

GAZETTE
VINCENNES.
SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1836.
PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836.
GEN. WM. H. HARRISON,
Of Ohio.

PORK.

As many of our citizens are now preparing adventures of Pork, to be sold at New Orleans, or shipped to eastern markets, and the advantage derived from inspection and price, on account of proper packing, is not generally understood, we give the following information, which regulates the Baltimore market, to our readers. It may here be proper to remark, that a large portion of the Pork and Beef packed in Indiana, has to encounter the charge of repacking and assorting at New Orleans, before shipment, on account of negligence and inattention to the established rules of the market to which it is sent.

Extracts from an ordinance regulating the inspection of Pork in the City of Baltimore.

Less Pork, shall consist entirely of middling pieces of good heavy fat hogs.

Prime Pork, shall be packed from good heavy fat hogs; both heads of the cask to be filled with middling pieces, cut not less than four inches wide—not more than four shoulders and three jowls, (without skulls,) and three tail pieces can be admitted.

Gargo No. 1 Pork, shall consist of not more than four jowls or two whole heads, with the ears and noses cut off, and the heads well cleansed from blood; three tail pieces to each barrel, the top of the barrel to be filled with middling pieces cut from 4 to 5 inches wide; the weight to be made up with shoulders or hams.

Every barrel of Pork must contain not less than two hundred pounds, with not less than one bushel of good clean coarse salt; and every cask to be filled up with clean strong pickle.

Van Burenism, Mob, Caucuses, &c.—The arbitrary and inconsistent course pursued by the party administration of the General Government for some years past, may readily account for all the violence and excitement now prevailing; and this turbulent spirit of dissatisfaction cannot be suppressed, until the cause ceases. When honesty and capacity in the service of the country, excited emulation—when merit only, commanded respect and patronage, correct principles were cherished, and the people enjoyed peace and safety. Nothing wrong in policy or principle, would then be tolerated. But the 'spoils' doctrine was inculcated—office under administration with government favor for support, was announced, and the fruit of such doctrine is now evident. Of the expenditure of the people's money upon office holders instead of internal improvement—the destruction of a general currency equal to specie throughout the Union—and of a refusal to divide the proceeds of the public lands upon constitutional principles, the "whole hog" boys could not complain with any shadow of grace, since all was seemingly the pleasure of Gen. Jackson, and they would support his measures. They had pledged themselves over and over again to be "Jackson men," and the deceitful leaders, well rewarded, urged upon their acquaintances, with every species of cajolery, to "stick to the party." They had supported Jackson—warmth was excited, and many made a virtue of necessity to submit. There was, however, much internal rancor, much concealed and hidden resentment, there was indeed a dreadful fermentation; the majority were sore and writhing under the anguish of the wounds which their own folly had inflicted. Nothing was wanting but a vent for these fiery particles to explode. The Baltimore caucus has afforded that vent. The party could not be imposed upon any longer; and of all other men, Van Buren was the most generally abhorrent, on account of his sneaking mode of action. Judge White, one of the earliest and most efficient friends of Gen. Jackson, stood forth opposed to the caucus; the party, except for certain objects, was thus virtually dissolved, and the many excitations we have recently lamented, affords a very unfavorable sample of the original materials. Slavery, as established in the South; religion, as freely tolerated; internal improvement, as essential to union and prosperity; a general currency, as required to place the citizens of the different states upon an equality; each one of these topics was grasped in different quarters, and as the vent widens, all of them are alternately denounced, together with those who sustain constitutional doctrine, by the agitators. The wisdom and patriotism of the people have now happily united to put down imposition; and Van Buren will sink with it. Yet there are not wanting those of a different cast. Except the office holders and a few expectants—with the deputy Postmasters, and Contractors, and party editors, there are few pledged to support Van Buren; but there are many willing to explode upon the subjects we have adverted to, who are silent in relation to the caucus. These are in the situation of an old acquaintance of ours. We knew an officer in our revolutionary war, now no more, who in his last sickness, was tormented with excruciating pains in every joint. He deemed it humiliating to complain of his sickness, and while the sweat of anguish would trickle down his forehead, not a sigh would he utter, not a murmur of com-

plaint would escape from his lips. We were present on one occasion, when one of his relations, after snuffing the candle, deposited the soufflers on the top of the stove, instead of the candlestick. Gripping his agonizing knees, he burst out into horrid execrations against the culprit for the offence which he had committed—Does not all mankind know, said he, the meanest vagabond that crawls upon the earth, (still gripping his knees) that the place for the soufflers is always, yes always—always on (still gripping his knees) the candlestick. If we only consider the body politic as suffering the pains of this revolutionary officer as racked in every joint, as deeming it unbecomingly to complain of the caucus candidates, we shall soon discover that many pretexts the party leaders now resort to, resemble the old complaint about the soufflers. Even the occasional editorials of our neighbor of the Sun, could be offered as illustrative of our idea—but the discovery was made long ago.

Our friend Town of the Evansville Journal, advertises for "2,000 lbs. of Pork suitable for greasing a Printing Press"—We would like to receive the same quantity for the same purpose.

The Vincennes Polemic Society has been converted into a Moot Legislature. Its session commences this evening, when Samuel Hill, Esq., having been chosen Governor, will deliver his Inaugural Address.

At the request of a number of our citizens, we last Saturday called a meeting for the purpose of forming a Light Infantry Company, for the laudable design of instructing our young men in military tactics, as well as being an ornament to the place, but not to go to Texas, "the land of glory and rich donations of land," as the editor of the Evansville Journal is pleased to have it. How in the name of common sense friend Town could construe our simple notice into anything calculated to lead us to Texas, we cannot conceive.—We would advise him to procure a pair of specks.

We acknowledge the receipt of many favors, by way of public documents, from Messrs. Shaw and Myers of our state Legislature, and from Messrs. Davis and Hendricks, in Congress.

The dues of four paper mails, seventeen bags, from the east, was brought in yesterday morning. Our subscribers must not ask for news, when we get no papers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Vandalia, to his friend in this place, dated Vandalia, Illinois, Dec. 29th, 1835.

"Dear Sir—Gen. Wm. D. Ewing, of this place, was this evening elected to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elias K. Kane. He was elected by the White and anti administration men—beating Col. James Sample, whole hog Van Buren man. A victory indeed."

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor—Whilst the Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois are in session, and probably debating upon the propriety of improving the Wabash river, rather than exerting themselves for that purpose, it becomes us of Crawford county, and indeed the people of every county on the Wabash, to be particularly careful whom we support hereafter, either for Congress or our State Legislature; and to be well assured, that whoever we may favor with our votes hereafter, is a Wabash man, identified with Wabash interest, and who will not merely make a two penny speech, or a simple motion, or record an electioneering vote in favor of a Wabash appropriation, but who will exert all his facilities for the benefit of this large but neglected portion of the Western country.

We are willing to concede that in Legislation, one man alone can do but little, but it is certainly true, that if the wants and wishes of so large a section of country be faithfully advocated, and constantly presented with zeal and ability, they are seldom suffered to remain neglected. I did hope, that Mr. Casey our Representative in Congress, would, after receiving so strong a support from the counties on the Wabash, manifest a greater degree of talent and enterprise on this subject—Fifty thousand dollars a year, would come far short of compensating this section of our State, for the loss sustained by the obstructions in the Wabash river. Our farmers are impoverished, emigration is diverted from us, and our merchants cannot encourage agriculture here, as they do elsewhere, merely because so fine a stream is neglected. And it really seems to me that an enterprising and talented merchant, who knows how our trade is fettered, how agriculture is cramped, how and where our navigation should be improved, and who knows his own interest to be indissolubly connected with such improvements, would be the very kind of person for this district to elect to Congress. Party politics should have nothing to do in such an election; but the man to be elected, should be shrewd, talented and enterprising, who carries on an extensive traffic with our farmers, and therefore well acquainted with their interest, and disposed to promote it. In looking over our Congressional district for such a gentleman, I know of no one who more completely fills this description, or who would receive a stronger support in Crawford county, than Mr. John C. Reily, of Lawrence. He is largely engaged in merchandise, and trading with our farmers,

has lived on the Wabash for twenty years, is a gentleman of acknowledged talent and enterprise, and possesses a high character for his efficiency and skill in legislation in the state of Indiana. I know there are some persons striving to become our servants in that station, merely for the sake of the emoluments and honors, but the people have a right to choose for themselves, and we wish to do so for once, in order that our Legislators may be taught to attend strictly to our primary interests. Let it not be said that no degree of talent could have benefitted our river, when the President would have vetoed every bill for its improvement. It was long known that a large minority in Congress was opposed to all internal improvements, not strictly national, and that the best evidence of the national importance of a stream, was its ports of entry. Why was this matter not attended to in the first place, instead of indiscreetly craving assistance, without regard to the opinions of a respectable minority in Congress, or those of the executive? Of members of Congress, we expect zeal to be accompanied by knowledge.

CRAWFORD.

Crawford Co. Ill. Dec. 20th, 1835.

INDIANAPOLIS, DEC. 29, 1835.

After the reading of the Journals this morning Mr. Morris presented the petition of sundry citizens of Indiana, praying that the Michigan Road be made a Rail or Turnpike road. Referred. Mr. Edwards presented the petition of sundry citizens of Jay County, praying the passage of an act to reorganize said county. Referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Edwards, Kilgore and Macy. On motion of Mr. Kilgore, the previous orders of the day were suspended, for the purpose of taking up the report made in the case of CHRISTIAN C. NAVE, a member of the House on a charge of perjury. Mr. QUARLES again came within the bar of the House, proceeded in the defence of Mr. Nave, and in something like an hour he concluded his speech.—When he had concluded, Mr. EVANS moved a call of the House. Absent Messrs. Huntington, McBean, Boon, Armstrong, Kilgore, and Carnan. Mr. WILLET moved a suspension of the call.—Negatived. The door keeper was then sent to bring in the absentees. All business was suspended for three quarters of an hour, during which an unsuccessful search was made for the absentees. Mr. ARMSTRONG and Mr. CARNAN appeared within the bar of the House, and apologies were made for Messrs. McBean and Boon, on account of sickness. Mr. Huntington, another absent member, had not yet returned from Terre Haute, whither he had gone by leave of the House. Mr. KILGORE was the only absent member for whom an excuse was not offered, or who was within reach of a process from the House. Mr. WILLET, thereupon, moved that a process be issued by the Speaker, and entrusted to the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the purpose of compelling the attendance of the absent member. Various motions to suspend the further call of the House were rejected by large majorities. At length Mr. KILGORE, the last one, arrived and a further call of the House was suspended. Mr. WILLET offered a resolution amendatory of the resolution opposed by the select committee, and declaring the Committee discharged from the further consideration of the case, which was rejected by a large majority. The resolution moved by the select committee, for the expulsion of Mr. NAVE, was rejected. Ayes 25—Nays 45. Thus has ended a very troublesome matter, after the waste of a week or more in discussing a gentleman's character, and in vainly endeavoring to find out whether Mr. Nave was a clever fellow or not. I hope the members are all satisfied—the public should be.—Wabash Courier.

DREADFUL CALAMITY, AND GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY IN NEW YORK.

The New York Commercial of Thursday evening says—New York has been for fifteen hours in flames! They are not yet extinguished. A large section, and that the oldest and most wealthy portion of the city, is in ruins; and whether the progress of the Destroyer is yet completely arrested, we cannot tell. Since the conflagration of Moscow, no calamity by fire so extensive, and so dreadful, has befallen any city in the world. The fire broke out in Merchant street, in the triangular block formed by Wall, William, and Pearl streets, at about nine o'clock last night. A fierce wind was blowing from the northwest, and the weather so intensely cold as to render the efficient working of the engines impossible. The consequence was, that the fire held the mastery through the night—spreading with great and destructive rapidity. It was an awful sight for New York, and for the country. But we can neither describe the grandeur of the spectacle, nor the desolation brought more distinctly to view by the morning light. The aim of man was powerless; and many of our fellow citizens who retired to their pillows in affluence, were bankrupts on awaking.

The fact of the powerlessness of the firemen, from the almost instantaneous congelation of the water, and the benumbing influence of the cold, increased the consternation which prevailed among the thousands of the agitated multitude who were witnesses of the calamity—many of them doomed to stand and see the destruction of their own fortunes, without being able to lift a finger for the rescue. To arrest the flames at once it was seen to be impossible, save by the blowing up of

ranges of buildings in advance of the fire, that its progress might thus be interrupted. But the difficulty was to obtain powder—none of consequence being allowed in the city. A sufficient supply, therefore, could not be obtained short of the Navy Yard—whence, also, the mayor was obliged to send for a strong military force, to preserve property from the swarms of robbers who are ever ready on such occasions. (What a commentary upon the depravity of man!)

Such is the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way among the smoke, and fire, and heated runs, that it is impossible to detail particulars with any pretension to accuracy. Below, we have given the account prepared for the Mercantile Advertiser—one of the two surviving morning papers—at the late hour that paper was put to press. The conflagration continued to extend for some hours afterward. The reader may form some opinion of the magnitude of the calamity, by the following statement, prepared by consulting the map, after we had walked around the ruins for the purpose of a deliberated survey.

South side of Wall street from William street to East river, including the Merchant Exchange, and excepting some three or four buildings between Merchant street (formerly Hanover) and Pearl. Also from William to Broad, buildings not destroyed but injured in the rear.

Exchange street, both sides, from Broad street, crossing William to Merchant street—the Garden street church was embraced in this section—

Merchant street, (formerly Hanover) both sides, from Wall to Hanover square.

William street, both sides, from Wall street to Hanover square.

Stone street, from Hanover square to the lane leading to the head of Coenties slip.

Exchange street, and part of Beaver street, from Pearl nearly to Broad.

Water street, both sides, from Coffee-house slip to Coenties slip.

Front street, both sides, from Coffee-house slip to Coenties slip.

South street, from the same to the same. South side of Coffee house Slip, from Pearl street to the East River.

Both sides of Old Slip, (including the Franklin market) from Pearl street to the East River.

North side of Coenties Slip, from Pearl street to the river.

John's lane, Governor's lane, Cuyler's alley and part of Mill street.

Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed; the large block between Wall street and Exchange place, bounded on the west by Broad street, that between Exchange place and Beaver street, fronting on Broad street, and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed—except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street. The number of buildings it is impossible to ascertain, but it is estimated between 700 and 1000. The amount of property destroyed is incalculable.

Those acquainted with our city will at once perceive that nearly the entire seat of its greatest commercial transactions has been destroyed. It is not probable that the destruction of any given section, of any other city in the world, or equal extent, would have involved a greater destruction of capital or ruined the fortunes of a greater number of men. The destruction of goods, of every description that can be enumerated, has been immense; and what yet farther magnifies the calamity is the fact, that the portion of the city thus destroyed, is one which has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last five or six years, and was covered on every hand with the most noble and substantial ranges of mercantile edifices perhaps in the world.

POSTSCRIPT.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.—The fire has been mastered, and we rejoice to learn, did not cross Coenties Slip, nor advance any further south upon Pearl street.

We are gratified that we are enabled to state that the banks, with one accord, are acting in this emergency upon a scale of the most extended liberality.—To-day the officers have "taken the responsibility," in all necessary cases, of doing as they would be done by." A meeting of bank directors is to be held to-morrow for further consultation.

Mr. Leggett, of the Telegraph, has made arrangements to have the telegraph from Holt's Hotel. It will be ready in a few days.

We are requested to say that there will be a meeting of the citizens this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Mayor's office for the purpose of forming a patrol.

THIRD REG'T N. Y. STATE ARTILLERY: WASHINGTON GRAYS.

New York, Dec. 17, 1835.
10 o'clock, A. M.

In compliance with division and brigade orders of this morning, the regiment is directed to parade this day, in full uniform, in front of the City Hall, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to aid the civil authorities in the protection of property, and the preservation of order in the present distressing calamity.

By order of
Col. GEO. P. MORRIS.
Maxwell, Adjutant.

This is a terrible calamity to New York. It is believed that more than two hundred valuable stores and warehouses are destroyed, with the principal part of their contents. No estimate of the amount of damage can be made—some individual stock of goods estimated as high as two,

three and four hundred thousand dollars. The loss cannot fall much short of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—and many are of opinion that it will exceed THIRTY MILLIONS!

From the National Intelligencer. TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN:—As you are no doubt desirous of giving every fact having any connexion with the recent disastrous fire in New York, I herewith enclose you a list of the Fire Insurance companies in that city, with the amount of their capitals.—I have seen letters from New York, which state that most of these companies will be ruined. One letter says that they will not be able to pay more than ten to thirty per cent. Another remarks, "they will not be able to pay on an average fifty per cent."

Fire Insurance Companies in New York.

NAME.	CAPITALS.
Mutual	\$500,000
Washington	500,000
Eagle	500,000
Globe,	6,000,000
Merchants	500,000
Franklin	250,000
Manhattan	250,000
Fulton	500,000
Farmers' Fire and Loan	500,000
North River	350,000
Egyptian	300,000
Phoenix	250,000
New York Contributionship	300,000
Jefferson	250,000
United States	500,000
Atlas	400,000
Traders	250,000
Firemen's	300,000
Howard	300,000
American	200,000
New York	200,000
City	300,000
New York Bowery	300,000
Guardian	300,000
East River	250,000
Greenwich	250,000

Total \$9,450,000

Of the above institution I learn that the Bowery, United States, North River, and City, have escaped loss. I am too much affected by this awful dispensation to make any remarks.

Washington, Saturday, 2 P.

Commendable—A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette has the following statement in relation to the tomb of Washington. "Upon a recent visit to the Tomb of Washington, I was much gratified by the alteration and improvements around it. Eleven colored men were industriously employed in levelling the earth, and turning around the sepulchre. There was an earnest expression of feeling about them, that induced me to inquire if they belonged to the respectable lady of the mansion. They stated that they were a few of the many slaves freed by Gen. George Washington, they had offered their services upon this last and melancholy occasion, as the only return in their power to make to the remains of the man who had been more than a father to them; and they should continue their labors as long as any thing should be pointed out for them to do.

Q Flying Bridge.—Brooks in one of his late letters, gives the subjoined account of a flying bridge, over the Rhine, near the city of Bonn:—"An anchor is fixed at a certain distance up the stream, always greater than the breadth of the river, from which a cable of rope or a chain passes to the platform of the ferry boat, which is here supported on a couple of large barges. The cable is buoyed up by passing over such a number of boats as may be found necessary. If the ruler of the large platform be moved so as to turn the heads of the supporting barges about a point of the compass towards the stream, so as to let it not against the sides of the bows, they will, of course, sheer across or oscillate like a pendulum, with a slow and uniform motion, to the opposite side—the cable and its supporting boats edging over in the direction of the platform. By having the height of the platform the same as that on the piers or landing places on the sides of the river, carriages of any size, without unyoking the horses they may drive upon it, can pass over without disturbing passengers or baggage within them. I have been thus particular in the description of this bridge, because I think it might be used with profit on many of the rivers of the United States, where a ferry is difficult, and where it is not permitted to obstruct the river by a bridge.

Ferry Boats on the above plan, have been in successful operation two years on the Wabash, opposite the town of Vincennes. It is an American invention, and worthy of American genius.—Ed. Gaz.

Curious Manuscript.—In a list of ancient literary and remarkable manuscripts recently announced for sale by the Messrs. Sotheby, of London, is one with the following title.

A letter from the Earl of Bath to Lord Norreys, dated April 16, 1631, being "A proposal for the sale of the Province of New Jersey, a country almost as large as England, belonging to the late George Carteret, for the small sum of between £ and £6,000."

Thus it appeared that one hundred and fifty years ago, the whole state of New-Jersey was offered for sale for the sum of about \$25,000.

American Manuscript.—Mr. Irason Stimp of Gates county, near Rochester, has raised his year nearly a peck of Almonds from a branch of that fruit tree engrained in a peach.