

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY FEB. 6, 1836.

PEOPLES CANDIDATE
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1836.
GEN. WM. H. HARRISON,
Of Ohio.

We insert the remainder of the bill providing for what is termed a general system of internal improvement, now a law of our State, and may in due time, with an expression of our joy at the vast facilities it contemplates, offer a few remarks upon the evident tendency of two of its provisions. We allude to the extension of the Wabash and Erie canal to Terre-haute, and the extension of the Centre or White river canal, below the junction of the East and West Forks of that River, to Evansville; and under the moral obligation to rejoice at the prospective prosperity of our neighbors, we conceive it a duty not to overlook our own or the general welfare. There is nothing of selfish or jealous feeling, in pointing to what we deem essentially just and proper to advance the public good; and in relation to the subject of the bill, our town and our county should at least be heard when our cherished measures are, even for a moment, diverted from the most beneficial course, and from the channel which best merits and would afford most profit. The bill taken altogether, will benefit the State—population and wealth must speedily accumulate, unless, indeed, our party government hurries the Union into a war, and thus prevents the State from borrowing the funds necessary to "go ahead." It should be known and remembered, that the money can be procured only from foreign capitalists.

We will only say in addition, that we have understood the bill in all its parts was made a matter of bargain with at least a sufficient number to carry it in each house, and our delegation could not, without endangering the Louisville Road, attempt to have the Wabash river provided for. Our Senator, indeed, could not be expected to endanger the canal and road through Daviess county, and one of our Representatives was about that time quite sick. That our neighbor should in his last Sun, have published a partial portion of a debate, in which the double-dealing Mr. Whitcomb claimed exclusive credit for the pittance of fifty thousand dollars to the Wabash, (a false claim contradicted as soon as made by Mr. Shaw,) may pass with other things for the present.

Franking.—We insert the following section of an Act of Congress, approved March 2d, 1833, to answer several inquiries made of us, and to expose the ignorance and malice of certain Post Masters in Putnam county, who charged our late member of Congress with abusing his privilege, because he franked some public addresses in November last. A reform of the Post Office will soon be a matter of universal request—party ignorance and political scheming must be banished from that department.

Sec. 6. And it is further enacted, That so much of the twenty seventh section of the act approved the third of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, as restricts the franking privilege of Members of Congress to the period of sixty days before and after each session, shall be and the same hereby is repealed, and it shall be lawful for the said privilege to be exercised by each Member of Congress from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress until the meeting of the next Congress, and that said privilege shall be extended to all members of the present Congress until the next session.

[Approved, March 2, 1833.]

Governor Noble has nominated Samuel Hall, of Gibson, J. G. Clendenin, of Orange, A. L. Clark, of Lawrence, Gen. Long, of Henry, Mr. Woodbridge, of Madison, and T. H. Blake, of Vigo, to compose the Board of Internal Improvement of the state of Indiana.

Why was not John Ewing, Esq. nominated as a member of the Board? He is considered the father of internal improvement in Indiana—is competent, trustworthy—and those who sneered at his efforts at that time, in advocating the real and true interests of the state, are now quite willing to "go the whole hog" for internal improvements. We speak it fearlessly, John Ewing has done more to promote internal improvement in the state of Indiana, than any man in the state, which must have been known to Governor Noble, when he made his selections.

The January number of the Lady's Book, has just come to hand, and is replete with interest. It contains a plate of the latest fashions, and likenesses of all the queens of Europe. We know of no work better calculated to entertain, and it should be extensively patronized.

The second number of the second volume of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum comes to us this week in quarto form. It is handsomely printed, on white extra imperial paper, and is what its prospectus promises it should be. It is a combination of play book, turf register, military magazine, and fashionable journal.

We have also received the first and second numbers of a new paper, published by C. Alexander, Philadelphia, entitled,

"The Salmagundi." It is printed on a large sheet, and filled with "humorous tales and sketches, dashes of satire, jibes, jeers and jokes, with a number of engravings, surpassing all our conceptions of the ludicrous to boot," and those whose risible faculties are scarcely ever excited to laughter, would do well to subscribe for it.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Received, and read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations in both Houses.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: In my message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge d'Affaires at Paris had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, in relation to the payment of the indemnification secured by the treaty of 4th July, 1831, and that, when advices of the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from one to thirteen, inclusive, containing, among other things, the correspondence on this subject between our Charge d'Affaires and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen that French requires, as a condition precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government to be due, that certain explanations shall be made, of which she dictates the terms. These terms are such as that Government has already been officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France to fulfil engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world. The nature of the act which France requires from this Government is clearly set forth in the letter of the French Minister, marked No. 4. We will pay the money, says he, when "the Government of the U. States is ready on its part to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us officially in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;" and he adds, "if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error."

In the letter marked No. 6, the French Minister also remarks that "the Government of the United States knows that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the Treaty of July 4th, 1831.

Obliged, by the precise language thus used by the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the Treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the United States, and persuaded, that on considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands, if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our Government shall be persisted in. This pretension is rendered the more unreasonable by the fact that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition—the more humiliating because it is demanded as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an address to her fears rather than to her justice? She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our Minister accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it officially communicated by him, in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs of the 25th of April, 1835, and repeated by my published approval of that letter after the passage of the bill of indemnification.

Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgement of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic councils? She will never obtain it.

The spirit of the American People, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government, for bid it. As the answer of the French Minister to our Charge d'Affaires at Paris contains an allusion to a letter addressed by him to the Representative of France at this place, it now becomes proper to lay before you the correspondence had between that functionary and the secretary of State relative to that letter, and to accompany the same with such explanations as will enable you to understand the course of the Executive in regard to it. Recurring to the historical statement made at the commencement of your session, of the origin and progress of our difficulties with France, it will be recollected that, on the return of our Minister to the United States, I caused my official approval of the explanations he had given the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to be made public. As the French Government had noticed the message without its being officially communicated, it was not doubted, that if they were disposed to pay the money due to us, they would notice any public explanation of the Government of the United States in the same way. But, contrary to these well-founded expectations, the French Ministry did not take this fair op-

portunity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate position, and to do justice to the United States.

Whilst, however, the Government of the United was awaiting the movements of the French Government, in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, who desired to read to him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was asked whether he was instructed or directed to make any official communication, and replied, that he was only authorized to read the letter, and furnish a copy if requested. The substance of its contents, it is presumed may be gathered from Nos. 4 and 6, herewith transmitted. It was an attempt to make known to the Government of the United States, privately, in what manner it could make explanations, apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the twenty-five millions of francs. No exception was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse; but the suggestions made in it were in their substance wholly inadmissible. Not being in the shape of an official communication to this Government, it did not admit of reply or official notice, nor could it safely be made the basis of any action by the Executive or the Legislature; and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, because he could not have use for it.

Copies of papers marked Nos. 9, 10, and 11, showing an attempt, on the part of the French Charge d'Affaires, to place a copy of this letter among the archives of the Government, which, for obvious reasons, was not allowed to be done; but the assurance before given was repeated,

that any official communication which he might be authorized to make, in the accustomed form, would receive a prompt and just consideration. The indiscipline of this attempt was made more manifest, by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affaires, that the object was to bring this letter before Congress and the American people. If foreign agents, on a subject of disagreement between their Government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the American people, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better appreciate their own rights, and the respect due to others, than to attempt to use the Executive as the passive organ of their communications. It is due to the character of our institutions, that the diplomatic intercourse of this Government should be conducted with the utmost directness and simplicity, and that, in all cases of importance, the communications received or made by the Executive, should assume the accustomed official form. It is only by insisting on this form, that foreign powers can be held to full responsibility; that their communications can be officially replied to; or that the advice or interference of the Legislature can, with propriety, be invited by the President. This course is also best calculated, on the one hand, to shield that officer from unjust suspicions, and, on the other, to subject this portion of his acts to public scrutiny; and if occasion shall require it, to constitutional animadversion. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as in addition to other important interests, it very intimately concerned the national honor; a matter, in my judgment, much too sacred to be made the subject of private and unofficial negotiation.

It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read to the Secretary of State on the 11th of September last. This was the first authentic indication of the specific views of the French Government, received by the Government of the United States after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Inasmuch as the letter had been written before the official notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's last explanation and remonstrance could have reached Paris, just ground of hope was left, as has been before stated, that the French Government, on receiving that information, in the same manner the alleged offensive message had reached them would desist from their extraordinary demand, and pay the money at once. To give them an opportunity to do so, and, at all events, to elicit their final determination, and the ground they intended to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affaires, which were adverted to at the commencement of the present session of Congress. The result, as you have seen, is a demand of an official written expression of regret, and a direct explanation, addressed to France, with a distinct intimation that this is a sine qua non.

Mr. Barton having, in pursuance of his instructions returned to the United States, and the Charge d'Affaires of France, having been recalled, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended—a state of things originating in an unreasonable susceptibility on the part of the French Government, and rendered necessary on our part by their refusal to perform engagements contained in a treaty, from the faithful performance of which by us they are to this day enjoying many important and commercial advantages.

It is time that this unequal position of affairs should cease, and that Legislative action should be brought to sustain Executive exertion in such measures as the cause requires. While France persists in her refusal to comply with the terms of a treaty, the object of which was, by removing all causes of mutual complaint, to renew ancient feelings of friendship, and to unite the two nations in the bonds

of amity, and of a mutually beneficial commerce, she cannot justly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies as the law of nations and the circumstances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the nature of these remedies, I have heretofore had occasion to speak; and, in reference to a particular contingency, to express my conviction that reprisals would be best adapted to the emergency then contemplated. Since that period, France, by all the departments of her Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty, & has appropriated the means which are necessary to its execution, and though payment is withheld on grounds vitally important to our existence as an independent nation, it is not to be believed that she can have determined permanently to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me, that, until such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to retaliate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products, and the entry of French vessels, into our ports. Between this and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse, or other remedies, you, as the representative of the people, must determine. I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due; and also as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be rendered necessary by subsequent events.

The return of our Charge d'Affaires is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France, destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these armaments, I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging, except such as are common to yourselves and to the public; but, whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to presume. They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparation on our part, and I therefore strongly urge large and speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy, and the completion of our coast defences.

If this array of military force be really designed to effect the action of the Government and people of the United States, on the questions now pending between the two nations, then indeed would it be dishonorable to pause a moment on the alternative which such a state of things would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no armament, however powerful and imposing, at distance, or on our coast, will, I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties which we owe to our constituents, to our national character, and to the world.

The House of Representatives, at the close of the last session of Congress, unanimously resolved, that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on, by the United States. It is due to the welfare of the human race, not less than to our own interests and honor that this resolution should at all hazards, be adhered to. If after no signal example is given by the American people, during their long protracted difficulties with France, of forbearance under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification, which after years of remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to set at nought the obligation it imposes, the United States will not be the only sufferers. The efforts of humanity and religion, to substitute the appeals of justice, and the arbitration of reason, for the coercive measures usually restored to by injured nations, will receive little encouragement from such an issue.

By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves, and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall therefore not only preserve the pecuniary interests of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country, but do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties, and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization, and improvement.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1836.

PREDICTIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

1836.

This year will be famous for a thousand and wonderful things. From January to December, the days will consist of twenty-four hours each; and there will be such a number of eclipses, that many wise people will be in the dark. There will be fog in Maine, fires at Constantinople, and a lack of brains in many a fool's head.

South-America, this year, will not extend beyond Cape Horn; and the North Pole will be exactly in ninety degrees of latitude. Those who lose money will look sad, and those who are in want of cash when they borrow, will want it more when they come to pay.

Wisdom will cry aloud, but few will regret it. There will be long speeches in Congress; but for all that, Lake Superior will not be upset.

Quadrupeds, this year will go upon

four legs, pretty generally; and cows' horns will be crooked—fate of lottery tickets will be dubious, but whether there will be a war with France or not, mortal wounds will be apt to kill, and he that is sick with old age, will have a disease harder to cure than the mumps or chin-cough.

The celestial aspects indicate that political parties will not agree for some time to come; but, whoever is President, water will run down hill, and ducks will waddle as heretofore.

Cabbages, this year, will be rather round than three-cornered, and carrots will be decidedly red. Coal will be as black as ever; cats will love fish, but hate to wet their feet, and all on account of Halley's comet.

The world, this year, will turn upside down, but not in consequence of the Governor's proclamation. The crop of hay will depend upon the weather; but, whether it rains or not, there will be plenty of sand at Cape Cod.

Whoever sells his house to buy moon shine, will hardly get his money's worth. Whoever runs to catch the rainbow, will get out of breath for his pains. For all that, eastern lands may be had for the buying.

Locomotives and auctioneers' tongues will run fast. There will be mortal war between cats and rats, as well as between aldermen and roost turkeys. People will talk about the end of the world, but it is ten to one that the solar system will not run against the dog star between now and next December.

Sea-Serpents this year, will be hard to catch, and none but a conjurer will be able to get a quart into a pint pot. Those who have wooden legs, will suffer little when they freeze the toes. Wigs are expected to be fashionable among the bald, but blind folks will have some difficulty in seeing.

Drivers steamboats will blow up this year, yet it is hardly probable that any southern slang-whanger will be able to set the Mississippi on fire. Apples will ripen about October, sooner or later; but that is all one, provided we have cider enough. Foxes will pay particular attention to poultry, there will be very few old birds taken with chaff, and wild geese will not lay tame eggs.

But most of all, there will prevail this year a horrible epidemic, worse than the cholera, small pox, or plague, which there will be no escaping, and for which there will be no cure. The Italians call it *poco danaro*; the Germans, *kein geld*; the French, *faute d'argent*; in this country it goes under various appellations, but is most commonly known by the name of *empty pockets*.—Boston Courier.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

A young man, in one of our southern states has for several years been attached to a young lady of merit. Their friends knew they loved each other and thought seriously of marriage. One evening, in company with several friends he addressed her in the following manner: "Jane, the world have expected long that we should be married, let us stop their talk at once, by entering into the expected union." She looked seriously and steadfastly at him for a moment, and replied:—"Charles, I am willing to acknowledge to you and to all our friends, that I love you; the only objection I have to marry you is—your cups. Till I can have better evidence that you will relinquish your cups, and be a temperate man, I can never consent to marry you. I could not make you happy, and you would make me wretched." A deep silence ensued and Charles, instead of relinquishing his cups, took a journey to divert his mind. How very strange are men's attachment to ardent spirits! If all females would be thus decided, some reformation would be effected. The expectation of a female to reform an intemperate man by marrying him, is vain.

Both branches of the Legislature have determined to adjourn on Monday next, the 8th instant.

The trial of Judge Everett has resulted in his acquittal.—Wabash Courier.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

HALLOCK & BATES, No. 234, Pearl street, corner of Burling Slip, New York, are now receiving as large an assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, as was ever offered by any single House in this city, which will be sold at the lowest market prices; they therefore, most respectfully solicit western merchants generally to call and examine their stock when they visit the City.

New York, Jan. 16, 1836.—36-3m

VINCENNES ACADEMY.

SUBSCRIBERS to the stock of said Institution will be received during the business hours of every day, until the election of officers, either at the Post Office, or John C. Clark's Hotel, or by either of the undersigned Commissioners.

JOHN SCOTT,
JOSEPH SOMES,
SAMUEL WISE,
WM. BURTCH,
JOHN C. CLARK,
A. T. ELLIS,
Commissioners.

Vincennes, Feb. 1st, 1836.—36-2w

VINCENNES ACADEMY.

A election of the officers of the Vincennes Academy for the ensuing year, will be held at J. C. Clark's Hotel, in Vincennes, on Saturday the 13th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day.