GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1832.

For President of the United States,

HENRY CLAY.

For Vice President of the United States,

JOHN SERGEANT.

CLAY ELECTORS.

JACOB KEYKENDALL, 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 EVANS, of Union county,
JOHN I. NEELY, of Gibson.

Gen M'Carty of Indiana, from the Committee on internal improvements, has reported a bill for the improvement of the mail road between Louisville and St. Louis—amount to be appropriated 25,000 dollars; one-half to be expended on the road east of Vincennes, and the other half in Illinois. We hope this bill will pass.—The sum to be appropriated is small comparatively, but we shall be happy to obtain even this. The great mail road between Louisville and St. Louis must not be neglected; it is daily becoming more and more important, and in justice to the citizens of Louisville, Vincennes and St. Louis, the bill should become a law.

Mr. M'Carty, (although we have not the honor of his acquaintance) deserves great credit for his praiseworthy efforts in endeavoring to effect the object above noted.

A gentleman recently arrived from N. Orleans, who left that place on the 15th inst. informs us, corn in the ear was selling at one dollar twelve and a half cents, and prime pork at nine dollars and fifty cents per barrel. Western produce generally in demand.

A fatal accident occurred in this county during the past week. Two persons were hunting, when one of them, a Mr. Stewart, received a mortal wound from the other. The deceased it is said, was imitating the call of a turkey, which the other hearing, and seeing something stir in the brush, immediately fired and shot his neighbor through the neck. He survived but a few days.

Our correspondent "Spectator," whose essay appears in this day's paper, we imagine has overrated the number of mechanics in Vincennes. We publish his communication, however, trusting if there be error, it will be corrected.

We have heard nothing more of the Indian disturbances at Rock Island since our last.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

WONDERFUL EXHIBITION

Martinus Van Brummel, the great magician, condescends to inform the public and his friends in particular, that on or about the first Monday of October ensuing, he will open his halls of exhibition at Washington City, with a grand display of his *astonishing and magnificent deceptions* which are unparralleled in history.

1st. Martinus will bring forward his magical Paw Wow, at the sound of which, all the company shall stand on one leg, and buzza for the veto.

2d. He will produce his justly celebrated Eye Glasses, which distort and misrepresent all objects that are looked at thro' them, and occasion the company to believe that a horse chesnut, is a chesnut horse.

3d. By means of a darkened Globe, he will set all the company at fisty cuffs for the avowed purpose of preserving order and tranquility; during which time, he will fleece the money from their pockets in a new and surprising manner.

4th. He will produce a most extraordinary effect in the optics of the spectators, by means of some cards marked—"Reform," by which they will call white, black—and black, white.

5th. He will make some marvellous experiments upon his own memory, by forgetting the most material incidents in his own life, with an almost incredible precision.

6th. By his oratorical efforts, he will in the space of a few minutes, persuade the audience, that he is the greatest man that ever lived; on which they will hail him with three cheers as the "*Heaven born magician*"

In the course of the entertainment, the magician will exhibit two or three thousand automata or moving puppets who will rise up, sit down, say yes or no, receive money, take among the ashes, or do any dirty work he may set them to. This is a most fascinating trick.

In conclusion, the magician will discover to the company the unrivalled treasures of the cabinet, formed on a new mechanical principle, without hinges, joints, or cement.

N. B. The halls are commodious, but the company will be kept as much in the *dark* as possible, to give greater effect to the *deceptions*. L.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

MUNCHAUSEN IN TERRE HAUTE!

Messrs. Editors:—To those of your readers acquainted with the absurd and miraculous tales fabricated in the name of Baron Munchausen, the following *Morceau* from a writer for the "Terre-Haute Register, will appear worthy of the head I have above affixed.

It appears Mr. Boon wrote a letter to the editor of the Wabash Herald published in Rockville, Park county, dated "Washington, March 22d 1832," the object of which was therein stated "to communicate the intelligence of the fact, that a bill has passed the Senate of the United States at the present session of Congress, appropriating the sum of $100 000, for the continuation of the Cumberland road throughout the State of Indiana, including *a bridge over the Wabash river*. It is proper for me to state, that I have received petitions for and against the measure. I therefore submit it to the people residing in the counties bordering on the Wabash river, whether the erection of a bridge over that beautiful stream, would or would not obstruct steam boat navigation?"

The correspondent of the Register, in the true spirit of some few men of that Village, seems to take umbrage, or is nettled, at even a suspicion of the policy of Col. Boon, delaying what suits their town; and after telling this congressman, that while inquiring the opinions of others, he should have submitted his own, goes on to remark—"If your object, Mr. Boon, be to obtain an expression unfavorable to the bridge which we cannot believe) you have been, unfortunate in the selection of country you have addressed. You should have sent your circular some 85 miles, (more or less,) further south! *There* you would have found that if a bridge as high as the utmost altitude of one of Baron *Munchausen's* aerial excursions, should be built across the Wabash at Terre Haute, it would entirely cut off the navigation of the river *even below Vincennes*."

Does not the idle sarcasm on Vincennes equal Munchausen? I think so.

G.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Messrs. Editors:—I wish to complete my concise view of Vincennes this week. Much, however, will still remain to be communicated by other pens, more elegantly descriptive than mine.

The following is a list of the mechanics and artisans of this town; though, perhaps, it is less than the real number, the difficulty of ascertaining which, is greater than would be readily supposed. There are about 28 carpenters, 10 cabinet makers, 2 carriage and wagon makers, 1 plough, loom, wheel and machine maker, 13 boot and shoe makers, 14 saddle and harness makers, 22 blacksmiths, 1 gunsmith, 2 silversmiths, 12 tailors, 7 hatters, 10 bricklayers, 7 plasterers, 5 coopers, 4 tanners and curriers, 8 chair makers, 3 painters, 3 copper and tin manufacturers, 2 ship carpenters, 1 boat builder, and 3 barbers, and 1 or 2 bake shops I had forgotten to mention in a former paper.

The aggregate value of the work performed by all these persons, added to that of the cotton factories, the mills, the distilleries, the printing presses, and the further additional value of a large quantity of work done by persons not enumerated here, and those occasionally engaged in mechanical business, cannot be less than about 85,000 dollars. Let none suppose this estimate too large, for it has been carefully made. One single shop, as that of Mr. Bishop for instance, will execute about 3,000 dollars' worth in one year.—This view of the value of mechanical labor here, should convince every man, that our mechanics should not be subjected to an unguarded rivalry of the half-starved mechanics of England, where no man can purchase a pound of our flour, until it commands a certain price. But the mechanics of Vincennes are few compared to the whole number of mechanics and farmers of Indiana, all of whom equally require protection; and these again are few, compared to the whole 13,000,000 of our happy countrymen. The prosperity of these several trades, rest mainly on a protective tariff, and it is solely through them that efficient protection reaches the farmer. They afford a market. They cause the sturdy husbandman to make our rich soil disgorge its concealed riches.—They create the busy hum of industry, and keep a circulating currency afloat.—They bring into existence what would not otherwise exist here; and in addition to what is produced by the soil, they present domestic articles that would otherwise be brought higher, for money, from other quarters. The farmer knows, that the mechanic is his best customer, and we all know, that without him, we should be a dependant and impoverished people. A good degree of encouragement and profit might, I think, also be expected, from investing capital in various kinds of establishments not now here. A paper mill is needed at this place. A dyer, a brush and comb maker, a weaver, and a brewery, would all, doubtless, do good business here.

When the Rapids in the Wabash river shall have been removed, and an outlet to a eastern market secured, Vincennes must become an important point. Situated in the centre and garden spot of the valley of the Mississippi, where the population must soon become very dense; surrounded by a large extent of country of unsurpassed fertility and salubrity; on the great thoroughfare leading from Washington City to the "far west," and commanding a southern and eastern market, it must soon become a very flourishing place. Messrs Editors, I was just about to extend these remarks, in order to show what Vincennes has been, what its latitude and longitude is, (as recently calculated by myself,) and what places are in the same parallel and the same meridian both ways round the earth, but it would swell this communication to too great an extent. I believe I am done.

SPECTATOR.

CONGRESSIONAL.

REMARKS OF MR STANBERRY.

On the motion of the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution referring the affidavit of John M'Clintock, alledging certain charges of official misconduct against the Collector of the Customs for the port of Wiscasset in Maine, and that the papers be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury

Mr Stanberry, of Ohio said he hoped the motion to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from the further consideration of this matter, would not prevail. It is admitted, (said he,) that the Collector is an officer liable to be impeached by the Constitution; and that, if the charges made against him be true, they constitute an impeachable offence. But it seems to be thought, that because he was appointed by the President, and removable at his pleasure, and that it would be encroaching upon the President's prerogative, for the House to meddle with the officer. I rise chiefly for the purpose of entering my protest against this doctrine. If this House sanction it, we will relinquish this salutary power vested in us by the Constitution.

It is certain, if the most satisfactory proof were made of the guilt of this officer, that he would be removed by the Head of the Treasury Department, or by the President? Sir the people whom I represent, have tried the experiment of endeavoring to effect the removal of a United States officer' by making complaints against him to the Head of the Treasury Department. The superintendant of the Cumberland Road in Ohio was guilty, not only of defrauding the Government, but of oppressing and defrauding individuals with whom contracts were made for the road. Added to this, he was notoriously incompetent for the discharge of the duties of his office. Complaints were made to the late Secretary of War, who sent a respectable and intelligent officer of the Army to investigate the charges. This officer (Major Talcott,) did on the spot enter into a laborious investigation of the conduct of the Superintendent. He took the testimony of witnesses on oath, and the superintendent had every opportunity of making his defence. The testimony, accompanied by the report of Major Talcott was transmitted to the War Department. I have heard (for I have not read the testimony or the report, but I have no doubt of the fact,) that the testimony did most fully prove the charges made against the Superintendent, and the report of Major Talcott recommended his removal. Well, sir, was the Superintendent removed? No such thing. He still holds the office; and notwithstanding the great interest which Ohio has in the continuation of this road, I believe most of her Representatives feel almost indifferent whether any further appropriations be made, if this Superintendent is permitted to hold his office. We know that the money will be wasted, and that work will languish.

The Superintendent of the Cumberland Road is not the only officer who has been suffered to continue in office, after proofs of his transgressions had reached the President. Was the late Secretary of War removed in consequence of his attempt, fraudently to give to Gov. Houston the contract for Indian rations? I derive my knowledge of this transaction not from the columns of the Telegraph. The whole affair was known to me at the time it took place. The editor of the Telegraph gives himself too much credit for defeating this attempted fraud. I understood that it was in consequence of the remonstrance of the Delegate from Arkansas, that the contract was not completed. There is one fact, however, for which I *am* indebted to the Telegraph; and that is that the President had full knowledge of the business, and that it did not meet with his disapprobation. Is not William B. Lewis suffered to hold his office? And is any further proof needed to convince any man of his guilt?

Unlimited confidence in the President is a doctrine unknown to the Constitution. We are placed here to check the executive. But now, it is thought the only mark of genuine patriotism to profess the most unbounded devotion to the will of the President, and the conduct of every officer, favored by the President, must be exempt from all inquiries or censure. "It does not become us," said a Roman knight, in the Senate, boasting of his friendship for Sejanus, and addressing himself to Tiberius—"It does not become us to enquire into the person you are pleased to prefer above others, or into reason. To you Heaven has given a consumate judgment. To us there remains the glory of a cheerful obedience." Language fit for the ears of a tyrant, master of the lives and property of his subjects; but most unfit for the ears of a Chief Magistrate of a Free People, holding his power by their will, and responsible to them for its abuse.

DEMOCRACY OF 1798.

Our readers doubtless recollect the almost boundless eulogies, which have at different times been pronounced by our self styled Democrats on the political principles of Mr. *Thomas Cooper*, of South Carolina. This same Mr Cooper was formerly an advocate of Domestic Manufactures, when he lived in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; although he become the oracle of nullifiers, at the south. It should also be known that he advocated the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. In 1798 he edited a democratic newspaper in Northumberland, from which we make the following extracts. We do this further to illustrate the professed principles of the democratic party in former times, and thereby to display the inconsistency of those, who profess to belong to that party, and who now support the men in power. To explain his views, Mr Cooper supposes a case:

"Let me place myself therefore," says he "in the President's chair, at the head of a party in this country, aiming to extend the influence of the government, to encrease the authority and prerogative of the executive, and reduce by degrees to a mere name, the influence of the people.—How should I set about it? What system should I pursue?

"As the rights reserved by the state governments and the bounds and limits set by the constitution of the union, are the declared barriers against the encroachments of entrusted power, my first business would be to undermine the constitution, and render it useles, by claiming authority which though not given by the express words of it, might be edged in under cover of the general expressions or implied powers—by stretching the meaning of the words used to their utmost latitude—by taking advantage of every ambiguity—and by quibbling upon distinctions to explain away the plain and obvious meaning."

"My next object would be to restrict by every means in my power the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press. For the free discussion of public characters is too dangerous for despotism to tolerate."

"I would express the idea that all who opposed my measures were enemies of the government, that is in my (construction) of their country. It should be the business of partisans to inculcate this, cry down all such persons as dangerous and seditious, as disturbers of the peace of society, and desirous of overturning the constitution.—The obliquy induced by these charges, dwelt upon in public prints under my control, and vociferously urged by the dependants of office in private conversation, would make opposition to my measures obnoxious and dangerous, and suppress all political conversation."

☞ The more completely to enlist the ambitious, the needy and the fashionable, under my banners, I would take care it should be known that no place, no job, no countenance might be expected by any but those whose opinions and language were implicitly and actively coincident with my own, a principle that I would strictly carry through every appointment in my immediate gift, or under my controul." ☜

Such appears to me the obvious measures for a man to adopt, placed in a situation to aim at power independent of the people, and who inclines to make the attempt. I accuse no man or set of men in this country of any such intention; the measures that struck me as objects of jealousy, are not the measures of one man, or of one set of men."

"But we have adopted measures, that were I placed in the situation above described, I should have sedulously promoted."

"The doctrine of confidence in the executive has been urged in this country with almost as much perseverance as by the friends of the English minister in England.

[Mr. Cooper then proceeded to consider the policy which ought to be pursued towards other nations, and concludes his address with the following paragraph.

"Other circumstances occur to me, but I have been too long already; the concurrence of these measures and opinions with what a leader inclined to despotism might wish, will naturally excite a jealousy of their tendency. I hope they will be steadily opposed in the only justifiable way of opposition under a free government, by discussion in the first instance and a change of persons by constitutional election if no other method will succeed.

THOMAS COOPER.

AN ACT supplementary to the several laws for the sale of Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of May next, all the public lands of the United States, when offered at private sale, may be purchased at the option of the purchaser, either in entire sections, half sections, quarter sections, half quarter sections, or quarter quarter sections; and in every case of a division of a half quarter section, the line for the division thereof shall run east and west, and the corners and contents of quarter quarter sections, which may thereafter be sold, shall be ascertained as nearly as may be in the manner, and on the principles, directed and prescribed by the second section of an act, entitled "an act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States," passed on the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and five; and fractional sections, containing fewer or more than one hundred and sixty acres, shall, in like manner, as nearly as may be practicable, be subdivided into quarter quarter sections under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, that this act shall not be construed to alter any special provision made by law for the sale of land in town lots;—*And provided also*, That no person shall be permitted to enter more than one half quarter section of land under this act, in quarter quarter sections, in his own name, or in the name of any other person; and in no case, unless he intends it for cultivation, or for the use of his improvement. And the person making application to make entry under this act, shall file his or her affidavit under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, that he or she makes the entry in his or her own name, for his or her own benefit, and not in trust for another: *Provided further*, That all actual settlers, being housekeepers, upon the public lands, shall have the right of pre emption to enter, within six months after the passage of this act, not exceeding the quantity of one half quarter section, under the provisions of this act, to include his or their improvements, under such regulations as have been, or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and, in case where two persons shall live upon the same quarter section, subject to be entered under the provisions of this act, each shall have the right to enter that quarter quarter section which includes his improvements.

St. Clare's Female School OF VINCENNES.

THIS school continues to be prosperously conducted by Sister Benedicta, (Superior) assisted by other Sisters of Charity. A comfortable house, in a central position for the convenience of day scholars, has been procured in Second street, nearly opposite to the residence of Mr. S. Thorn—the same formerly occupied by Mr. Pitcher. This house has been rendered appropriate by improvements, and the school is now permanently established in it. For the satisfaction of parents and small pupils, Sister Benedicta has been induced to prepare a seperate apartment, with a competent tutoress, for such little boys from four to nine years of age, as parents may confide to acquire early instruction.

Twenty additional board scholars can now be comfortably accommodated.

The System of Education embraces,

The English and French Languages.
Arithmetick, Geography, History and Rhetorick.
plain Sewing, Marking, and Ornamental Needle work.
Drawing, Painting in water colors, Fancy-work and Embroidery.

Particular care is taken to teach Spelling, Reading, Writing, and to inculcate the rules of Grammar and Syntax, in both languages. A well qualified native tutoress of each country, teaches each language.

Instrumental music on the Piano Forte and Guitar will also be taught. The terms depend upon circumstances, to be known on application.

The charges are varied or graduated according to the branches studied.

All communications respecting this school, addressed, post paid, to Sister Benedicta, Superior of the School, will receive immediate attention.

Vincennes, April 27th, 1832. 31-ttf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Robert S. Reynolds, late of the City of Baltimore, deceased, in due form of law, (said estate in my opinion being solvent,) will sell at public auction on Saturday the 19th day of May next, at the late residence of R. S. Reynolds, deceased, in Vincennes the individual property of said deceased, consisting in part of Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, one Matrass, one Bureau, one pair of Dining Tables, and one Breakfast, do. one elegant Mahogany side board and work stand, one large Pier looking glass, a set of superior China and one of Britania ware, Chairs, Carpeting and Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Kitchen Furniture, &c. and a number of books among which is Clark's Commentary on the Bible, one fresh milk cow and calf.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. when a credit of nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards, requiring a note with approved security. All sums under three dollars, cash in hand.

W. W. HITT, Executor.

Vincennes April 27, 1832. 31—3t

NOTICE

To Physicians and Merchants.

HUFF & ORRICK are just receiving from Baltimore a very large and splendid assortment of drugs and medicines—in point of quantity and quality, they think superior to any that have ever arrived during one season at any one establishment in the state of Indiana heretofore. In five or six days, the medicines will be opened and adjusted, when they will be prepared to fill all orders in their line of business, with neatness and despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. After the time above specified, they invite the attention of Physicians particularly to the quality and low prices of their medicines, as they have selected none but the best articles, and are determined to sell low for cash.

Vincennes, April 23, 1832. 31-3t

NOTICE.

THE Medical Board for the first Medical District, will meet at General Lasselle's Hotel, in Vincennes, on the first Monday in May next. A punctual attendance is desired.

HIRAM DECKER, Sec'y.

April 23, 1832. 31-3t

NINTH VOLUME

OF THE

WESTERN REGISTER,

THE subscriber having purchased the establishment of the "Western Register," of the proprietors, that paper will be issued by me, after the 1st of June next, on an enlarged sheet, and with materials almost entirely new. The representations of all classes of the community, that it possesses the confidence, formerly, of a great portion of those who have been in the habit of reading it, on the subject of its new arrangement, will be sufficient to induce me to spare no exertion to make it equally interesting to the agricultural, the professional man, the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant—and more especially to the inhabitants of all sections of the Wabash, in whose interests, we shall devote a large portion of our paper. Every thing connected with their commercial transactions, and the improvement of this great inland navigation, will be faithfully and vigilantly attended to; and no exertion will be wanting to render a subscription