

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1834.

On Saturday night last, the thermometer in this place stood at 26°, (as cold as at any time in December last,) and ice was formed half an inch in thickness.—

The fruit and mast, of which there were indications of abundance, are all destroyed; and many of the forest trees, such as the white oak, &c. are much injured.— Most of the garden vegetables are cut off. We do not remember ever to have known the cold so intense in this month here, excepting on the 11th April, 1826, when water was frozen in the open air nearly an inch in thickness.

We give in to-day's paper, on the first page, an insertion of a highly interesting letter from our worthy and esteemed Representative the Hon. John Ewing, to a gentleman in this place. But for unavoidable circumstances it would have appeared last week. It will prove, we doubt not, to our readers as it has to us, a rich treat. It displays the accustomed ability of our Representative—and a spirit of devotedness to the interests of his constituents and to our common country pervades the whole.

NEW SCENE IN THE DRAMA.

In the National Intelligencer of the 13th inst. we find the following:

"The moment the Senate was called to order yesterday, the Private Secretary of the President of the U. S. presented a Message, protesting against the Resolutions of the Senate, touching the removal of the public Deposits. The Message seemed to have been expected, at least during the morning; for there was gathered an unusual early audience of both sexes. The Senate, however, was not full. Mr. Webster, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Bell, were still absent; Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Porter, were casually absent—and Mr. Clay, had accompanied his Lady, who is in ill health, on her way to a watering place in Virginia, where she is to stay some weeks. As soon as the last word of the Message, at its reading was concluded, fell from the lips of the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Poincier addressed the Chair. In indignant terms he denounced the Message, which he declared could not be considered an Executive Message, as not pertaining to any of the public occasions on which the President of the United States is authorized by the constitution to address himself to the Senate. He considered it an unofficial paper merely signed by Andrew Jackson. In any view, considering it a document not respectful to the Senate, he moved that it be not received. On the motion, a debate ensued, which continued until 5 o'clock, in which the motion was supported by Mr. Poincier, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Frelinghuysen, and Mr. Southard, and opposed by Mr. Benton and Mr. King of Alabama. But before taking any question, on motion of Mr. Leigh the Senate adjourned. And so the matter rests.

In the Globe of the 18th we find the document which is referred to in the above paragraph. In due time we shall lay it before the public. It is unprecedented both in form and substance; and we trust that the Senate, instead of receiving it and entering it upon their records, will throw it back with scorn into the face of its author. The President, if he pleases, may make his appeals to the people; but he is not authorized by the Constitution to transmit to the Senate such a Message or "Protest" as that before us, which does not even profess to give information as to the State of the Union or to recommend the adoption of any public measures, but simply denounces and vilifies a co-ordinate branch of Government for the course which it has thought proper to pursue.— It has no more right to a place upon the Senatorial records than the late insane and miserable ravings of the president in his interviews with the people's committees.

Our comments, to day, upon the "Protest" of the Executive must of necessity be brief. The resolution of the Senate, at which he is principally exasperated, is the following: "Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive proceeding in relation to the public revenue, has assumed authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws but in derogation of both." He claims that the members of the Senate, in thus pronouncing an opinion that his conduct is unconstitutional, are themselves guilty of a violation of that instrument. He holds that they have no right to express any such belief. He denies their right to charge him with an infraction of the fundamental law, but at the same moment he charges them with a most palpable and monstrous infraction of it. At different periods, in his Veto messages and other documents, he has spoken not only of the present and every past Congress but of all his predecessors in the Chief Magistracy as guilty of breaking the constitution— He has accused every Congress and every President of exercising "power not conferred by the constitution and laws but in derogation of both." He has habitually represented the whole legislation of the country from first to last as a continued series of usurpations and encroachments. How preposterous that one who has thus been hurling his charges for years, and is still hurling them in all directions, should seem horrified at what he affects to consider the lawless and outrageous conduct of the Senate in uttering the belief that his own acts are unconstitutional. How pre-

posterous that one, whose constant pastime it has been and still is to make a particular charge against all the functionaries of Government past and present, should persuade himself that the very foundations of the Republic are sundered or about to be sundered because the same charge is preferred against him. To-morrow we shall endeavor to do his protest some sort of justice.

Louisville Journal.

REMARKS OF MR. CLAY.

The Kentucky Senator, on the 14th inst. made a noble speech on presenting certain memorials from various parts of New York, demanding from the Government an abandonment of its experiment upon the happiness of the country. The orator had just heard of the glorious result of the election in New York city, and his spirit glowed, and brightened, and expanded at the intelligence. The great triumph in the commercial emporium imparted fresh boldness and energy to his thoughts, and gave an added loftiness to his ever lofty tone. He even offered his congratulations to Mr. Van Buren; but that was cruel. The Senators as well as the audience were amused beyond measure at the piteous situation of the Vice President and his evident writhings and contortions. The Telegraph says: "We never knew congratulations offered with moreunction, nor received with less grace on the part of the person congratulated." Although we have little room to spare, we cannot withhold the following remarks of Mr. C. a single day from our readers:

Louisville Journal.

I congratulate you, Mr. President, and I hope you will receive the congratulation with the same heartfelt cordiality with which I tender it, upon the issue of the late election in the city of New York. I hope it will excite a patriotic glow in your bosom. I congratulate the Senate, the country, the city of New York, the friends of liberty everywhere. It was a great victory. It must be so regarded in every aspect. From a majority of more than six thousand, which the dominant party boasted a few months ago, if it retain any it is a meagre and spurious majority of less than two hundred. And the Whigs contended with such odds against them. A triple alliance of State placemen, Corporation placemen, and Federal placemen, amounting to about thirty-five hundred, and deriving, in the form of salaries compensations, and allowances, ordinary and extra, from the public chests, the enormous sum annually, of near one million of dollars. Marshalled, drilled, disciplined, commanded. The struggle was tremendous, but what can withstand the irresistible power of the votaries of truth, liberty and their country? It was an immortal triumph—triumph of the Constitution and the Laws over usurpation here, and over clubs and bludegoons and violence there.

Go on, noble city! Go on patriotic whigs! follow up your glorious commencement; persevere, and pause not until you have regenerated and disengaged your splendid city, and placed it at the head of American cities devoted to civil liberty, as it now stands pre-eminently the first at the commercial emporium of our common country! Merchants, mechanicks, traders, laborers, never cease to recollect that, without freedom, you can have no sure commerce or business; and that without law you have no security of personal liberty, property, or even existence! Countrymen of Tane, of Emmet, of Macneven, and of Sampson if any of you have been deceived, and seduced into the support of a cause dangerous to a American liberty, haster to review and correct your course! Do not forget that you abandoned the green fields of your native island to escape what you believed the tyranny of a British King! Do not bid you, lend yourselves, in this land of your asylum this last retreat of the freedom of man, to the establishment here, for you, and for us all, of that despotism which you had proudly hoped had been left behind you, in Europe, forever! There is much I would fain believe, in the constitutional forms of government. But at last it is its parental and beneficent operation that must fix its character. A government may in form be free, in practice tyrannical; as it may in form be despotic, and in practice liberal and free.

It was a brilliant and signal triumph of the whigs. And they have assumed for themselves, and bestowed on their opponents, a denomination, which according to all the analogy of history, is strictly correct. It deserves to be extended throughout the whole country. What was the origin among our British ancestors, of those appellations? The tories were the supporters of Executive power, of royal prerogative, of the maxim that the King could do no wrong, of the detestable doctrines of the passive obedience and non-resistance. The Whigs were the champions of liberty, the friends of the people, and the defenders of the power of their representatives in the House of Commons.

During our Revolutionary war, the tories took sides with Executive power and prerogative, and with the King, against liberty and independence. And the Whigs, true to their principles contended against Royal Executive power and for freedom and independence.

And what is the present but the same contest in another form? The partisans of the present Executive sustain his power in the most boundless extent. They claim for him all executive authority.— They make his sole will the governing power. Every officer concerned in the administration, from the highest to the lowest, is to conform to their mandates.— Even the public treasury, hitherto regard-

ed as sacred, and beyond his reach, is placed by them under his entire direction and control. The Whigs of the present day are opposing Executive encroachment, and a most alarming extension of Executive power and prerogative. They are ferreting out the abuses and corruptions of an Administration, under a chief magistrate who is endeavoring to concentrate in his own person the whole powers of Government. They are contending for the rights of the people, for civil liberty, for free institutions, for the supremacy of the Constitution, and the laws.

The contest is an arduous one; but, although the struggle may be yet awhile

prolonged, by the blessing of God and

the spirit of our ancestors, the issue can-

not be doubtful.

The Senate stands in the breach, to de-

feat the Constitution, and to relieve the

distresses of the people. But without the

concurrence of another branch of Con-

gress, which ought to be the first to yield

to the Senate alone can send forth no act

of legislation. Unaided, it can do no pos-

itive good; but it has vast preventive pow-

er. It may avert and arrest evil, if it can-

not rebuke usurpation. Senators, let the

presence of our would-be master in

us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;

let us remain by the Constitution and the laws;