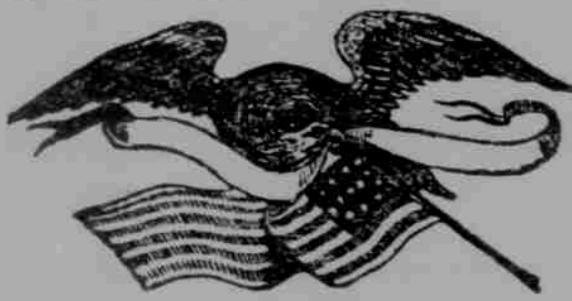


GAZETTE.



VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1841.

The Wabash at this time is in good order for navigation, but slightly fishing, attended with light rains, which will, it is supposed, check its falling.

We have received the 6th, 9th and 10th numbers of the "Union Agriculturalist," published in Chicago, Illinois, in quarto form, expressly for binding at the unusually low price of one dollar in advance. To see a work devoted exclusively to the farmer's interest, so nobly conducted, and in the far west, too, as is the Union Agriculturalist, shows conclusively that the time is not far distant when we will vie with the east in agricultural industry and improvement. Our farmers cannot spend one dollar to more advantage than in subscribing to this work. We will take great pleasure in sending the names of such persons as wish to take it, together with the money, to the editor, and request our farmers particularly to call at our office and examine the numbers we have received.

Will the editor please forward the numbers missing to complete our file?

The next President.—Who shall be our next President, is a question already agitated by squads of schemers, as if the choice did not belong to the whole people. The friends of Van Buren, are laboring to divide the whigs, and whistling for their own man rather too much. Van seems to be sanguine his party will again run him, and known as he is, who cares? But attempts will be made to run more than one whig candidate which will not be approved. Already Gen. Scott (now commanding General of the army) a brave soldier, and a reputed whig, has been nominated by a public gathering in Pennsylvania; the response he made seems to acquiesce; therefore, he and Van may now be deemed as candidates. We should prefer a longer time of repose for the benefit of the country; but if it be necessary, the whig party must be kept awake and watchful. HENRY CLAY wears no epaulettes, nor military plumes; but his services have not been the less useful or glorious. His victories have been intellectual, and the laurels on his brow will be comparatively regarded as mind is appreciated above matter. In proportion to a free and grateful people will fulfill this banner and place him in the station he will adorn with dignity never equalled except in the case of the regretted Harrison. The pons now intend upon other candidates will never supersede our "Harry of the West" in the hearts of a patriotic and intelligent majority.

Distribution of the Public Lands.

We advertized to this matter when our neighbor's "Sun" was surcharged with the fudge of Senator Benton, who urged the expenditure of nearly all the proceeds to erect fortifications on the sea-board and elsewhere, by which course he admitted, "the Atlantic states would obtain almost the exclusive benefit." We then said enough to shew our readers the unjust and injurious policy of the spoilsmen, who used the proceeds to give jobs and contracts to partisans, and robbed the people of their own property to subsidize party adherents. The subject is of vital importance, and now when the states are oppressed by debt, our citizens taxed beyond sufficiency, and one half the importation of foreign labor (which materially interferes with and lessens the value of our own) has lately been introduced almost free of duty, the locofoco leaders, and editors pretend that the public lands should still be devoted to the purposes of the party in power. The people of the states are to be heavily taxed, and allow their property to be sold for the benefit of party! 'Tis as Benton said, "enough to excite one's indignation" to hear such imposing deceit. Only let the people keep it in mind, that if ever the locofoco party again acquire power, the leaders threaten to repeal a just law that secures to the states near one hundred and forty thousand dollars *per annum*—that's all. Our neighbor has republished the nullifier, Calhoun's long talk to bolster up Benton's "any thing to spin." How

long is it since the nullifier, and his speeches come into power? All readers well remember; and if he is to be credited, "he has never changed!" The National Intelligencer recently asked, in relation to Mr. Calhoun:

"In what party could we class him with the expectation of finding him in the same party a year hence? We might as well try to grasp a shadow or to fix a sunbeam. We forbear this attempt."

It then proceeds to picture his zigzag deceptive course, and in allusion to a late ceter of his says, it:

"Exhibits him to us in full communion with the politicians of the New York school, gratified with the estimate which they place upon his services; deriving an speakable pleasure from the harmony in which he finds himself with them, 'both as to principles and measures,' &c. Yes, it is even so! Mr. Calhoun is reciprocating compliments and courtesies with the leaders of that party whose character he has heretofore portrayed in such vivid colors, and we will quote a passage from one of his speeches as the best antidote to his aspersions of the whigs, his late political associates, that we could offer. Hear him:

"It was thus," said the Senator, speaking indignantly of the latter part of Gen. Jackson's administration, "the principles of the spoils party which had originated in the state of New York, gained the ascendancy in the Union, with its rigid and despotic system of discipline, by which all who held or expected office were compelled to rely on partisan services for success or security; a party whose base and low minded system is rapidly contaminating the whole community."

How our neighbor can recommend any thing from such a dangerous weathercock politician, to delude his readers, may not be for us to inquire; but we rejoice to think that enough is known of the nullifier, and of the Public Land question in this quarter, to spurn the notions of the one, and to sustain the rights of the state in relation to the other. If the wisdom and policy of the measure had been in the least doubtful, the sophistical denunciations of such men as Benton and Calhoun should be sufficient to remove every particle.

"However desirable the object, in reference to this grand connection and chain of communication—still the difficulty and expense of making the river permanently navigable, would be altogether too great. Such is the inevitable inference to be drawn from the general tenor of the language used in their reports."

Here the "difficulty and expense" are the points, and they will not stand the test of truth one instant. In regard to a canal of sufficient capacity to accommodate steam boats over the Rapids, Captain Smith, U. S. Engineer, in his report to the War Department, asserts, "that the expense of constructing such a canal would be at least *ten times greater* than by improving the river." Such is the "general tenor" of his report—made at a time when the state was poor and happily out of debt, with less than half her present population. He estimated the cost of improving the river from its mouth to Logansport, to give *two and a half feet water to Vincennes, and two feet between Vincennes and Logansport, at low water*, to be only sixty-five thousand and ninety-four dollars, and twenty-nine cents. This he conceived to be suited to the then state of the country: were he to examine the river and the condition of the country, he would urge a depth of *three feet* from the Ohio to Lafayette, and add to his estimate for durable and suitable work, *about three hundred thousand dollars*. This about one third the value of the lands lately confirmed, which will not construct a canal half the distance from Lafayette even to Terre-Haute. The Courier will have to draw a different inference from the reports—the comparative "difficulty and expense" will show a poor guarantee in favor of the river. If it be "practicable" it is certainly "expedient" to save money by these hard times—the more so when many other advantages accrue from this saving.

F. W.

P. S. The improvement of the Wabash river was the first object of that nature, urged upon the people during our Territorial dependence; and in proportion as steam power is more advantageous than horse power, so is a certain river navigation (even if it cost as much to create it) preferable to a canal. But there will be a great saving of expenditure, therefore, every proper consideration is now in its favor.

Answer to the Enigma in our last.

Fantail Fly Catcher.

A Geographical Enigma—Acrostic.

I am composed of 14 letters.

My 1, 6, 8, 13, 3, is a county in Pennsylvania.

My 2, 10, 10, is an Atlantic Cape.

My 3, 6, 10, 9, 14, 12, 9, is a river in Siberia.

My 4, 3, 13, 12, was once a large city in Asia, but is now the abode of fishermen.

My 5, 6, 10, 13, 3, is a county in Illinois.

My 6, 4, 10, 2, is a mountain in Europe.

My 7, 2, 8, 2, is a town in South America.

My 8, 5, 9, 10, 6, is a river in Germany.

My 9, 6, 10, 10, 2, is a village in Africa.

My 10, 2, 10, 4, 6, 14, is a town in Europe.

My 11, 8, 12, 10, 11, is a river in Lower Canada.

My 12, 13, 9, 6, is a town in Pennsylvania.

My 13, 5, 6, 2, is a county in Tennessee.

My 14, 9, 10, 2, 9, is a mountain in Arabia.

My whole is a request made time and again, but seldom complied with. Should our readers comply this time, they shall receive our warmest thanks.

TENNESSEE.

Gov. JONES.—The Whig successor of Gov. POLK, was inaugurated at Nashville on the 14th instant, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee; on which occasion he delivered an Address, of which the following passage may be considered as a correct representation of the opinion of a majority of the People of that State on the subject to which it refers:

"So long as the Federal Government shall keep itself within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, and the States yield a ready acquiescence, in the exercise of the power delegated, we may confidently hope to see our country crowned with all the blessings that flow from a well regulated Government.

"It is freely conceded to be one of the highest duties of the States to watch, with the most scrupulous and jealous care, any encroachment on their rights, and to rebuke, in a proper spirit, any usurpation of power on the part of the General Government.

"When differences originate as to what power may be exercised by the General Government, or what has been reserved to the States, (as will doubtless sometimes happen,) the Constitution has wisely provided for the adjudication of all such questions; and a resort to open resistance can only be regarded as the result of recklessness and wicked infatuation, destructive alike to society and degrading to the national character.

"Among the various questions that have arisen during the brief but brilliant existence of our Government, the power of Congress to establish a National Bank seems to be destined to an ever varying conjecture and conflict of opinion.

"That there is no express grant in the Constitution for the exercise of this power is freely conceded. Its advocates have never claimed for it any higher authority than that of incidental power.

"If it be an incident, necessary to the faithful execution of some specific grant,

the constitutional power to create and establish such an institution cannot be successfully controverted.

"It is made the duty of Congress to provide for the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenues. In discharging this delicate and important duty it is not sufficient that Congress may employ an agent of comparative utility and success; but it is imperious that they should adopt the best expedient, and one that will secure the objects contemplated in the most efficient manner. The spirit of the Constitution, the honor of the nation, the rights and interests of the People, demand the establishment of the best system; and any compromise between an inferior and superior agent is to disregard the sacred injunctions of duty and convert the Government into one of the new expedients; it would be to insult the public intelligence to produce argument to prove the superiority of a National Bank over any other fiscal agency that ever has been devised by the ingenuity of man. The experiments of our own Government stand as an imperishable monument of the imbecility of those who, under the infatuation of power, have contemned the wisdom of our Fathers and disregarded the lessons of experience. So far as precedent can be relied on in the adjustment or settlement of questions of dispute, this must be regarded as beyond the limits of all reasonable civil. The different departments of the Government have, on various occasions given it their most unqualified sanctions. It is sustained by the most brilliant array of genius and talent. Amidst the bright renown of its advocates and supporters, stand out in bold relief the name of Washington and Madison—names dear to freedom, dear to every American. It has on different occasions received the most unqualified approval of popular will.

"If the testimony of the learned, the virtuous, and patriotic, from the earliest formation of the Government down to the present time, is to be disregarded, where are we to find examples of our opinions and actions?

"If the high and solemn adjudications that emanate from the Temple of Justice are to have no influence in settling questions of doubt and dispute, where are we to find an arbiter?

"If the decisions of a still higher tribunal, the popular will, are to be set at naught, why talk about the popular sovereignty? If all these are to be disregarded, and made subservient to the general woonings and tender caresses of the conscience of one man, then Government a fiction, and freedom a mere mockery.

"Believing that this is the only means of furnishing a sound currency, and that it affords the last lingering hope of reviving the energies of a once prosperous and happy country, and restoring it once more to that proud eminence from which it was madly hurled by party despotism, I shall use my humble influence in securing to my fellow citizens the blessings it would confer."

Death of T. J. Evans, Esq.

THOMAS JEFFERSON EVANS, long a resident of this state, and somewhat known as a public man, died on the 13th instant, in Burlington, Iowa. The deceased early emigrated to this state with his father. At the age of twenty he was admitted to the Bar, and practised in the southern counties. He subsequently removed to the Upper Wabash county. He was a member of the Legislature for many years, and represented a county (Fountain) decidedly opposed to him in national politics. He was chairman of the committee on Canals and Internal Improvements, when the "Mimonoth System" was adopted. He was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives at two successive sessions. He was selected as a candidate for Congress in 1839 to run against Gen. Howard.—The result of that contest is known to our readers. The bodily and mental fatigue and exertion incidental upon that exciting canvass most probably sowed the seed of the disease that finally deprived him of life.

The Burlington Hawk-eye, in noticing this dispensation, says: "The District Court adjourned on Monday, the day of his funeral, and the members of the bar paid appropriate resolutions; the Masonic Fraternity paid due honors to their departed brother, and the general turnout of the citizens was sufficient evidence that the vacuum thus created was felt and appreciated."—*Semi-weekly Journal.*

Editors and Postmasters.—The Boston Post expresses its indignation at the letter addressed by the President to the Postmaster General, so far as it touches the rights of editors. We are satisfied that the part of the President's letter relating to this subject is misapprehended. We do not understand it to mean a proscription of editors as a class—depriving them of the common privilege of other classes of their fellow citizens, which would be, in our judgement, a most odious and indefensible—but, according to our reading of the letter, it means that no man shall be a political editor and a postmaster at the same time.

Several such cases existed in the United States at the time of the date of that letter, and presented examples of open and continued interference in party politics.—An editor, being a postmaster, is liable always to use his office for facilitating the circulation of his paper, and thus would enjoy a privilege which all of his class cannot possess. The letter of the President is freely conceded. Its advocates have never claimed for it any higher authority than that of incidental power.

"That there is no express grant in the Constitution for the exercise of this power is freely conceded. Its advocates have never claimed for it any higher authority than that of incidental power.

"If it be an incident, necessary to the faithful execution of some specific grant,

Western Relics.—At Atzalan the ancient city of Wisconsin, we learn from the Wisconsin Inquirer, that some workmen, in quarrying lime stone, found, at the depth of five or six feet from the surface of the earth, and three or four feet below the upper stratum of rock, a human thigh bone, which was, with the exception of one end, completely embedded in the solid lime-stone rock, the formation of the stone to all appearance having been round the bone.

This is one of the numerous testimonies that are daily brought to light, that go to prove the former settlement of the distant west. The burnt brick structure in the vicinity of Atzalan, reaching to a very great extent, is a very interesting memorial of by-gone days.—*Baltimore Clip.*

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Santa Fe.—The Evansville (Indiana) Journal contains a letter from a citizen of Vincennes, written from Santa Fe, Mexico, and dated 2d July '41. The writer gives the following particulars as to the city: Santa Fe is the seat of Government of New Mexico, and is situated in a valley about ten miles long and five miles wide. It is a military post, a port of entry, and commanded by a Governor General. The population is stated to number about 8,000. The city contains six churches—is on a small branch of the Rio Del Norte, and fourteen miles from the main river, which is about as wide as the Wabash at Vincennes. There are two mines worked there, one gold, the other copper; the first yields about 6 or 7 hundred dollars a day, and employs above 200 hands.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The Rev. Mr. Giles, a Baptist minister of Liverpool, addressed a meeting at Manchester, on the Corn Laws, concluded his speech with the following new version of a part of the National Anthem:

"O Lord our God, arise,
Scatter monsoons,
And corn laws score;
Confound such polities,
On these our hopes we fix;
God save the poor."

The same Mr. Giles, in the course of the same speech, said, "the Corn Laws were anti-philanthropic and anti-patriotic. Charles Dickens—'Boz'—was his pupil and he (Mr. Giles) said to him, a few days ago, 'Charles, the world thinks you must have spent all your time in a poor house.' 'No,' he replied, 'I have never entered a poor house in my life; but England is, throughout, a poorhouse.'

BY virtue of a writ of alias venditioni **exposas**, to me directed, from the clerk's office of the Knox circuit court, I will expose to public sale, at the court house door, on Saturday, the 25th day of December, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all the right, title and interest of Daniel G. Putnam, to the following real estate, to-wit: fifty-three acres of land lying and being in Decker town, in Knox county, No. six, of section six, township one, south range eleven west, ordered to be sold by a decree of said court, to satisfy said writ in favor of Joshua Bass.

A. SMITH, S. K. C.

Nov. 30, 1841—244. \$1.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, from the clerk's office of the Knox circuit court, I will expose to public sale, at the court house door in Vincennes, on Saturday, the 25th inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, agreeably to law, the following real estate, to-wit: fifty-three acres of land lying and being in Decker town, in Knox county, No. six, of section six, township one, south range eleven west, containing one hundred (100) acres, levied on as the property of Archibald McClure, to satisfy the above writ in favor of Abner T. Ellis, and against Archibald McClure, Henry K. Wise and George Scott.

A. SMITH, S. K. C.

Dec. 2, 1841—244. \$1.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, from the clerk's office of the Knox circuit court, I will expose to public sale, at the court house door in Vincennes, on Saturday, the 25th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, agreeably to law, the following real estate, to-wit: the south-west half of lot No. (412,) four hundred and twelve, lying and being in the Borough of Vincennes, levied on as the property of William Booker, to satisfy the above writ in favor of Samuel Thorn and Alvin W. Tracy, and against William Booker.

A. SMITH, S. K. C.

Nov. 23, 1841—244. \$1.50

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell one hundred and fifty acres of timbered land in Vanderburgh county about six miles below Evansville, and about three quarters of a mile from the Ohio river, lying between Mt. Vernon and the Henderson road, it being a fractional section No. 18, township No. 7, south of range No. 11 west. Also, 170 acres of excellent land in the Lower Prairie, about 3 miles below Vincennes, about twenty acres of which is prairie land, the balance well timbered.