

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1835.

We perceive by the Washington papers that both of the New York Senators Wright and Tallmadge, voted against Gen. Tipton's resolution for an appropriation to improve the Wabash river. "Call you this backing your friends?" A large majority of the inhabitants of the Wabash country were the warm supporters of the present administration—gave Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren an overwhelming vote at the last election, and now when they ask no more, nor as much as has been granted to others, how do the devoted friends, and as some say, pliant tools of Van Buren, Messrs. Wright and Tallmadge, treat them? For all the world like some strutting peacock proud of his country acquaintances, when he meets them in town. Passes them by unnoticed, or should some one stop him, politely puts the inquiry "your name sir?" And should the honest countryman in his anxiety to bring himself to his friend's mind, mention that he is the individual at whose house he spent three or four weeks some time since, a sudden glimmering of the truth flashes upon him—"Oh! yes, yes, Mr. such a one—how is your family? Very fine day—good morning Sir," and off he struts. This is just the way the people of the Wabash and their petitions are treated at Washington City by the dominant party. Formerly in 1827, when things were doubtful and they wanted votes, they were very polite and wrote us how decidedly they were in favor of Internal Improvements, and how great a regard they entertained for us. Now, being firmly fixed in power, and knowing that we have not much weight in the Union, they wish to drop our acquaintance. The New York delegation and Mr. Van Buren too, have always supported Internal Improvements when it was their interest, so they cannot now oppose them upon principle. No—the truth is, Mr. Van Buren is paying court to the south—the south, he knows, is opposed to that system upon principle—her vote is larger than the vote of Indiana and Illinois, and therefore, to gain her good will, he is willing to sacrifice us. Yet this is the man that some good office holders and aspirants to office, wish to elect as our next President. They pay but a poor compliment to our good sense.

GEN. HARRISON.

Our distinguished friend Gen. Harrison, has been announced to the people of the Union as a candidate for the Presidency. We wish he may be elected. He is, or may be considered, the Father of the West—is a man of talents and observation—and would fill the Executive Chair in a dignified and proper manner.

A meeting of the numerous friends of Gen. Harrison in this county and its vicinity, is desired. All those friendly to his election as President of the United States, are requested to meet on Saturday next at early candlelight at the Hotel of Col. Clark.

Good clean cotton and linen rags will be received at this office in payment of debts. Or should persons have rags who are not indebted to the office, the cash will be given.

From the Indiana Journal of January 13.

LEGISLATIVE.

On Saturday afternoon, the bill providing for the abolition of imprisonment for debt was taken up, when Mr. Shaw addressed the House in an eloquent, animated and zealous speech in favor of the principles of the bill. After Mr. Shaw concluded, Mr. Vandever made some remarks in opposition to the bill, and then the House adjourned, and the subject has not since been resumed.

SAMUEL LEWIS, Esq. was yesterday re-elected Canal Commissioner, without any regular opposition, for the term of three years.

The bill providing for the commencement of an ad valorem system of taxation, was under consideration in Committee of the whole yesterday, and some progress was made, but not having time to go through, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again. No test question has yet been taken, but we are inclined to think from the indications afforded, that the bill will pass, and that this system of taxation will be adopted.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The committee on canals and internal improvements yesterday made a report of some length, of which we only heard a part and have not been able to obtain a personal. It recommends the crossing of the Wabash by the Wabash and Erie Canal at Ballard's bluff, and its extension down the south side of the river—recommends an early commencement of the White water Canal—and recommends a

survey along the White river valley with a view of constructing a canal. The committee enter into comparison of the advantages and cost of canals and rail ways, and concludes by the introduction of a bill, providing for carrying into effect the recommendations of the report.

The bill as well as we can recollect from hearing it once read, provides, among other things, that two persons shall be elected by the General Assembly, who, together with the present Canal Commissioners, shall constitute a board of internal improvement—that the Wabash and Erie Canal shall be located on the line surveyed by Messrs. Williams and Gooding running from Logansport on the north side of the Wabash river to Ballard's bluff, and then crossing the river in the pool of a dam and extending down the south side to Lafayette, and that the portion of the canal which lies between the southern termination of the present contracts and Lafayette shall be put under contract as soon as practicable—that, as soon as practicable after the consent of Ohio shall have been obtained for the construction of that part of the White water canal which passes through her territory, the said board of internal improvements are directed to put under contract so much of said canal as they may deem expedient not exceeding in cost the sum of two hundred thousand dollars—that the said board shall cause an estimate to be made of the cost of the canal from Lafayette to Terre Haute, and also cause such general examination as will determine the practicability of extending the canal or constructing a rail road thence to the Ohio river—and that the board shall, as soon as practicable, make such surveys and estimates as may be necessary to determine the practicability and cost of constructing a canal from Muncietown down the west fork of White river to the junction of the two White rivers, and thence to the Ohio or Wabash—that so soon as the rail road company incorporated to construct a rail road from Madison via Indianapolis to Lafayette shall procure an examination, estimate, and survey of said route, and the subscription of one third of the amount necessary to complete the work, the state shall take the other two-thirds. For the purpose of meeting the demands which shall be created by these works the Canal Fund Commissioners are authorized to contract a loan sufficient to fulfill the contracts, subscriptions, and surveys authorized by this act, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent, and for a term of fifty years, but redeemable in a whole or in part after thirty years—and for the payment of the interest and the final redemption of the principle of the sums borrowed under the provisions of the act, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent, and for a term of fifty years, but redeemable in whole or in part after thirty years—and for the payment of the interest and the final redemption of the principal of the sums borrowed under the provisions of this act, the canals themselves and every thing pertaining to them, together with the net profits accruing to the state from her subscription to the rail road stock, are set apart, the sufficiency of which for the purpose mentioned the state irrevocably guarantees.

The report above mentioned was made by Mr. Evans, and in the afternoon a counter report was made by Mr. Brian from the minority of the committee—but of which were ordered to be printed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1835.

The bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash river was then taken up for consideration, as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HENDRICKS made some remarks in support of the bill, which will be given in our next.

Mr. HILL moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived.

Mr. HILL then called for the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered.

Mr. POINDEXTER said there was no difficulty in his mind in voting for this bill, other than that it was understood to have been introduced to remove the objections of the President to the improvements on the Wabash. He wished it to be understood that he had no such scruples as those of the President on that subject, and that he would not, by any vote of his, countenance to send a distinction as that between a river where there was a port of entry, and where there was none. The President, himself, said Mr. P. had signed a bill for clearing out the raft on Red River, where there was nothing but wolves and bears, for miles above the improvement. The President had signed other bills for improvements, and what animals might be benefitted by them he did not know. As to the President's refusal to sign a bill for the improvement of the Wabash, until a port of entry was established on the river, it was one of those senseless distinctions that might suit the school of a certain class of politicians, but would find no countenance from him.

The question was then taken on the engrossment of the bill, and decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Fellinghuysen, Hendricks, Kane, Kent, Knight, Linn, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Robinson, Robinson, Silsbee, Smith, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Grundy, Hill, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Preston, Shipley, Tallmadge, White, Wright—18.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Joint Resolution was offered by Mr. HUBBARD:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the thanks of Congress be presented to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, for the appropriate Oration delivered by him on the life and character of General LAFAYETTE, in the Representatives' Hall, before both Houses of Congress, on the 31st day of December, 1834, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Joint Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the resolution of the last session of Congress, in relation to the death of General LAFAYETTE, be requested to

communicate to Mr. ADAMS the foregoing resolution, receive his answer thereto, and present the same to both Houses of Congress.

The resolution was agreed to, nem. dis. [On Monday last, Mr. EWING of Indiana, submitted the following resolution, omitted in our report of the proceedings of that day, which was read and adopted by the House:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a suitable quantity of unsold and unappropriated land to the State of Indiana, to be by her disposed of at a price not below that of the public lands; and the proceeds to be invested in stock of the Evansville and Lafayette railroad, which is contemplated to connect the Wabash and Erie Canal with the Ohio river at that town. Also, into the expediency of granting, in like manner, a suitable quantity of public land, to construct a railroad or canal, from New-Albany on the Ohio, near Louisville, through Bedford, Lawrence county, and Greencastle, Putnam county, to the Wabash river, near the Junction of the Wabash and Erie canal. Also the expediency of the granting in like manner, a suitable quantity of public land to improve the navigation of White river and its two branches from the Wabash river to the points declared navigable by law of that State.]

MR. CLAY'S REPORT.

ON OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

This has been a stirring day in the Senate. Mr. Clay's Report on our Relations with France, which he as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, read in his place, has absorbed all interest, and proved by far the most important subject that has come up during the session. This day week has been assigned for its discussion by the Senate, and, after an amusing skirmish as to the number necessary, 20,000 copies were ordered to be printed in the mean time. You will almost immediately be put into possession of this valuable document, and will doubtless spread it before your readers. It is just what the nation had a right to expect from Mr. Clay, and will satisfy the highest wrought anticipations of the warmest friends of that gentleman. Wise the Committee, in their Report, cordially agree with the President in his views of the justice of the claim, which was acknowledged by a solemn treaty between the nations, and of the injustice and hardship of so long a delay as has intervened since the signature of the treaty, they do not look upon the alternative described in the message as having yet become so distinctly presented, as imperiously to demand the kind of action which the President recommends. Reserving all the rights of the nation, in event of their being infringed by any foreign power, they do not admit that those rights are as yet impugned in such a way, as to admit of no other mode of redress than the last resort. They do full justice to the intentions and strong wishes of the French Government, as demonstrated by the King and Ministers, in favour of the claim, and prove the existence of such intentions and wishes, by documentary evidence of indisputable authority. They impute it to the unbecomingly self gratulations of our own minister on his superior skill in diplomacy, which followed the formation of the treaty, that so great an unwillingness was exhibited on the part of the Chambers, to hasten its immediate performance by the passage of a law, and strongly recommend the adoption of the resolution with which the Report closes, that it is inexpedient to grant the President the contingent power he requests.

The Report being read and the resolution offered, the first demonstration of a belligerent nature was displayed by Mr. Tallmadge of New York. It was of the Committee, and differed in many of the views of the Report, with the majority of the Committee. He did not express any dissent however from the Resolution offered by the Chairman. The question of printing them coming up, there was a strong appearance manifested; it was obvious, to check the very wide diffusion of the Report. Mr. Clay at first moved for the printing of 5,000 copies, but after explanation from Messrs. Bibb, Poindexter, Ewing, Porter, and others, acceded to a higher number. Messrs. Tallmadge, Wright and Preston, were in favour of the smaller number. The question on the adoption of 20,000 as the number, was taken by yeas and nays, carried by a handsome vote.

The House were busy for the most of the morning with the Navy Bill. Mr. Mann, of New York, spoke during the time allotted to that subject, as the order of the day. Several amendments were offered, and one important one, relating to the creation of Admirals and Rear Admirals, was just offered as the hour of adjournment arrived. This bill, in some shape or other, will doubtless pass. Mr. Chilton went on with his speech, but did not finish it, when the Navy Bill came up in course.

A message from the President of the United States came in, which I only heard read but could not understand in all its detail. In it, the President declines sending to the House the information it demanded under the resolution passed, requesting such information, relating to any communication that may have passed between the Executive and the State of Maine, on the Boundary Question. The papers of to-morrow will contain the message a length. So much for the interesting day.

Tincture are now sold in Paris, which, if applied with an ordinary comb to the hair, give it a perfect color at once.

WHIG CANDIDATES FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Correspondence of the Portland Advertiser. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1834.

The great thing to be done this session—no might as well speak out even in the face of an enemy—is the selection of a Whig candidate for the presidency. The late elections have cast aside all the claims of any one man. Webster, Clay, Calhoun, McLean, must give up to him, be who it may of the four, or be it some other man, who can unite the Whigs of all the Union, and thus present one front,—one consolidated phalanx. Van Buren is the candidate of the office holders. There is no doubt of that. He brings New York into the field—a mighty State, to which Pennsylvania has become an adjunct—and though the Whigs there present a strength able and powerful too, and are but in a small minority ready to profit by every change, yet it is feared that Regency Banks, State and Government patronage chain the empire State to the car of the latter Apparent. A pity indeed it is, that one such State can exert such influence over twenty four, as materially to influence the destiny of all, but such an influence will operate with thousands and thousands of corrupt office holders, who look at the numbers, and not at the principles—of N. Y. But I am thoroughly convinced, that it is well for us, that New York has gone as she has—first, because it brings Martin Van Buren into the field, the most unpopular candidate, and second, because it settles all difficulties in our own ranks. It drowns all man worship. It unites us. Principles above men must be sustained; every voice is hushed. Calhoun already has left the field, if the Telegraph be his organ. Clay will leave it. Webster never fought for himself, but for the constitution. I cannot speak for McLean, for I have not the intimacy of any of his immediate friends.

Let us survey the ground, then. Our party is divided upon what may be termed minor principles. Some are for a Bank—some opposed—some for Internal Improvements—some against—some for the Land Bill—some opposed; and as for the Tariff, happily the question is settled for many years. Just so is the fact with the dominant party. Grundy and Benton vote for internal improvements; and Jackson denounces the principle! Wilkins and Dallas vote for the recharter of the Bank; and Wilkins is rewarded with a mission to Russia, and Dallas is made District Attorney of Pennsylvania! Forsyth is a bank man—and avows it openly; and yet Forsyth is the secretary of State, Dickerson is tariff—high tariff; and yet Dickerson is the Secretary of the Navy. The northern Jacksonmen are almost all, secretly, if not avowedly, for the Land Bill, and yet they cling to the administration. A stronger bond than all principle withes the Jackson party,—and that is the spoils, THE SPOILS! But sever this with, and how quick they would tumble apart!

What, then, is our duty? Are we to knock our heads against each other about internal improvements, Banks, Tariffs, Land Bills—all money making questions, all it is true, seriously affecting for good or ill, the prosperity and advancement of the country; all, important questions! grant, in ordinary times, questions all important too, but yet more money-making questions, affecting every man's pocket, it is true, but never touching his liberty, his conscience, or fit to be compared with the existence and the perpetuity of the Union and of our free institutions. What then are we to do? Merge these questions, I say in the more important question. What, shall we sport and trifle when the house is burning about our heads! When the midnight bell is tolling, shall we slumber on our couch! There is alarm. It is a crisis. It is no cry of "WOLF"—"WOLF"—when there is no wolf. The people have lost that high moral tone they once had. That delicate sensibility of the public mind that shrunk at the phantom of "a coalition"—at the false alarm of "bargain and corruption"—that sickly sensibility that turned pale at J. Q. Adams's Journey on the Sabbath, and trembled over the godlike purity of his administration—godlike compared with this—is now benumbed, torpid, still, cold, aye, swallows down the most monstrous corruptions, and lets a single man seize the purse and the sword!

The public ear is deaf—it will not hear. The whole artillery of the public Press cannot arouse it. Eloquence thunders in vain. Tongue and pen have done their utmost, and yet the people are honest—the mass I mean—no virtuous as ever, as pure, as patriotic, seeking only good government, and the best administration of it. Why is this—why this apathy—why not more impression upon the Jackson men when so much is at stake? Why do men fold up their arms and sleep, when it is evident that the public mind is diseased—when property is insecure—when riots and mobs triumph here, and desolation and bloodshed prevail there, when fidelity is in the field as a party, when Agrarianism is already sounding its trumpet, and marshalling its followers; when every man who has not a dollar is invoked to strike down him who has—when Property is held up as the plunder of victory—the poor against the rich, as if they were natural enemies!—Merchants denounced as traitors—Patriots as mercenaries,—when too an infamous act in the hand of 40,000 Office Holders proclaim the spoils as legal prize—and when, more, a National Convention of these very office-holders is about to assemble to perpetuate these shackles upon the people. Six years ago, no office-holder dare openly interfere at the Polls.

Now how is it? Why, they crow over their own victories—display flags—fire guns—hoast that they have their offices for years—and then laugh in your very faces, if you read to them Jackson's inaugural address! They lavish money without stint—they buy votes, and bribe voters, and this too out of the people's Treasury! Every thing that the administration does, no matter what, they applaud, and sustain too! But what is more alarming than all, and what gives them power, is that they have seized a portion of the Public Press, and polluting that, swear to every thing—denounce opposers—make false appeals, false charges,—forge facts and thus pollute the public mind.

I say then, the great object of the coming conflict is to overwhelm the pretorian guard of the National Government, these mercenaries Janizaries, these hirelings of Power, ready to do every degraded job that will secure them their salaries. I give every man my hand, and call him "Brother," who will join me in the contest. No matter, to me what he has been, or what he is, if he but have the honesty, the patriotism, the courage, to join this holy crusade against these the enemies of this country. Enemies, I call them, because they are. They must from their very vocation be enemies. They are bribed to be selfish, and to be false to the people. They are just what the Swiss soldiers were, who shot down our fathers in revolutionary wars, only that instead of guns to back force, they have glittering gold to dazzle and to bribe. They are not freemen; but slaves, bound and forced to obey orders—removed from office if they do not obey—owned by their masters—with their opinions for sale their consciences for sale—their very souls and bodies in the market. I repeat then, they are the ENEMIES of THEIR COUNTRY, and would sell their country for gold.

Our duty then is clear—to drive these men from office, if we can, and in what ever honorable way we can, and thus to show, that an office-holder who yields to passive obedience, will not be sustained by the people. The sum of the question is, are the office holders, the servants, or the masters of the government—are they to create, or to follow public opinion—shall they control public elections, or shall they not? This is the issue—and an important issue it is,—for if they go on triumphing, they will, as sure as Heaven, lead us where all standing armies have led popular governments, to consolidation, then to monarchy, then to despotism. Never did a people retrograde in morals as fast as ours have within a few years—Why, Virtue is now laughed at! Patriotism is a by word! The luckiest scoundrel is the greatest man! These are premonitory systems of a sad disease. The corruption and the villany of the office holders have brought us to it—and I for one will gladly follow any lead that will save us. Let my leader but be an honest man, and I will not inquire whether he is for or against a Bank whether he lives on this or the other side of the Potomac, or whether he is a friend of Gen Jackson or not. To triumph over the canons, the conventions, the machinery, the corruption and money of the office holders, and thus re-establish good feelings, good temper, and the high moral feeling, and fine sensibility that all the people once had—sure this is victory enough!

I stop here, for the present. In my own reflections, I have but given you a picture of the feeling prevailing in Washington—and pointing out the current to which events are tending. In due time, I will discuss the subject further.

The House of Representatives yesterday, in a manner the most complimentary and gratifying to the feelings of Mr. ADAMS, ordered to be printed fifty thousand copies of his Oration in honor of the memory of LAFAYETTE.

National Intelligencer.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported the bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river, near the city of Saint Louis, without amendment.

UNCOMMON COLD WEATHER.

A resident in this neighborhood, who has observed the thermometer with some attention, daily, for the last ten or twelve years, never saw it below zero before Sunday morning, (that it has been within that period reported to have been lower in other thermometers than his. On Sunday morning, however, it stood at two degrees below zero. But, yesterday morning, it fell to thirteen degrees below zero, supposed to be the greatest cold ever observed in this part of the country. At Greenleaf's Point, (at the junction of the Potomac and Eastern Branch Rivers,) it was as low as 16, and at Alexandria from 13 to 15 below. The sensible cold was not greater than we think has been experienced with the thermometer at five or ten degrees above zero. But it was not the less effective. It was, if we may use the expression, a still and silent cold. The Potomac froze over on Saturday night, and on Sunday night froze so hard that carriages might have passed over it yesterday. The cold still continues. Our navigation is closed for the season.—Nat Int

Shivering Winter.—The Quebec Gazette, of the 17th inst. says: The thermometer, which fell to 24 degrees below zero at the Citadel on Monday morning, has generally been below zero since, even during the daytime; last night it fell to about 15 degrees below zero. To the extraordinary depth of snow has been added this extraordinary cold for the season of the year.

There has been a deep snow in Baltimore, of from 12 to 18 inches. In the West there has not yet been enough to cover the earth and in consequence the