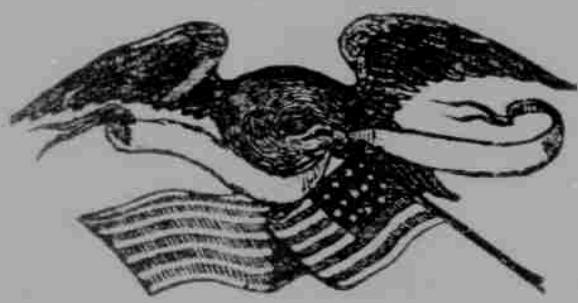


GAZETTE.



VINCENTINES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1841.

In consequence of indisposition, occasioned by a rheumatic affliction, the editor has been compelled to leave his post this week. A friend has kindly offered his services in that capacity, who will, we have no doubt, render general satisfaction.

We should not follow the practice of the locofoco party in one respect at least; we should not send as delegates *partisans* or individuals, but friends of the great cause in which the whig party is engaged. We shall publish the address signed by Mr. Judah, Carnan and others, in our next, and most heartily approve of the suggestions contained in it.

We call attention to the letter of Mr. Baker, President of the Cairo Bank, who says the bank has no connexion with the house of Wright & Co., London.

* See the letter from the Indianapolis correspondent of the Greencastle Visitor.

George Baon, of Sullivan county, Ia., died at Indianapolis, on the 16th January. He had been for three years in the Senate, and eleven a member of the House of Representatives.

The last Sun contains a long article signed *Vox Populi* which comments most feelingly the downfall of loco focusing and beg most poetically for mercy. Just think of a Van Buren man pretending to be the voice of the people, or to express it. He says, "we have heard the present general administration charged with seeking to increase the power of the executive, with disregarding the voice of the people." If he has so hotly heard so, it proves how ignorant he is of what has transpired—*we* have lived to see the charge made, and a judgement therein by the people that has alarmed the whole house, kitchen and all. He complains that our indefatigable and talented Representatives R. N. Carnan and S. Judah, dared to sign a request to the people of this Congressional district, to hold a district convention. No wonder it gives him the horrors to hear of such a thing—every loco loco dreads a meeting of the people, they have had too many of them lately, and an expression of opinion from the people through them has been given, that makes them the terror of all loco focus. He complains that Mr. Carnan and Judah say that "division should and must be avoided." Does *Vox Populi* expect that there shall and will be division? if he expects to create it he is greatly mistaken. The people will not listen to their siren voice any longer. The time has been when the cry of "dictation," from them, was listened to, but the people found out that the real thief was the one who cried thief, the least. We agree with the Terre-Haute Courier, that the article contains "suggestions of obvious import and"—it is important that the people should meet together; and, knowing the design of those who would swindle them out of their votes, take the necessary measures to prevent it. But this does not suit *Vox Populi*. If the people meet, as they have a right to do, they approve the "suggestions"—if they fail to meet, then it will be time enough for *Vox Populi* to complain. The people of this country, at least, will approve of such dictation on the part of Messrs. Carnan and Judah.

From the Indiana Journal.

The Senate is progressing with commendable care and facility with the business before it. Yesterday considerable time was occupied in discussing a bill to lessen the business of the Supreme court and to increase the pay of the Judges thereof. Messrs. Hanna, Test, Parker, Baird of St. J., Thompson, Nave, Eggleston, Ewing, Elliott, Heniou, Moffatt, Watts and Bell participated. The salaries, generally, of all the public officers of the state were alluded to. It seemed to be the opinion of most of the speakers, that all salaries, particularly of the Executive and Judiciary officers, should be increased. The debate sprung out of the question of concurrence by the Senate in an amendment reported by a committee, to which the bill of the house had been referred.

In the house, on Monday, Mr. Chiles from the Judiciary committee, made an able and conclusive report in favor of abol-

ishing capital punishment. The report was accompanied by a bill which repeals the existing laws on the subject, and provides for the punishment of all capital offences by solitary confinement for life in the county jails or state Penitentiary. The apportionment committee reported a bill to define Senatorial and Representative districts of the state, which bill, together with a similar one passed by the Senate, was recommitted to said committee, and on yesterday the bill of the Senate was reported back to the house with sundry amendments, which were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed. The amendments of the house were immediately concurred in by the Senate. The following is the apportionment as finally passed by both houses:

SENATORS.—Putnam 1, Montgomery 1, Parke 1, Knox 1, Lawrence 1, Vermillion 1, Clinton and Carroll 1, Vigo, Sullivan and Clay 1, Harrison 1, Orange and Crawford 1, Daviess and Martin 1, Monroe and Brown 1, Perry, Spencer and Warrick 1, Owen and Greene 1, Vandalburg and Posey 1, Gibson, Dubois and Pike 1, Hendricks 1, Shelby 1, Marion 1, Madison and Hancock 1, Hamilton and Boone 1, Henry 1, Fayette and Union 1, Franklin 1, Dearborn 1, Ripley 1, Switzerland 1, Jennings and Bartholomew 1, Clark 1, Floyd 1, Jefferson 1, Jackson and Scott 1, Washington 1, Fountain 1, Tippecanoe 1, Grant and Delaware 1, Johnson 1, Morgan 1, Decatur 1, Rush 1, Cass, Miami and Wabash 1, St. Joseph, Marshall and Fulton 1, Elkhart, Kosciusko and Whitley 1, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and DeKalb 1, Allen, Adams, Wells and Huntington 1, Randolph, Blackford and Jay 1, Laporte, Lake and Porter 1, Warren, Pulaski, Jasper, Benton and Stark 1, Wayne 2.—50.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Parke, Rush, Vigo, Harrison, Washington, Marion, Jefferson, Franklin, Fayette, Laporte and Henry 2 each; Wayne and Dearborn 3 each; Orange, Shelby, Warrick, Vandalburg, Knox, Sullivan, Clay, Vermillion, Warren, Clinton, Carroll, Morgan, John, John, Jennings, Floyd, Scott, Jackson, Switzerland, Ripley, Decatur, Cass, Elkhart, St. Joseph, Allen, Hendricks, Delaware, Grant, Posey, Gibson, Spencer, Perry, Randolph, Union, Crawford, Green, Owen, Pike and Dubois 1 each; Miami and Wabash 1; Huntington, Blackford and Wells 1; Whitley and Kosciusko 1; Marshall, Fulton and Stark 1; White, Pulaski and Benton 1; Noble and Lagrange 1; Steuben and DeKalb 1; Adams and Jay 1; Parker and Lake 1; Montgomery and Putnam 2 each and one alternately, commencing with Montgomery; Tippecanoe 2 and one additional in 1842, and '44; Fountain 1 and one additional in 1842, and '44; Hamilton and Boone 1 each and one alternately commencing with Hamilton; Union 1 and one additional in 1841, and '45; Randolph one additional in 1843, Rush one additional in 1842, Jefferson one additional in 1841, '43, '44 and '45; Daviess and Martin 1 each in 1841, '42, and '45 and one jointly in 1813 and '44; Lawrence 1 and one additional in 1842, '44 and '45; Monroe and Brown 1 and one jointly in 1843; Madison and Hancock 1 each and one additional alternately commencing with Hancock; Vigo one additional in 1842, '43 and '44; Sullivan one additional in 1841 and '45. The bill provides that Senators whose terms have not expired, shall serve out their time in the district in which they may reside.—100.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. WASHINGTON, Sat. Even. Dec. 6.

There has been for many days almost entire calm in politics here—delightful enough, you may be sure, to those of us who have heretofore been tossed summer and winter on the political waves—those "waters of Bitterness." There is a charm about it which only those can know who have long been in the tumult and commotion. The members of congress, generally, have thus far shown a peculiar indisposition for any thing productive of the slightest degree of discussion. All the country has heard of the two great movements in the Senate—that of Mr. Clay for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury act, and the powerful assault of Mr. Webster on the financial part of the message, and on Mr. Secretary's Treasury report. Either of these, in common time of party excitability, would have had the most protracted debate. We should have had the most protracted debate if the bill had been introduced in the House, in which Mr. Judah did not seem to be perfectly *au fait*; thoroughly versed in all the leading topics of the day, and with a memory remarkably well stored with hisoric precedent, and classic illustration, no question could be brought up which he was not competent to discuss, and "nihil quod legit, quod non oritur," bitter and pungent, and sarcastic—no one attacked him, who did not writh under the biting shafts of his satire, or shrink from the belching effects of his withering sneer. But with all these ingredients of greatness in his composition, he has never heretofore stood forth as the leader, or the favorite of the party to which he may have been attached. He has often changed sides, (or, as he says, parties have often changed their principles, he alone remaining firm,) and has never, except last winter, been either a warm friend, or an implacable enemy. On the contrary, he has often seemed to give up his attachments, or his sentiments indifferently, and in a short space of time, acted in support of, and in opposition to, the same persons, and the same doctrines. Men change, it is said, but principles never, and from his different and apparently inconsistent political conversations, we of course can only infer, that new lights have been opened to him at various times, and that he has

ries and passages paid him the compliment of listening. His proposition itself was turned out of doors, as it deserved, in the most disgraceful manner, under circumstances which would call the blush of shame to the cheek of any man except him, who, from the course of his public life and conduct, may be well supposed to know nothing of that feeling. He introduced a bill to *raise revenue to be original* in the Senate. Every try that has gone through the first elements of constitutional law, knows that every measure for such an object must originate in the house of representatives. Humbug as Benton is, he was perfectly aware of this requisition. But he wanted to get into the Senate a *demagogic speech*—and, with his characteristic *vis inertiae*, which renders him callous to the shafts that would pierce men of ordinary sensibility, he cared not for the ignominious treatment of his bill, since he succeeded in making his speech. He counseled him self under his defeat, by publishing the oration deliberately written out, and well conned over beforehand, in the *Globe* of the same evening—filling four mortal columns of that delectable journal.

Unread, unanswered still he writes again, *Still spins the endless web of his brain*, Charmed with each *plunge*, reviewing what he's writ!

There has been quite little inclination for debate in the house of representatives—except on the public land policy—in the discussion of which, on Thursday Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson so distinguished himself.

It is doubtful whether the President's message will be up for reference to the different standing committees until the holidays are over. When the house does take it up in real earnest, there will unquestionably be some able and spirited discussion, and the members who are, or hope to be, or wish to be looked upon as the future leaders of the business of the house under the coming whig administration, will, no doubt, be emulous to distinguish themselves by the display of their full and accurate information on the topics under consideration, and their skill, eloquence, and general ability in debate.

At present, we are enjoying the festivities of the season, with all our rights—Christians here, as in merry England, is held for more honor than New Year's Day, and many of the good old hospitable rights are duly and generally observed by most of the families of the city. The day was devoted by the members of congress to interchanging social visits. The President, the Heads of Departments, the Foreign Ministers, the Ex-President Adams, and the more distinguished Senators and Representatives, received company at home, both in the morning and evening.

* Mr. Benton is notorious for reading aloud to his more intimate friends, his speeches in the *Globe*, and for pointing out what he considers the admirable points in the thought, argument, or expression. He calls his *finest flights of fancy* "plunges." "Ah, sir" says he, when he comes to something very fine, "there's a noble *plunge*!"

From the *Greencastle Visitor*.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 25th, 1840.

DEAR SIR—In pursuance of my promise, I will, from time to time, proceed to give you some personal sketches of the present House of Representatives of this state, so that the people may know in some measure, to whom they have committed the management of the destinies of their growing, tho' now much embarrassed portion of the Union; and as in duty bound, I will, of course, commence with Mr. Speaker.

SAMUEL JUDAH, Representative of Knox county. This gentleman's character has already been much canvassed throughout the State, in consequence of his having been for many years in public life, and having acted at different times, with different parties, apparently at least, on all the different sides of the many great questions which have agitated the community. He is a man of most extensive reading, and most untiring industry—a clear headed, and a profound lawyer—energetic, active and persevering—able, talented, and experienced. In debate he is fluent and argumentative—in conversation, ready and interesting, though abrupt and impatient of contradiction. When on the floor, no subject could be introduced in the House, in which Mr. Judah did not seem to be perfectly *au fait*; thoroughly versed in all the leading topics of the day, and with a memory remarkably well stored with hisoric precedent, and classic illustration, no question could be brought up which he was not competent to discuss, and "nihil quod legit, quod non oritur," bitter and pungent, and sarcastic—no one attacked him, who did not writh under the biting shafts of his satire, or shrink from the belching effects of his withering sneer.

But with all these ingredients of greatness in his composition, he has never heretofore stood forth as the leader, or the favorite of the party to which he may have been attached. He has often changed sides, (or, as he says, parties have often changed their principles, he alone remaining firm,) and has never, except last winter, been either a warm friend, or an implacable enemy. On the contrary, he has often seemed to give up his attachments, or his sentiments indifferently, and in a short space of time, acted in support of, and in opposition to, the same persons, and the same doctrines. Men change, it is said, but principles never, and from his different and apparently inconsistent political conversations, we of course can only infer, that new lights have been opened to him at various times, and that he has

seen the errors of his ways, and determined to sin no more. Now, he is firm and unwavering—on account of his decided and manly course last winter, in battling against the whole combined hosts of Loco Focoism, together with his undoubted capabilities for the station, he has been, by the Whigs, elected Speaker; and no one can deny that he conducts himself, in his difficult position, with promptitude and impartiality, though it can scarcely be said that "He doth so use his state,

Tempering his greatness, with his gravity, As it avoided all self-love in him, And spite in others."

From the St. Louis Republican.

THE CAIRO BANK.

The following letter from Mr. Baker, the President of the Cairo Bank, in relation to the effect which the failure of Messrs. Wright & Co., of London, will have upon that institution, we presume will prove satisfactory to those interested in its solvency:

St. Louis, January 5, 1841.

MESSRS. CHAMBERS, KNAPP & CO.

GENTLEMEN:—On my arrival in your city to-day, observing in your paper of yesterday an article in relation to the failure of Wright & Co., London, wherein you speak of the Bank of Cairo and express the belief, that it and the Cairo City and Canal Company (for which I understand that house has exercised an agency,) are distinct in interest as well as in their operations, I beg leave to state that your belief thus expressed is fully sustained by the fact. The Bank and the Cairo City and Canal Company, have no connexion except that the former acts at this time as the fiscal agent of the latter. Those institutions are entirely independent of each other and were chartered at different times by different legislative bodies—the Bank by the legislature of the Illinois Territory and the Cairo Company by the State Legislature. None of the stock of the Bank has ever been owned by Wright & Co., and all its issues and operations are based solely on STOCK ACTUALLY PAID IN; and I am not aware that the failure of Wright & Co., shall, or can, have any effect upon the Bank.

D. J. BAKER, Pres't.

In addition to the foregoing we understand that the failure of Messrs. Wright & Co. will have but little or no effect on the affairs of Cairo City Company. They stand, we are told, only as agents for the Company, not owning in their own right any portion of the stock, and having no other connexion with it than such as usually devolves upon an agent. They collect the money due the Company from time to time as it fell due from the stockholders or as it accrued upon the bonds of the Company, and remitted or paid it over shortly after collecting. As the money was generally promptly drawn for by the Company it is not probable that much, if any, was in their hands at the time of their failure. Since the failure of Messrs. Wright & Co., the agency of the Company has been transferred to the house of Messrs. Palmer & Co., an old and well established house. It is therefore not at all probable that the Company will suffer any serious injury by this failure.

From the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16, 1840.

ALL eyes are on Washington that we have no eyes for news here. I see you are sometimes interested in having Washington news *via* New York, in which case

I may say, that all the Washington correspondents, M. C. S., and Reporters concur that Mr. Webster is to be the Secretary of State, Mr. Ewing Postmaster General, if he will take it, and Mr. Crittenden Attorney General, ditto. Mr. Clay, too, we learn is to spend the Christmas holidays here, and the Puritan offspring have sent him an invitation to hurry on by Tuesday to eat clams, parched corn, and salt fish, at the annual New England dinner on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Probably he may get something better, but he certainly will get them, and hear the Yankee-saying "Old Hundred" through their noses in the bargain.

The American to-day publishes letters from the counsel of the State of Illinois, in the case of the Dred-Subsidiary bonds, disavowing any intention on their part ever to hold the bonds of the State could repossess them. Mr. Webster was the solicitor for the State. William Kent and Daniel Webster argued the case before the Chamber.

There is no stir at all in the money market. The impression is increasing that Philadelphia will slide into a resumption without any serious difficulty. The sub-Treasury now continues to be the only blockade in the way of a general resumption, and an approximation toward equal exchanges. Mr. Tillinghast is right in calling attention to violations of the sub-Treasury law; and though the Receiver General here tries, outwardly, to carry out the law, yet he daily violates it, particularly that part which refers to bank notes. Abolish the law, and, with the good feeling now arising in the country on mercantile matters, we can have "the golden age" in three months.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The Legislature of Kentucky have re-elected the Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next.

We learn from the Alton Telegraph that the Legislature of Illinois have elected SAMUEL McROBERTS, Esq., of Vermillion county, a Senator to Congress for six years from the 4th of March next when the Hon. J. M. Robinson's term of service will expire. In reference to this election the Telegraph says: "We have no acquaintance with the above gentlemen, but public report does not speak very highly, either of their talents, or his political honesty. His deficiency in these respects, however, constituted perhaps his principal recommendation with the party which elected him."

Queens County Times.

Jackson and Van Buren fruits.—The Navy Pension Fund when created amounted to one million of dollars. Now the nominal value of the stock owned by the Fund is \$158,739. That such value is really nominal, will be pretty clear from the following statement:

\$100,000 Cincinnati 5 per cent. Stock, greatly depreciated worth about sixty.

11,000 Bank of Washington, greatly depreciated.

33,339 City of Washington 5 per cent. Stock, depreciated.

11,400 Union Bank of Georgetown, totally unsaleable.

\$158,739

And these depreciated stocks forming the entire capital of the fund, will only suffice to pay borrowed money and the pensions to become due on the 1st of January; so that in fact, the pension fund is defunct. With what wisdom and economy it has been managed, the character of the stocks in which it is invested will best show.

An abstract of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—The document was laid before Congress on Thursday 10th. The expenditures for 1840, "exclusive of trusts and of the Post Office"—in the latter of which Mr. Van Buren informs us there is a "small deficiency"—is \$2,616,615,656 12. The means of the department (received and estimated) for the same period, are stated at \$28,234,512 10, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$1,590,855 89. There are, however, it should be remembered, nearly \$5,000,000 Treasury notes still outstanding.

The estimated receipts for 1841 amount to \$24,723,473, and the estimated expenditures to the same sum within less than 1,000,000.

Stray Law.—We hope the members

of our present Legislature will repeal the law of the last session relating to the publication of stray notices. The law, in reducing the fees of publication, to 50 cents, and in taking away from the local printers, and giving the state printers, the fees for advertising the most numerous description of strays, operates inequitably and unjustly. So unequal and partial an enactment, could only have been engendered by that itch for change and lawmaking, for which some legislators are so remarkable. For our part, we are determined, whether the law be repealed or not, to publish no stray notices under \$1 for three insertions.

Wabash Courier.

Amen to those sentiments.—Ed. Gazz.

The Hon. Henry Clay has visited New York, for the purpose of seeing his grand children, at school at Jamaica. He was handsomely received in that city, and much attention paid to him. He was at Philadelphia on the 21st, on his return to Washington. He appeared in high health and spirits.—Pittsburgh Evening Visitor.

Death of Senator GRANDY.—The Nashville Whig of the 21st ult., states that the Hon. FELIX GRANDY, United States Senator from the State of Tennessee, died on the afternoon of Saturday the 19th ult.—Q. C. Times.

He who steals my purse steals trash—but he who robs me of my umbrella, on a rainy day, deserves a cowhiding. Some scamp