

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1833.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

This subject is undoubtedly engrossing too great a share of the public attention at this time. At this early period, the claims of the venal candidates for that high office are urged with a vehemence and perseverance that argues little in favor of the heads or the hearts of their respective partisans. Already are the names of McLean, Van Buren, Cass, Johnson and Drayton presented to the view of the American people in glaring capitals as conspicuous competitors for the Presidential Chair. It is quite too soon to agitate this question now. The citizens of the United States scarcely recovered from the shock of the last Presidential contest, require repose. We would advise our friends and patrons to "lay on their oars," to use a nautical phrase, for at least one year longer, and wait until all the candidates are regularly before the people, before they form a decisive opinion on this matter. There will then be enough of the tug of rivalry to satisfy any reasonable mind.

Antoine Le Blanc, who was, at the last Morristown, N. J. Court, convicted for the murder of Samuel Sayre, wife and servant, was executed, pursuant to his sentence, on Friday the 6th of September. It is calculated that no less than twelve thousand spectators were assembled on the green to witness the horrid spectacle, of which the majority were females. How delicate!

From the last New Orleans papers, it appears that the Yellow Fever, which has for some time past prevailed there to an alarming extent, has not, as yet, in the least abated.

TO PRINTERS.

A good, sober and industrious Printer, by applying immediately, will meet with constant employment at this office. Light work and moderate wages.

From the National Intelligencer.

BANK QUESTION.—NO. 11.

If there be any one principle in Government more sacred than any other, it is, that, in every form of Government, the sovereignty resides in the body of the People. In the monarchies of Europe, the principle is practically acknowledged, though in theory denied. Kings take care to hazard no important movements without having the people on their side. If the monarch errs only in his judgment as to the opinion, the plea of error will not avert the consequences. We have seen this singularly illustrated in the yet recent deposition of Charles X. by the People of France; and all America applauded the Revolution, which was the consequence of that Monarch's listening to evil counsel, in opposition to the wishes of the People. The time has gone by when a King would dare to tell the Representatives of the People in the Parliament of England, as James I. did, that all their privileges were derived from his grant, and that therefore his will ought to be law to them. There, also, the People are Sovereign, and now know their own rights; through their Representatives they give law to the King, instead of his will being the law for them.

If it be true, in general, that the people of a country are sovereign it is emphatically true in the Government under which we have the happiness to live. The Constitution of the United States confers on certain officers and bodies of men, selected from the People in prescribed forms, various powers which they exercise independently of the people, for certain periods. To Congress is given the power to make laws, for enumerated purposes, and to the executive a qualified control over that power. This controlling authority, better known now by the name of the Veto, is that power by which alone the CABAL expect to compass the downfall of the Bank of the U. States. They have no other reliance on which to found their calculations of success, than their confidence that the President will oppose his single voice on this question, to that of the whole body of the People, as expressed through their Representatives. The President has done it once, they argue, and he will do it again. Whether he will, or will not, we shall not here inquire. Our business is not now with the President, but with the CABAL. Under their importunities, an Agent has been appointed to treat with the State Banks, who presume so far on success from the manoeuvres and intrigues of the Regency folks, as to declare before hand, in effect, that the Senate and House of Representatives go for nothing in the Government. Their opinion is of no consequence in the matter, one way or other. The Government, the Agent intimates, has settled the question.

What may be the decision of the two houses of Congress on this subject when they come together, can at present only be conjectured. We know very well what was the opinion of the last Congress on

the subject. We know that the Elections, which have most recently taken place indicate a change of opinion among the People, where any change is perceived, decidedly favorable to the Bank. We do not ourselves doubt that a majority in both Houses of Congress will be opposed to the wanton destruction of the National Currency. On this point, the CABAL are of our opinion; and they are now engaged, might and main, justifying the President, by anticipation, in nullifying the will of the People, by the exercise of a power never conferred upon him for that purpose. They are conspiring to induce him to commit an act which would be, were it to occur, a high misdemeanor against the Sovereign authority of this nation.

Whatever doubt may rest on the intention of the President in relation to the Bank question, there can be no doubt, in any reasonable man's mind, what is the intention of the CABAL, and what effect they are laboring to produce.

We remember to have heard one of the most eminent of our statesmen observe, not long ago, that it was a remarkable thing, that the Veto power of the Executive was one of the most valuable features of our Government, and yet the power had never been exercised but to the public injury. In the first branch of this opinion we cannot concur. The Veto power, as it now stands in the Constitution, has, on the contrary, in our opinion, been demonstrated by actual experiment to be a radical vice in our political system. It is easy to account for its getting there: the framers of the Constitution, afraid of the fluctuations of a popular assembly, too closely followed the expedients of the old Governments for guarding against them—among which was the regal power of negating bills. But it is a monstrous anomaly in our Government (the radical principle of which is, that the majority shall rule) that the power should be trusted to any single individual to overrule the will of two-thirds of the Representatives directly chosen by the whole body of the People. Never would that feature have found a place in the Constitution, if the extreme case could have been supposed, at that day, of its being so used as to defeat the will of the People.

Governments are only established to promote the happiness of society. The objects for which our Government in particular was established, are written in the face of the Constitution itself. The People of the United States ordained and established it to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. These are the objects, to effect which Representatives, Senators, and Presidents, are elected by the People. These are the objects towards which all the aims of these officers should be directed. These are the objects towards which all the action of public agents, and especially of the Executive, should tend, in all matters in which they have to exercise a discretion. Though these ends of good Government had been less plainly enumerated, or the Constitution had been silent upon the subject, the duty would not therefore have been less imperative. Power is confided to Chief Magistrates, whether King or President, only to be exercised for the public good. Such a public agent has no right to consult his own pleasure in the use he makes of power confided to him. In the use of so tremendous a power as the Veto, especially, he ought to purge his breast of every thing like passion, or personal feeling, which might master or mislead his reason. It becomes his duty to take counsel, not from flatterers, parasites, and secret cabals; but to resist all such influences, by whomsoever attempted to be exercised. In a case like that of the Bank question, which has been several years under the consideration of the People, and in which the President himself appealed from Congress to their judgment antecedently to any of the Elections for Members of the Congress which has to pass upon it, can it be doubted, that the judgment of the two Houses, whatever it may be, ought to be regarded by the Executive as the moral law, which he is bound to respect? It is quite possible that the President would so regard the matter. But it is very certain, if he followed the lead of the Regency, or the counsels of his Cabinet Improper, he would disregard the expression of the public will, and set himself Sovereign over the People. What a King of England would not dare to do, and what a King of France lost his crown by attempting, three years ago, the organ of the Albany Regency in the article, which has drawn forth these remarks, exultingly expects from the President of the United States.

The suggestion which is thrown out by the Argus, that, because the People have re-elected General Jackson, they have expressed an opinion adverse to the Bank, is too preposterous to be argued. It is utterly disproved by facts. The State of Pennsylvania, for example, gave General Jackson, by a large majority, the unanimous Electoral vote for the Presidency; in the same State, it is certain that both her Senators, and a majority of the Representatives in Congress, are opposed to the Bank and the Currency.

But the Democracy of the country feel it a solemn duty, to put down the Bank. So says the Argus. We have already shown that the reliance of the CABAL is upon the Veto of the President, annulling the will of the People. This is the Democracy of the Albany School. This encroachment of Executive power on popular rights, which no Tory in Britain would dare to espouse, is their present test of

Republicanism. Say, ye Republicanism, who understand the meaning of the term, are you ready to embrace the doctrine of the Spoils-men? Or will you adhere to the faith, as understood and delivered by the Fathers? As soon as the Government was put in motion, said Mr. JEFFERSON, under date of July 27, 1813, the line of division was drawn. We broke into two parties, each wishing to give the Government a different direction; the one to strengthen the most popular branch—the other the more permanent branches, and to extend the permanence? Who are they that now endeavor to 'strengthen the more permanent branches' of the Government? Are they the Democracy of the country? Are they Jeffersonian Republicans? Are they Republicans of any sort? No; by their works if you judge them whatever they may call themselves, they are Monarchists at heart. For they would clothe our elected Chief Magistrate with power, practically exceeding that of any hereditary monarch, in those Governments with whose institutions and history we are most familiar. It is not true, then, that the Democracy of the country desire the Bank to be put down by the President. But it is the CABAL, the Regency, Kitchen Cabinet, or call it what you will, who flutter themselves that they are the keepers of the President's conscience, and can mould it to their will. It is they who are making war upon the People's Bank. It is they who are now applying all their energies and all their cunning to fasten on the mind of the President the impression, that the People will approve his rejection of a Bill for extending the Charter of the Bank, should Congress present one for his signature. For this purpose, and to intimidate and overawe weak minds in Congress, it is, that the instruments of the CABAL are now charging interested and mercenary motives upon all who dare to oppose their project, for pulling down the Bank because they could not corrupt it. If they had succeeded in their practices against its integrity, and so converted it into an instrument of Rewards and Punishments, we should have had no opposition in that quarter to a renewal of the Charter of the Bank. We should have had no Veto upon it either; for the President would have been persuaded of the great value, and, indeed indispensability of the Institution, by the very persons who have artfully and insidiously brought his mind into a prejudice against it.

From the Washington Globe.

THE RIP RAPS.

The channel which leads in from the capes of Virginia to Hampton Roads, is at Old Point Comfort, reduced to a very narrow line. The shoal water, which, under the action of the sea, and re-echoed upon by the bar, is kept in unrelenting ripple, has given the name of the Rip Raps to this place. When the bar is passed, the Hampton Roads, which extend to Norfolk, about 16 miles distant, and into which James river, Elizabeth river, and Nausemond Mouth, afford the finest anchorage in the world, and in them all its navies might ride with perfect safety. With a view of making this a secure retreat for ships of war and for our commerce, in any future contest with a naval power, Fort Monroe was built on the point, on the right side of the channel at the entrance of the Roads—and this castle of the Rip Raps, is directly opposite the point, at the distance of about 1900 yards. The two forts will completely command the channel, and it will be impossible for a single ship of war to pass without the permission of the power holding the fortresses. They are so constructed as to present immense batteries of cannon upon an approaching ship, from the moment she comes in reach, from the capes, and throw all the bendings of the channel, it must still be under the power of the cannon; for the ports present a new aspect at every turn, and in all probability the interdicted ship would be a wreck or a conflagration, from the hot shot thrown into her, before she completed half the circuit of the channel.

Fort Monroe is already finished, and is at this moment in admirable condition, if its armament were completed. I had the pleasure the other day, of witnessing the review of the troops stationed at the Point under Colonel Easton, and was exceedingly delighted with the fine, healthy looks of the men—the exactness with which they performed their evolutions—the genteel, soldier like air which characterized the whole corps, giving them the appearance, rather of a body of gentlemen in arms, than the battalion of common soldiers.

The Rip Raps, where the President has fixed his quarters, for the benefit of the sea air and bathing, will, I trust, before long, become a noble structure. When finished, it will be a monument worthy of the people who have lavished their means in its erection, and of the genius of the Engineers by whom it was planned. The area of the structure, as originally staked off, includes five acres; great part of which was 22 feet below the surface of the sea, and that nearest the surface 12 feet. To get a foundation above water for the Fort, or Castle, an Island has been raised, by throwing rocks into the water until, by accumulation, it has emerged above the tides. The rock of which this Island is formed, has been brought from great distances and at vast expense.

After a foundation was obtained for the Castle above high water, the building of the Castle was begun, and carried up as to form the first enclosures. It was found that the settling of the artificial mound of stone, cracked the walls. The building was, therefore, discontinued; but

immense masses of granite have been brought and lodged upon the lines of the work, that the weight of the material, designed for its final completion, might be employed in consolidating its foundations. For some years this marine pyramid sunk between six and seven inches; during the last year, although pressed with the weight of all the material gathered for the superstructure, it settled about three inches. It is the President's opinion, that the erection of the Castle may now proceed with safety, and it is probable that he will direct its immediate completion.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

LOVE AND MADNESS.

Another Clough affair!—A most atrocious attempt at assassination was made in this city last evening. A young German lady about three weeks in this country, and residing with her friends in Howard street, was walking in company with several persons in Fleet street, near the intersection of Happy Alley, last evening between five and six o'clock, when she was accosted by a young man, (one of her countrymen,) who, after walking a few steps by her side, demanded of her whether she would marry him. She answered No. The young man retreated a step or two, pulled a pistol from his pocket, and shot the unfortunate object of his affection in the back. He was promptly seized and committed to prison, and the wounded body taken in the house of Dr. Allen in Ann street. The wound appears to have been made with duck-shot; the whole charge entered the left shoulder, about equidistant from the vertebrae and the arm, to which direction may be imputed the escape of the victim from immediate death, as the muzzle of the pistol was not probably more than two inches from her body. The report of the pistol indicated that it had been heavily charged, as the assassin unquestionably intended to do his business effectually. The writer of this saw the wounded lady last evening, and again this morning, and with much pleasure expresses a belief that the wound is not dangerous, and that the unfortunate young lady will this time escape the fate which the malignity of her pretended lover had premeditated.

LOOK OUT.

A child's among ye, takin' notes!—A person said to be employed by 21 merchants in New-York, for the purpose of travelling through the country and enquiring into the pecuniary standing of country merchants, has recently, in the fulfilment of his mission, excited considerable notice in the state of New-York, and we perceive by the last Erie Observer, that he has favored that village with a visit, and from thence proceeded westward. Whether our village has yet been favored with his presence we are not informed. The gentleman, we understand, has not been very cordially received, generally, on his tour, and in some places the citizens have been so uncourteous as pretty plainly to intimate to him, that his departure would be very agreeable to them and perhaps a matter of prudence on his part. Should he visit Cleveland, we hope our merchants will be prepared to receive him with due respect, particularly those who wish to get credit at either of the 21 houses which he represents.

Cleveland Herald.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NATURAL PRODUCTION.

We have now, in our office, (where our citizens and farmers are requested to call and see it,) a most singular species of corn. The history of this rare freak of nature is substantially as follows. About three years ago, Mr. Carrico, living in Gallatin county Kentucky planted some of the Indian Corn in the neighborhood of a swampy piece of land which was grown over with a thick strong grass resembling sedge grass. In the fall of the year when he was gathering his corn, he was surprised to find years of corn were growing and ripening upon the grass, and that on the blades of the grass separate grains were growing. Struck by the singularity of the circumstance, he carefully preserved the grains and planted them in the next spring. The result was extraordinary, producing a growth partaking of the qualities both of the grass and the corn, and superior to both as forming a third article very advantageous to stock farmers. The stalks in our office present most remarkable appearances. The tassels do not bear any resemblance to the corn tassels, but are more like the heads of coarse grass—the blades are long and very slender, resembling more the blades of oats than of corn. Upon the extremities of these blades separate grains of corn enclosed in the husk presenting the appearance of hazel nut-burs, are found; and to the bodies of the stalks more perfect ears of corn are attached. The stalks themselves are long and slender and not unlike the wire of the country, only stronger and more substantial. We believe that this grain is at least one thing new under the sun, and unlike most novelties, it promises to be useful.—Frankfort Ky. Commonwealth.

Two churches struck by Lightning.—During a thunder storm on Sunday afternoon last, the Congregational Church in New Preston (Ct.) was struck by lightning while a large assembly was convened in it and in the act of public worship. In its descent by the lightning rod attached to the cupola of the building, a part of the stream of electric fluid was attracted by the stove pipe at the ridge of the house. The shock was so severe that many were thrown from their seats, and for a few moments the wildest confusion reigned, sighs, shrieks, and every demonstration of

terror was manifested by those in the immediate vicinity of the angles of the stove pipes on both sides of the house. One person had the shoe thrown from the foot and the stocking considerably torn, and yet received no alarming injury. When the first burst of consternation had a little subsided, a young man who was seated in a slip where stands a pillar for the support of the gallery, and to which an iron brace is attached to aid in the support of one of the stove pipes, was discovered leaning against the pillar, and the change which had taken place in the countenance during the lapse of from three to five minutes of suspended animation drew from the observer the exclamation that Mr. Hatch was injured. This announcement was heard by the brother of the stricken man, a physician, who instantly flew to him, and with the assistance of such as had presence of mind sufficient for the emergency had him conveyed to the air, and by the abundant application of cold water to the head and breast, together with persevering frictions for the space of five or six minutes, signs of returning life began to appear. He was then removed into the open air and soon recovered. Let all who may see the history of this awful visitation recollect the means by which a fellow-mortal was by the blessing of heaven resuscitated, and the life of an interesting member of community preserved. In this case all signs of life were actually suspended for at least 10 minutes, and probably 12 or 14.

During the same shower which was exceedingly violent, the Meeting House at South Farms was also struck by lightning during divine service. It struck the rod attached to the cupola, run down to the earth and passed off without doing any other damage than breaking a few pains of glass near the belfry, and slightly stunning a few persons in the church. The lightning struck in several other places, and an ox was killed by the fluid in the west part of South Farms.

Litchfield Enquirer.

The mode in which the thin sheet lead, which forms the interior lining of tea chests, is manufactured, is thus described in the Canton Courier:

The workman has before him a flat earthen tile of about 18 inches square nearly covered with broken paper, and another of the same kind placed above it, the papered surfaces of the tiles being in contact. When about to cast a sheet of lead, a sort of slip or check is placed between the tiles regulated the thickness, and the workman sitting on his hunches on the upper tile, adroitly lifts the edge sufficiently to enable him to dash a quantity of the melted lead between the two, he then suffers it to descend with the weight of his body; the superfluous metal is forced out at the sides and falls to the ground, while the sheet of thin lead remains between the tiles. These sheets are trimmed upon the edges, and soldered together by another person, to form pieces of the proper size for chest linings.

Sporting extraordinary.—An offer of a considerable bet, on the part of the Earl of Eglington, to run on foot a distance of fifty yards, turning round a flag staff, and returning the same distance, against a gentleman on horseback, was accepted the other week, and one of the officers of the yeomanry agreed to ride the match against his Lordship. The race came off on Thursday week, and was witnessed by a considerable number of spectators. On starting, his Lordship ran very swiftly, and reached the flag-staff about the same time as the horse, which cleverly, but shyed immediately after. This advantage was seized by his Lordship, who turning quickly made all speed home, and won the match. Caledonian Mercury.

Tin Roofs for Houses.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce, that the practice of covering the roofs of houses with tin instead of slate, is becoming quite extensive in New-York. It is estimated that not less than 300 have been thus covered the present season, and probably many more will be before the close of the year. In consequence of the removal of the 15 per cent duty, it is stated that tin is a cheaper covering than slate. The cost of the article is about the same, but there is a considerable saving in timber and labor in the construction of the roofs, as the tin roofs are in general nearly flat, having a pitch only of an inch to an inch and a half to a foot. Tin, it is said, is more durable than slate, and the plates are less liable to get out of place or be blown off by the wind.—Boston Patriot.

Gimblets.—The Yankees are in a fair way to destroy John Bull's gimblet trade in this country. The new twist gimblet is almost as much superior to the old English gimblet, as the screw auger is to the old pad auger. There is a gimblet factory at West Whately, which employs 15 hands, about half of them females, and manufactures 15 gross per week. The steel is imported from England in round rods; the handles are turned out in the vicinity. There is a gimblet factory in Buckland and one in the northern part of Franklin county, one in Keene, N. H., and one in Connecticut.

Foreknowledge.—Bridges had just killed and weighed a fine pig, which he suspended from the limb of an apple tree near the sty, when a neighbor passing by enquired the weight of his pig. "Well, it didn't weigh as much as I expected, and I always knew it wouldn't."

"Leave me alone," said a young lady to a gentleman, who was romping with her. "Never," he replied, "my dear, till I do will I leave you a loan."