



## GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1832.

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

### CLAY ELECTORS.

JACOB KEYRENDALL, 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,  
SYLVANUS Everts, of Union county,  
JOHN J. NEELY, of Gibson.

### THE ADMINISTRATION.

Many of the official "organs" have already become desperate. The "Globe" for instance, has sunk into a common vehicle of misrepresentation, and should lose the regard of every intelligent reader.— The general aspect of the organized party, altogether, is at this moment, very extraordinary. Mr. Wickliffe (formerly a whole hog man) has arranged the "reformed" commissioner of the General Land Office for malpractices, before the dread tribunal of the people's representatives. Maj. Lewis, the back-stairs favorite, and "confidential agent of intrigue," has been proclaimed unworthy by Mr. Wild, (another whole hog man) and his conduct in relation to a grant of land from the Indians, is also arraigned before the same tribunal. Whilst these investigations shew a portion of those who heretofore thought "Gen. Jackson could do no wrong," are now reluctantly undeceived, the official press still continues to villify and misrepresent Mr. Clay! This is the more extraordinary when such former opponents as *Cambreling* of N. York; *Barbour* of Virginia; *Drayton* of S. Carolina; have recently taken occasion on the floor of Congress, to eulogize the patriotism, purity and talents of Mr. Adams. Mr. Cambreleng was only three years ago, a bitter opponent. He now says:

"He had reached the conclusion, not without infinite pain and reluctance, that the harmony, if not the existence of our confederacy, depended, at this crisis, upon the arduous, prompt, and patriotic efforts of a few eminent men. He believed that much might be done by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and another distinguished individual, whose efforts are also strenuously directed to preserve the harmony of our Union; they could probably do more than all others." "The authority of the name of the gentleman from Massachusetts would be of infinite importance in influencing the public mind, in adjusting this disturbing question, and in restoring harmony among the states." &c.

And Gen. Drayton, and Mr. Barbour, and others of the party, say much more. Unfortunately for the country, those who expected the least good to result from the elevation of Gen. Jackson, have proved themselves the best prophets.

Yet the curs still yelp at the brilliant career of Mr. Clay—and they mourn over the prostrate schemes of Van Buren! Well, look again at the whole scene, and call to mind the fact that when old *Kremer* slandered Mr. Clay, the latter demanded investigation, and his base accusers shrank from scrutiny. Now when Senator Holmes preferred open charges against Van Buren for having "disgraced the country," and demanded a committee "with power to send for persons and papers," the partisans objected—more specifications were wanted! We again repeat, the aspect of "the party" is at this moment altogether extraordinary—the people cannot surely be deceived hereafter.

The *Louisville Journal*. What has become of this valuable paper for the last two weeks? A friend, now here from Louisville, informs us the Journal is regularly published, and the cause why it has not reached us, is thought to be worthy of inquiry and explanation—otherwise, adverse conclusions may be drawn. The "Advertiser," the party organ, is received as usual by its patrons; and we infer that neglect or heedlessness obstructs the auteur. But we feel some curiosity to ascertain the facts of this case. Whatever the corrupting system of the day may in time lead to, we would reluctantly imagine it possible for any Postmaster to withhold public intelligence, or in any way re-

and a sacred oath must be regarded; and have been "conceived in MADNESS OR FOLLY, AND WRITTEN IN BLOOD!" These, we shall believe, until better advised, that the Journal for us is not mailed, or if mailed, that it has not been properly directed.

On Monday last, James Theriac, Z. Putnam and J. L. Holmes, were chosen Constables for Vincennes Township.

The Comet has been seen at Gibraltar, its direction northerly. If so, we may soon expect the celestial visitor.

The Cholera has broke out in London. The total number of deaths from the disease in that city, was 1353. Much alarm prevailed.

### N. ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

MARCH 17, 1832.

Flour 50 a 575. Pork, mess, inspected 11 75 a 12 00. Prime, 9 75. Cargo, 7 00. Corn in ears, 50 to 62 cts. per bbl. Lard, 6 1/2 a 7 per lb. Bacon, 5 a 5 1/2 per lb. Whiskey, 35 per gallon, scarce.— Beeswax 20 a 21 per lb.

**General Remarks**—During the past week, the weather has been fair, with rather high winds, which have rendered outdoor business disagreeable on account of the dust. Mercantile operations, since our last, have been fair, and afford some reason to hope that the times are improving. The Mississippi river has swelled since our last, about three inches, and at present appears to be stationary. The chief articles of western trade come into market but slowly—probably in consequence of damages sustained above by the recent flood in the Ohio and its tributary streams. According to the last accounts, flour commanded as high a price in Cincinnati as it now does here, and was in that city an article of speculation. The flood having subsided above, we may soon look for a more regular and plentiful supply of western productions.—*Willie's Com. Report.*

A "Farmer of Daviess" should have appeared last week. We will endeavor to give him a place next Saturday.

### Extract from

### "SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

The "Signs of the Times" are awful, but not appalling; instead of quailing at their appearance, let them animate our steps and mark our path to an ultimate triumph, more glorious than the bloodiest field—the triumph of truth and reason, on our side, over the passions and prejudices of men, which are stirred up and arrayed in deep phalanx against us. Was Mr. Jefferson right, when he wrote to the citizens of Washington, that the general spread of the lights of science has already laid open to every view the most palpable of political truths? Was he not premature in exulting, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted & spurred, ready to ride them? Were we not told, some years ago, that General Jackson, at the close of the War, with a victorious army at his back, might if he chose, have assumed the Imperial Purple? Is he not again present in his military capacity, decked with all the symbols of despotic power, as an object for the People to feast their gloating eyes upon and worship? What can we say of such self-abasement? Are not a People, so acting, ready and willing to be rode? The contrast of motives by which the two parties now opposed to each other are actuated, ought always to be kept in mind by the friends of the good cause. The difference is like that pointed out by the Peruvian patriot.—

They FIGHT for POWER, for PLUNDER, and EXTENDED RULE; we, for our COUNTRY, our ALTARS, and our HOMES! These we hope to preserve inviolate, and unshaken.

[The General was only to serve one term! He was elected over a man who is now eulogized by his former calumniators, yet another term, "yet another" is sought for, when the transendent talents and patriotic principles of H. CLAY, are evidently demanded to reconcile and perpetuate the best interests of the Union.— Suppose some office-holder addressing the General in the following vein:]

—We heartily solicit  
Your gracious self to take on you the charge  
And kingly government of this your land."

To which the good General, being so minded, might answer make—

Cousin of Buckingham—and sage grave men—Since you will bring fortune on my back,  
To bear her burden, whether I will, or no,  
I must have patience to endure the load:  
But if black scandal, or foul-faced reproach,  
Attend the sequel of your imposition,  
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me.

From all the impure plots and stains thereof:  
For God he knows, and you may partly see,  
How far I am from the desire of this!"

To which, hear them rejoin—

"God bless your Grace! we see it and will say it."

Seriously, these symptoms are alarming to all the friends of free government and civil liberty. We confess that we are struck with greater alarm by the tendency of these signs to a reign of despotism and darkness for our country, than even the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer, or the Evening Post, or New York Enquirer, were years ago, at the possibility of Gen. JACKSON's election to the Presidency; the first of whom deprecated it as, "a curse upon the country," the second of whom represented Gen. JACKSON as a man "whose will is law, whose MARCH IS DESOLATION," and the third of whom declared "no man can whilst in public service, to

have been "conceived in MADNESS OR FOLLY, AND WRITTEN IN BLOOD!" These, are the very men who now cry havoc against those who did not go half as far as they did then, and still stop far short of the ground they formerly occupied: these are the men who lead the chase! It is the associates of these men who send deputations to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee to this "curse," this "desolator," this "madman!"

What inconsistency! What fury! What treachery to the public interest! For them there is no escape. Either they deliberately and wilfully inculcate error or they have surrendered their principles to factious purposes.

### CONGRESSIONAL—PUBLIC LANDS.

In the house of representatives, March 17, Mr. WICKLIFFE, Chairman of the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill from the senate, entitled "An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of the public lands," with certain amendments, and a proviso proposed by that committee.

Mr. W. said "The Committee on the Public Lands had been unanimous in recommending the amendments. The object of them was to enable settlers with small means who might not be able to purchase a tract of 80 acres, to enter a tract of only 40 acres, but, with a view to guard against speculation, this right was confined to lands which had been offered for sale and remained unsold; and it was further guarded by forbidding more than one such tract to be entered by the same individual, and requiring him to enter it in his own name, and not as the agent of another." The bill and amendments were read; and the question being on agreeing to the amendments proposed by the committee, a discussion arose, in which Messrs. Vance, Wickliffe, Irvin, Hall of North Carolina, Clay, McCarty, Duncan, Hogan, Blair, of South Carolina, Vinton, and Lewis, took part.

The bill was objected to by Messrs. Hogan and Blair, on the ground of its making a material and dangerous change in the existing system of disposing of our public lands, of its operating to reduce the price of those lands to 37 cents an acre, and thereby to present such a temptation to young and active men in the old States, as was calculated to drain them of their population, and destroy the political balance of the Union.

It was warmly defended as going to accommodate the poorer class of emigrants, whom it would put upon an equal footing with those of more property; thus enabling them to possess themselves of a home which they might call their own, and where, by industry and good conduct, they might soon become independent and valuable citizens. Should they be refused the privilege extended to them by the amendments, they must either purchase a tract encumbered with swamp and mountain land, which they did not want, and were unable to pay for, or else settle down as squatters, without a title, and then consume the time of the House with innumerable applications for pre-emption rights.

On the 21st March, the bill was ordered to a third reading, with one additional amendment, in substance as follows:

"That the benefit of this law shall not be enjoyed by a purchaser, unless the tract he enters is intended for cultivation, or is an addition to his improvement."

There is no doubt the bill has, before this day, become a law, unless the President has placed his "veto" on it.

From the proceedings in Senate of the United States.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash river, & for the survey of the Kaskaskia and White rivers, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. SMITH opposed this reference, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HENDRICKS said, that he had on a former occasion moved to refer the resolution of enquiry and memorial on this subject to that Committee, but the Senate had on mature deliberation decided to refer them to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and he had therefore moved that this bill be referred to the committee having the other matters in relation to it under consideration.

Mr. SMITH said, that he believed this was the first time that subjects of this nature had been referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals; as the object was to benefit commerce, it more properly belonged to that Committee.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied, that the bill for the improvement of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals on a former occasion.

Mr. EWING said, that there was a distinction between foreign commerce, and internal improvement. The former subject came within the jurisdiction of the Committee of Commerce, but the latter being in fact for the improvement of a public high way, seemed more properly to belong to the Committee on Roads and Canals. As this bill provided for the improvement of the internal communication between the states, he was in favor of having it referred to the Committee on that subject.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Smith, Hendricks and Clayton, the motion of Mr. Hendricks was agreed to.

Our taste declines with our merits.

### From the Enquirer.

"Let the friends of the Tariff Beware!"

Mr. Clay is said to have declared in the Senate, that Western Virginia was indifferently in favor of the Tariff. What will he say, when he sees the resolutions of the great County of Washington, and the following proceedings of the Citizens of Russell?—Mr. Clay is rushing on to his ruin—and, if he had the strength of Sampson, he would pull down his country with him. The South cannot, will not, tamely acquiesce in his abominable project. He has added insult to injury. His proposition to take off the duties on the luxuries and leave them on necessities—to protect in any event the privileged manufacturers at the expense of the great body of consumers, is a most abominable mockery."

If Mr. Clay did so declare, he spoke what is now in a considerable degree true, and what will in a few years, be literally true. Except the South West from Botetourt to Tennessee, Western Virginia is generally in favor of the Tariff, and South-West Virginia would form no exception, but that particular individuals in that region, exercise an influence over the popular mind, superior to truth and interest. How long this will be the case, is not given to us to know; but we presume no longer than the people can be kept blind-folded.

But, what we wished to observe upon, was the tone of his article towards Henry Clay. M. Clay is "rushing on this own ruin" (in supporting the Tariff) and had he "the strength of Sampson" would pull down his country with him! The man who is reeking from midnight and successful intrigues to palm Van Buren upon Virginia, has the shameless and profligate hypocrisy, to speak thus of Mr. Clay in connexion with the Tariff! Is the Tariff which Mr. Clay now wishes to impose, as bad, as high, as the Tariff of 1828? Of that Tariff, was not Van Buren the Champion—who adroitly suggested the means of passing it, while he pretended hostility to Southern gentlemen? Why is Mr. Clay to be represented as pulling down his country, by a course which it seems, has not rendered Van Buren unworthy of that country's highest honors. Out upon the hypocrite! "The South cannot, will not timely acquiesce, in his abominable project!" What project? Is it a worse project than Van Buren's Tariff of 1828? Does it not reduce revenue to the standard of necessary expenditures? And is not that by cutting off the scramble for surpluses in Congress, a vast amelioration of the Tariff of 1828?

Who does not see what the venerable gentleman is after? That he is conscious he has fortified the confidence of the foes of the Tariff, by his Van Burenism? That he is meanly seeking to recover a portion of their favor, by affecting a hatred for the Tariff, which as a partisan of Jackson and Van Buren, he cannot feel, and by concentrating upon Henry Clay, the hostility which is equally due his own favorite? Abuse of Clay, he conceives to be the infallible method of proving his own orthodoxy, and he does not scruple to void it upon him, and in the same breath, to cover Van Buren, with the slayer of his praise!

R. Whig.

### MEETING OF HATTERS.

A very numerous meeting of Hat Manufacturers, (employers and journeymen,) was held in Baltimore on the 23 of last month. The meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forwarding to Congress a remonstrance against the bill recently introduced by Mr. M'Duffie, to reduce the duty on foreign Hats. Among the resolutions offered, are the following:

*Resolved*, That this meeting view with mingled feelings of surprise and regret the introduction, by my Mr. George M'Duffie, into the U. S. House of Representatives, of the bill to equalize the duty on imports—by the operation of which bill the protection hitherto extended to those engaged in the manufacture of hats, will be reduced to twelve and a half per cent.

That such reduction would withdraw from a large, respectable and industrious portion of the mechanics of these U. S. that protection by which they have been heretofore enabled to sustain themselves against the competition of foreign workmen.

That in the opinion of this meeting, every good government is bound by every consideration of sound justice and sound economy, to exercise a paternal care over the industry of its own citizens; and that the passage of the law in question would prove destructive to an important branch of business, now in a state of great perfection, and affording to many thousand worthy mechanics constant and profitable employment.

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the effect of said law would tend to foster the mechanics of Europe, throw many of our own workmen out of employment, without reducing the price of hats to the consumer, as the domestic competition is already so great as to have brought the price of the article down to the lowest point at which a living profit can be earned.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three persons be appointed to draw up a remonstrance against the passage of said law, and that the said committee transmit the said remonstrance to the manufacturers in the several cities and towns of the U. S. for signatures, and to request a general co-operation to prevent a passage of the law in question, or any other that shall reduce the present moderate amount paid for labor in the United States.

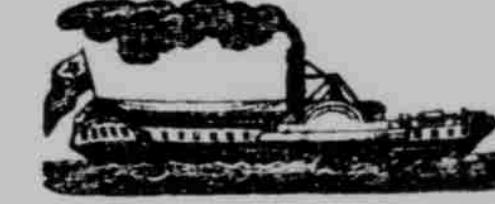
All the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

### BEAUTIFUL SKETCH.

It was one of the cold nights in December. The cold wind blew with violence—The old woman was herself ill, and urged I would step up and see how the poor woman was. It was a poor shelter.—The pale moon beams played on the floor through the chinks, and the wind whistled through the broken windows. On the bed, pale and emaciated with fever, lay the poor woman. In the cradle by the side of the bed, wrapped in a swaddling rug, slept an infant; and in the corner near the fire, sat a little boy, four or five years of age. There was no other being in the house—no friend to soothe her distress—no nurse to moisten her lips with a drop of water. Poverty has few allures—sickness has none; prudery and uncharitableness readily availed themselves of the frailties of the poor sufferer to excuse their neglect. I stepped out to procure some bread for the boy. I was not long gone, and on returning, the sound of foot steps on the floor, told me some body was within. Oh! this was an affecting scene! A young female friend, whose genius is not unknown to her literary acquaintances, whose virtuous and admirable disposition, combined with an agreeableness of manners, rendered her beloved as extensively as she is known; had preferred to the gay scenes of mirth, to the charms of a novel, a long unostentatious visit to the house of adversity, and the bed of sickness! Like an angel of mercy, she was administering to the comfort of the poor woman and her little infant.

I have been in assemblies of the great. I have seen women in beauty—arrayed in the richest attraction of dress, whose charms are heightened by the "pride and pomp of circumstances," elegance and conviviality. A lovely young woman in such a scene irresistibly commands our highest admiration. But alone, at the bed of poverty and sickness, she appeared more than human—I would not be impious; but she seemed almost divine.

Boston Transcript.



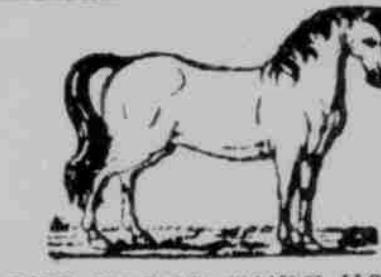
### STEAM BOAT LIST.

#### ARRIVALS.

April—1 Rambler, from ports above.  
" 1 Experiment, from ports above,  
" 2 Rambler, from the Rapids,  
" 2 Exchange, from ports above.

#### DEPARTURES.

April—1 Rambler, for the Rapids.  
" 1 Experiment, for Louisville.  
" 2 Rambler, for port above.  
" 2 Exchange, for Shawneetown.



### THE NOTED TURF HORSE

### PRINTER

WILL stand the ensuing season at the stable of M. Rose, in Knox county, in six miles east of Vincennes, on the state road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of six dollars the season, to be paid on or before the 25th of December next, in pork, beef, wheat, corn, oats, rye, whiskey, jeans, linsey, flax, and