

denial themselves—it will be time enough to think about a splendid generosity.

—We shall again and again turn our thoughts to this subject, and, if possible, enlist public and private sympathy, in behalf of the most wretched and forlorn of our fellow Christians, whose state of destitution is beyond description—wanting all the necessities of life, food, fuel, clothing and bedding. What is to become of them? Are they, in a Christian land, to be allowed to perish unnoticed and unknown? Let those who are incredulous as to the existence of this large mass of misery, but visit any of the lanes and alleys of this city, and they will be at once undeceived; even those parts of it where the wheel and the shuttle were once busily employed, are now the abodes of squalid poverty and disease. What think you, fathers of families, to see a family of nine persons sitting down to a scanty meal of wet, not dry potatoes, in four and twenty hours?—What think you, mothers, of the mother of six children being found engaged in stirring a pot of water in a corner where a fire was not, (using maternal deception) to silence the cries of hunger, until, weary with waiting, her children fell fast asleep?—of a man burning old shoes, to produce a smoke, as he told us, to keep out the damp? These are only specimens, selected from a dense mass of misery which now pervades this once prosperous, but now ruined and neglected city.



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MARCH 17, 1832.

For President of the United States,
HENRY CLAY.
For Vice President of the United States,
JOHN SERGEANT.

CLAY ELECTORS.

JACOB KUYKENDALL, of Knox county,
JOHN HAWKINS, of Fountain,
SAMUEL HENDERSON, of Marion,
DENNIS PENNINGTON, of Harrison,
WALTER WILSON, of Cass,
STEPHEN LUDLOW, of Dearborn,
ABEL LOMAX, of Wayne.

CONTINGENT ELECTORS.

SELYAN'S EVERETS, of Union county,
JOHN L. NEELY, of Gibson.

We had the pleasure of attending on Thursday last an examination of the pupils of the Vincennes Academy. To say we were satisfied, would be but faint praise, for we were really surprised at the progress and proficiency of the students. All of them were entitled to commendation, and when this is attained, it is very difficult to discriminate. It is but justice, however, to say that the examinations in Composition, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c. were successfully sustained, by Masters Clark, Hull, Beaman and Smith. The young ladies also did themselves much credit by the ready and correct replies to questions propounded in the same branches. The visitors were highly pleased, and the exercises not only proved honorable to the assiduity of the scholars, but reflected much credit on their talented teacher the Rev. Mr. Shaw.

We are indebted to Gen. Tipton, our Senator in Congress, and also to Gen. John M. Robinson of Illinois, for several important public documents which we shall make extracts from hereafter. We differ in politics with these gentlemen, but their politeness is duly appreciated. They will please accept our thanks for their kind attentions.

A large steer, the 4 quarters weighing nearly 1600 pounds, was slaughtered in this town last week. It was raised by Mr. Ocheltree, a venerable and enterprising farmer of this county. Mr. George Davis, also an enterprising citizen of this place, purchased it, we are informed, for the sum of sixty dollars. He disposed of the beef readily at 5 and 6 cents per lb. Give our farmers but a chance, give them but a good price for good articles, and we shall have less reason to complain of hard times; for on the yeomanry of the county depends the prosperity of Vincennes.

In Philadelphia, twenty thousand men marched in procession to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Washington.

Mr. Postelwait, formerly a resident of this town, died of hydrophobia, at Carle, Sullivan county, a few days since. We had been rather skeptical as to the existence of this disease amongst us, but from a conversation with one of the most respectable and intelligent physicians of the last named town, we are induced to

believe that the ailment is not groundless. Look to your dogs! confine them! or some human being will probably die horribly in consequence of your neglect. Better that the whole canine race were exterminated in Indiana, than that one citizen should undergo the dreadful, torturing pangs of hydrophobia! Take warning in time!

We are authorized to announce William L. Withers as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing August election.

Several communications are on hand, and will shortly be attended to. Our correspondents must give us time, as we have but one person in the establishment who can set up manuscript. An advertisement for the sale of the Michigan road lands was handed in too late for this day's paper—it shall appear next week.

"HUMPHREY DOBBINS" is too personal—his communication of course is rejected.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

The writer of an article in the Vincennes Gazette of last week, over the signature of "A Farmer," has understood that Mr. Tomlinson has made from one of the editors of that paper, a demand of the author. The writer of the article referred to, feels no disposition to conceal his agency in the insertion of said piece, if he believed for a moment, that Mr. Tomlinson or any other individual had the right to make the demand. For his opinions, either in print, or verbally, affecting the character of any individual, he holds himself personally responsible. In the piece alluded to, no charge was made or intended to be made affecting the character of Mr. Tomlinson or any other person—on the contrary, he is spoken of in terms of respect "as a man and a citizen." It was not the individual selected, but the mode in which he was brought out, that was animadverted on. The writer thought and still thinks it anti-republican, at war with the genius and spirit of our constitution, certainly novel in Indiana, and regrets to see the practice adopted or sanctioned here. Mr. Tomlinson is now the candidate of a party, avowedly brought out on party grounds, and to be run as a party candidate. If, under this state of things, he believes that his fitness and qualifications for the office he aspires to, and the manner in which he was announced, are not to be made the subject of discussion in a temperate and respectful manner, he will find himself much mistaken.

"A FARMER."

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE. CORRECTION.

MESSENGERS EDITORS:—An important error appears in your publication of my address to the Freemen of Knox county, last week. I asked if the caucus candidate for the legislature be in favor of a protecting tariff, or would he allow European labour paid for there at four pence per day, to come in competition with our free labor, now worth 75 cents? Your publication changes four pence (equal to about seven and one half cents) to four dollars, a sum that with boarding added, would in England, or Ireland, or Scotland, hire a good journeyman mechanic (such as tailors, shoemakers, hatters or blacksmiths) for one month. The cheapness of labor, and the perfection of machinery, are the chief causes of the ability of European nations to undersell the work of the mechanics and manufacturers of the United States; and were it not for our protective duties, these causes would soon inundate this country with foreign work, destroy the farmer's best market, drain off our money, and ruin every native artist. I hope you will publish this correction that your readers may see the true object I had in view. The error consists solely in changing the word "pence" into the word "dollars." The people will understand their own rights and interests in due time.

A FREEMAN.

N. B. The writer of "A Freeman" is apprised that his name has been asked for. He would cheerfully affix it, if any proper reason were assigned, but he gratifies no idle curiosity. He promulgates no opinion that he would not avow on every suitable occasion; he harbors no personal ill will; he indulges no taunts; he descends to no insolence: his sole aim is to promote the public good. He disclaims all undue coming partizan zeal, and he cannot be influenced by partizan power. In opposing the nomination of a party meeting for legislative action, he adopts no new opinions; he has invariably viewed such proceedings as prejudicial to the harmony and general interests of the people. Under our republic the people at large, not a select party, are interested in legislation; and this people, I think, can govern themselves, guided only by truth and reason. The writer would knowingly misrepresent no man; and if his views and sentiments be misunderstood, the fault is not in him. He believes it is the province of a free people to reason and to act, as their judgments may decide; and without doing wrong to any, he will claim to participate of the glorious privilege. His opinions may not accord with the opinions of some other gentlemen; but he would not express them if he were not thoroughly convinced of their propriety; and of this, every reader is equally free to judge for himself. As occasion may seem to require, A Freeman's opinions shall be expressed.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
MESSRS EDITORS:—The queer changes we often witness, produced by party spir-

its, afford instructive matter for reflection. The recent change of Printer "by authority" in this state, came across my noddle last night, when I was thinking of the folly of allowing any thing but a wholesome policy to advance measures to influence the people. Only remember, when Mr. Clay changed the publication of the laws from the "Western Sun" to the "Western Register," what a theme of dastardly reproach followed!—what violent and vindictive animadversion upon attempts to control the freedom of the press! to proscribe newspapers subservient! to proscribe honest opinion! and all on account of that "judicious" change! At that time, there were only two or three newspapers in this congressional district; and then, (as now,) five newspapers in this state were appointed and paid for inserting the acts of congress. Keep in mind recent events—this congressional district now embraces near one-half of our state; it has a "Jackson man" as representative in Congress, and a Jackson administration commands the patronage of the government. This district has now eight weekly newspapers—and behold, the printing of the laws "by authority" has been again taken from the "Western Sun!" This large congressional district, with its eight newspapers, is now deprived of the laws! not one printer in it could by Mr. Boon, receive even the pittance "by authority." This printing authority is, I repeat, taken from the "W. Sun"—taken out of the congressional district, and given to a scurrilous paper printed at Indianapolis, devoted to "the party"—no matter for measures! What says the "W. Sun" to this? Does the deputy postmaster now complain on behalf of this people, on account of the glaring injustice? Mum! "The party" always act right! and Mr. Boon rewards a contemptible editor out of this district, or if the "reformed" administration will not publish the laws in this district, who dare complain? The "W. Sun" is never subservient! O, no! it always proclaims "the freedom of the press!" But why reward the "Democrat" at Indianapolis, at the expense of the "W. Sun"? It may be, it is "all in the family." Surely there is now no cause of complaint, even if the laws be never known to this people—"the party" always act right! Only let me SNIGGLE.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE. JACK'S CATECHISM.

Continued.

Question. What do you think of the course pursued by the Jackson central committee?

Answer. So far as it relates to the nomination of a candidate to be supported by the people as representative of Knox county, I consider it an effort on the part of that committee, to wrest from the honest yeomanry of the country, the right of thinking and voting for whom they please, as if they were not qualified to determine for themselves.

Ques. Of whom were that committee composed?

Ans. I do not know; but have a right to suppose that the plan of a committee originated from men who were more anxious to promote their own private interest, than the good of the country, or they would not take so much pains to induce others to adopt their opinion, as if they alone were infallible.

Ques. How can an act of this kind be reconciled with the true principles of liberty; and what do you think these of the revolution would have said to a stretch of power in their day?

Ans. As an individual, I am constrained to think that it is altogether incompatible with the true principles of liberty and I believe if we were permitted to call on the departed spirits of the patriotic sons of seventy six to determine the question whether or no we should thus blindly and tamely submit the keeping of the sacred principles of liberty to the hands of the designing few, that we should hear their united voices, like seven fold thunder indignantly answer—no.

Ques. If in these days it would have been considered dangerous to the establishment of liberty, can it be considered less dangerous now to its preservation?

Ans. Certainly not; and it appears to me that the present crisis calls loudly on every individual that values his liberties, to rise in the majesty of freemen, and (taking an example from the "hero of two wars") place an irrevocable veto on every such attempt at usurpation.

Ques. Why do you call it usurpation?

Ans. Because it attempts to control the will of a free people in an unjustifiable manner.

Ques. By what circumstances should a man be governed in giving his vote to him who is a candidate for public favor?

Ans. By the circumstances attending his character and qualifications, viz: is he honest, is he capable, and does he prefer the good of his country to every consideration in the discharge of his official trust?

Ques. Is it the duty of all qualified voters to assemble at every election?

Ans. Undoubtedly; for the right to do so, is one of the essential differences between freedom and slavery; and whoever commits the choice of public men to others, must be unconscious of the freedom he enjoys, and the price it cost.

Ques. What do you think of the course pursued by the present administration in general?

Ans. I think it resembles very much that which led to the downfall of the Roman republic, and will, if continued here, inevitably terminate in the subversion of our liberties.

Ques. Is it true that Henry Clay was guilty of "bargain and sale" as charged against him at the time of Adams' election.

Ans. No, it is evident that it originated with his enemies, without foundation, and for electioneering purposes. They say that he bartered his vote on that occasion for the Secretary's Office, and that he did so contrary to the will of his constituents. The first charge is wholly gratuitous and unsubstantiated by the smallest iota of evidence; and the latter, if true, will be considered by men of wiser heads, and sounder hearts, as the most magnanimous act of his life. At any rate, I cannot withhold my veneration for the man who is willing to hazard a hard earned reputation, which to an honest man, is more sacred than his life, for the good of his country.

From the Weekly Messenger.

THE PUZZLER.

Mr. KEES.—Be pleased, if correct, to receive the following as an answer to the "PUZZLE" in the 22d number of your Messenger. The word of seven letters is "Blanket," consequently the several letters composing that word, may form the following words, viz: Table, Blake, blank, beat, bank, lane, bake, beat, ale, bet, eat, net.

LUCINDA.

Posey township, Feb. 28.

[To the above, we have discovered our Devil has made an addition, using, by the bye, the only decent sheet of writing paper in the office. We scolded him, but give what he has furnished for the benefit of all who are disposed to foster his ingenuity, which are—Nat, Ben, hale, bent, ten, leak, lean, bean, take, lake, Kean, able, Abel, nab, lank, ant, ankle, tan, tea, ate, talk, balk, bat, ken, tale, late, bleak, neat, belt—making in all, 30 additional words to those formed by the correspondent of the Messenger.]

THE GREAT SECRET.

Gen. Jackson's feeble state of health is getting public. For a long time his partisans have endeavored to conceal the fact from the people, and to keep it a profound secret. In spite of their efforts it is beginning to be known abroad, that the president's health is precarious, and that he cannot endure the fatigues of another term. Within the past week, we have seen two letters from Washington, from gentlemen on whose integrity the community may place the most implicit reliance. They hold the following emphatic language: "The President cannot stand another term; his mind is beginning to be shattered, and his constitution is fast breaking down. The past year has worked a surprising change in his personal appearance."—"The President is very old, very feeble, and very much altered." We do not make this statement as matter of rejoicing. Far from it—we sincerely wish that the Hero might live to the age of Methuselah, in the enjoyment of good health, and in the entire possession of his faculties. Yet, when the fact is indisputable, that he is tottering on the verge of the grave, it is infamous that his hireling presses should attempt to deceive the public on that point, and should continue to hold him up as a candidate for the first office in the nation. That office, it is well known, should be filled by a man of vigorous mind and sound health, and the citizens of this Republic will not elect one to that station, whose physical energies are gone, and whose days are almost numbered. It is in vain for the official orator to represent the President as being well. It is in vain for the echoes of the "back stairs Cabinet" to declare that "his health is improving," and that "he was never better in his life." The representation is as scandalous as it is false, and conceals beneath it a design at once disgraceful and hollow hearted. They are fully aware, that Gen. Jackson will not be able, on account of his age and bodily infirmities, to fulfil the duties of first Magistrate of this nation, two years longer. They know that when the constitution of one who has lived as he has lived and received as many shocks as he has, from private rencontres and services in the field, begins to fail, it crumbles rapidly, and gives way as surely as death follows life; and they know full well, that General Jackson's bodily powers are already in the incipency of rapid decay. Why then, do they misrepresent the case? Their object undoubtedly is, to elect him to the Presidency, for the purpose of securing that post for Van Buren. If he is elected, he will, and must resign forthwith, and we do not hesitate to hazard our reputation on the prophecy. Let it be borne in mind, if Andrew Jackson is re-elected to the office he now fills, Van Buren will assume the reins of government.

Charlestown Mercury.

POST OFFICE.

We have not heard of any proposition in Congress, for some time past, which has more entirely our assent and concurrence, than that of Mr. Vance, of Ohio, to introduce into the post office system, a provision that the consent of the President of the United States and the Senate should be made necessary to all appointments of Deputy Postmaster, at offices whose net emoluments exceed three hundred dollars per annum. Experience is of no value on earth, if it has not demonstrated the necessity of such a guard against abuse of the appointing by irresponsible and interested agents. The power in this respect, which is now exercised by the Postmaster General, is an anomaly in our political system, and, in connection with the doctrine that in party contest the victors are entitled to the spoils, is of most corrupting and corroding influence. We need not recur to particular examples to illustrate this general position; they are so fresh in the memory

of our readers. There is one recent development on this subject, however, which we observe that Gen. Vance referred to in support of his proposition, which it would be a pity to withhold from our readers. It is found in a communication of some length, published in the U. S. Telegraph, of Wednesday, by Mr. Samuel E. Clement, in vindication of himself against the statements of certain representatives in Congress from New York. Not having published the articles to which he replies, we confine our extract from his letter to what relates to the way in which Postmasters are ordinarily manufactured in the School of Reform:

"I had been engaged (says Mr. Clement) as editor of the Long Island Patriot, by the former publisher, and at the instance of Mr. Bergen, consented to purchase it of him and several others, leaders of the party, to whom it belonged, and agreed to give them twelve hundred dollars for it. As a means of aiding me to keep up the press, Mr. Bergen and the party recommended me for the appointment of postmaster, at Brooklyn. Mr. Barry inquired to know if some other member of the party could not receive the appointment, and stated that my being an editor would be urged as an objection. Mr. Bergen wrote, in reply, that it was the wish of the party that the office should be conferred on me, and that Mr. Barry had no right to object, and I was accordingly appointed.

"It was the wish of the party," that the office should be conferred on the editor, and the postmaster general was told, he "had no right to object." He "accordingly" complied! What a picture is here for an honest and abused People to look upon!

Mr. Vance's proposition has been negatively, it is true, but it was we trust, because it was apprehended that it may embarrass the pending bill, by overloading it. We hope that he will not be discouraged in his object, but present it in an independent form, in which it can hardly be doubted, that it will receive the assent of both Houses.—National Intelligencer.

ANOTHER EDITOR REWARDED.

James G. Bryce Esq. son of the Rev. John Bryce of Georgetown Ky. and late Editor of the Winchester Virginian, has been nominated by the President to the office of judge in the Territory of Florida. Salary \$1500 per annum. The Elder Mr. Bryce is a Jackson candidate for Elector of President and Vice-President, and at the Jackson Convention in December last made a very handsome speech in favor of the nomination of Col. R. M. Johnson for the Vice-Presidency. The "kind feelings of the good Colonel," never suffer him to be outdone of kind offices.—The Senate will however have to pass upon the nomination, and it remains to be seen how that body will dispose of it.

Chas. S. Bibb, Esq. son of the Hon. Geo. M. Bibb, now a Senator in Congress, has been nominated to the Senate for the office of judge in the Territory of Arkansas. Mr. Bibb (the Senator) has recently, it is thought evinced some little dissatisfaction with some of the acts of the Administration, and the appointment is supposed to have been given to the son with a view to remove the dissatisfaction of the father. Mr. Bibb is an old and expert fisherman himself, and cannot therefore, we should suppose, be caught with so small a bait as the appointment of a son to an office with a salary of but \$1200 per annum. Mr. Bibb was absent when the vote on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren was taken.—His vote would have saved the magician, and the floods of tears that have been shed for his fate by the "By the Authorities" throughout the country.

Lexington Observer.

From the New England Farmer.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

Hemp requires a deep and rich soil. Any attempt to raise it upon a light soil, or upon land worn out and exhausted, until it is recruited by manure, and a fertilizing course of husbandry, will result only in disappointment. Nor can it long be continued upon the same piece of ground, without an annual supply of manure. But upon a good soil, with an annual sprinkling of manure, at the rate of eight or ten loads to the acre, it may be continued for a succession of years without any material diminution in the value of the crop.

The ground must be prepared for the seed, much in the same manner as for flax. It must be ploughed and harrowed sufficiently to break the clods, and to render the soil fine and mellow. As different soils require different degrees of labor to produce this effect, it must be left to the judgement of the cultivator to determine when his ground is in a proper state to receive the seed. I can safely say, that few farmers err, in ploughing and harrowing too much.

The time for sowing is about the 10th of May. A few days earlier or later will make no difference. It must not be so early as to expose the tender plant to severe frost and if sown late in May, it will produce a light crop—the stalks will have a thin coat.

The quantity of seed varies with the strength and condition of the ground—Two bushels is the usual quantity sown upon an acre—and this is generally sufficient. Some have used more, and upon very strong land have gone as high as three bushels. But I believe that too of our farmers have found their account in using a greater quantity than that quantity. When it exceeds that quantity, the land must not only be strong, but must be reduced to a very fine tilth. Otherwise when it comes to grow, there will be a great deal of under brush; that is, short,