, pursuant to previous advertisement, when

Samuel Hill, Esq. was unanimously called to the Chair, and Gen. W. Johnston elected Secretary.

On motion of G. W. Johnston, Resolved, That the construction of a canal from Vincennes to White river, would be the easiest and most effectual way of improving the navigation of the Wabash river, as well as the most advisable and practicable, and that it would be an incalculable benefit to the prosperity, not only of Knox county, but also the citizens of the Wabash and White river counties.

On motion of Samuel Smith, Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to draw up and forward to the several committees states below, a petition to the Legislature of Indiana, praying them to memorialize Congress to donate the U. S. lands lying in Knox county, for the purpose of construct

ing a canal from Vincennes to White river.

And that

Samuel Chambers, Jonathan Cox and Charles Polke of Widener township;

Horace Shepherd, Sam'l. McClure (Ky.) and Jonathan Douglass of Busserron township;

William Bruce, David Lemon and John T. Simpson of Washington township;

James W. Bennet, Samuel Langton and Andrew Berry of Palmyra township;

Thomas Glass, Jacob Pea, and Isaac Coons of Johnson township;

George Leech, Thomas Williams, and William Scott of Harrison township;

Thomas Dick, John Ramsay and Jacob Jacobus, Sen. of Decker township;

Samuel Smith, Hiram Decker, Henry D. Wheeler, John B. Martin, and John Myers of Vincennes township, be and are hereby appointed committees to obtain signatures to said petition; and that they return the same to the chairman of this meeting, by the second Saturday in January next, and by him transmitted to the President of the Senate of this State.

And the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to draft said memorial, viz: Messrs. Samuel Smith, G. W. Johnston, Samuel Judah, Henry M. Shaw and Albert Badollet.

Ordered, that the Secretary make out two fair copies of the present minutes, and furnish one to each of the editors in Vincennes, for publication in their respective papers of next week.

Adjourned sine die.

SAMUEL HILL, Chm.

G. W. JOHNSTON, Secy.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

MR. HILL:—You will please insert in your paper the width and depth of the Wabash, opposite Market street, as measured by Doct. Decker and myself on the ice this morning, January 3, 1832.

Width of water 700 feet.
Greatest depth, 6 ft. 10 inches.

JAMES SMITH.

[On the 25th January, 1832, the river closed, and was measured by the senior editor, accompanied by some gentlemen. Its extent then was 227 yards, or 631 feet.]

Indiana Legislature.

In Senate, the joint resolution in relation to internal improvements, a protecting tariff, and re-chartering the bank of the United States, has been read a third time and passed by a vote of 22 to 7. A joint resolution has also been passed inviting the President, Directors, and company of the bank of the United States to locate a branch bank in the state of Indiana. Mr. Ewing, chairman of the committee on Canals and Internal Improvements, reported a bill, on Wednesday last, supplemental to an act providing means for the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Cotton, from the committee of ways and means, has reported against the extending the time allowed Collectors to pay over the county revenue. A resolution offered some days ago by Mr. Maxwell, and laid on the table, directing an inquiry into the propriety of abolishing company and lathalon musters, was on Friday taken up, discussed, a vote taken on its adoption, and determined in the negative—yeas 30, nays 37. Several petitions have been presented in the House praying divorces, to which considerable opposition was manifested, but they were finally referred to select committees. Mr. Thornton, from the committee on the judiciary, made a report on Friday, setting out specific charges against Young L. Hughes, a justice of Hendricks county, and requesting the appointment of a committee to prepare articles of impeachment against the said justice of the peace; and a committee was accordingly appointed for that purpose, consisting of Messrs. Thornton, Bryant, Craves and Angie. Mr. Hanna, from the committee on canals and internal improvements, has reported a bill supplemental to an act providing means for the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Mr. Thornton, from the judiciary committee, to which was referred a resolution, directing an inquiry into the expediency of requiring plaintiffs to bring suit before some justice in the township where the defendant resides, reported that the committee deemed it unnecessary to legislate on that subject; which report after a discussion of considerable length, was referred to a select committee with instructions to report a bill in pursuance to the resolution.

Indiana Journal.

Important News.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The riots at Bristol have been dreadful. England seems to be on the eve of a most horrid and desperate Revolution. In Bristol, the mob destroyed the Bankwell, assaulted the New Gaol, the Toll-house, Gloucester County Prison and next attacked the Bishop's Palace; from which they proceeded to, and completely gutted the Mansion House of the Mayor; they then fired the Custom-house, and all the adjacent buildings, and then proceeded to the Excise-office, where they continued the mischief. This was Nov. 1. Altogether there have been completely destroyed 14 dwelling houses and warehouses, exclusive of the Mansion House, Excise-office, Custom House, the four Toll houses, the three Prisons, and the Bishop's Palace.

The King had issued a proclamation; London was quiet!!!

The packet ship Ontario, Selver, at New York, brings word that on the 4th November,