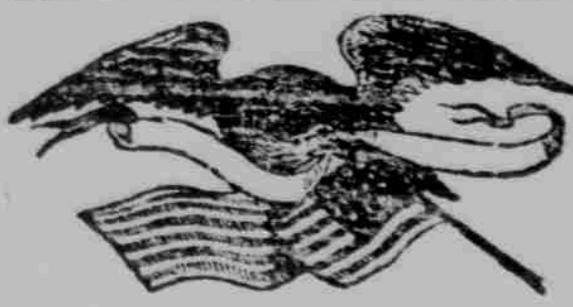


GAZETTE.



FINCENNES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1842.

We tender to our patrons and friends the compliments of the season, and trust that they may enjoy every blessing and comfort, to which this life is heir; and after leaving this sublunar scene of action, may their spirits soar to that House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

Our Legislature.—Both branches have finally got to business. There is a determination on all hands to ferret out the abuses of our Fund Commissioners and other public officers. From the report of ex Governor Noble, our present Commissioner, it appears that a large amount of our Bonds have been worse than squandered.

A Joint Resolution has passed both Houses, suspending all sales of personal property on execution to the first day of February next, which will be found in to-day's Gazette.

A Bill has passed the Lower House, and is now in the Senate, restricting the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Knox county in all civil cases to their own townships. This will not go down with the people in these parts.

A Bill has just passed the Lower House requiring all property real and personal hereafter sold on execution to bring two-thirds of its market value.—The Stay by this Bill is not altered. As a matter of course, this will prevent all collections by law now and hereafter, and applying as it does to contracts hereafter made, must entirely stop all credit. Situated as the people are now, it seems to us that this will be very oppressive to them.

Although we are opposed to all such laws, we would go for a two years' stay in preference to this appraisement law.—That is, a stay of two years on all judgments rendered and to be rendered, or all debts contracted prior to the first day of December, 1841, leaving the future business of the country to the operation of the old collecting law in force prior to the year 1833. Under such a law men would run the risk of doing a credit business to some extent.

These appraisement laws do not benefit the poor man. They may help the rich speculator, who owns a great deal and has a large amount of real estate.—But the man who owes only fifty or sixty dollars, will find that the costs, before he gets through, will swell up to an amount equal to the debt. He will be used up by the costs.

River navigation.—The improvement of the Muskingum river is at length completed, and that boat is now running from Zanesville to Marietta. The Zanesville Gazette says: "This improvement is now complete and the Clarendon of Pittsburgh, has made several trips to this place.—On Monday morning the Muskingum left Zanesville for Cincinnati. As our facilities of communication with that city are now so greatly increased, we anticipate much greater commercial interest than heretofore."

The Muskingum at Zanesville, is not equal to the Wabash at Logansport, and has not more than half the constant volume of water the Wabash affords at Vincennes—yet a few speculating wits, north and south of us in the vain hope of diverting trade to their towns, contend that millions of money shall be expended in constructing a canal south of Lafayette rather than expend a few thousands to improve the natural stream! This imposing joke has been carried far enough.—The cold weather has closed every canal in the west, and our river is in fine condition for steamboats. Let "Jack Frost" or some equally potent power close up the speculator's schemes, and let our Solomons now at Indianapolis, provide for the river, the states and the United States thoroughfare during all time.

The Queen of England, agreeably to her promise to Prince Albert, presented to a delighted nation, an heir to the throne, on the 8th ult. What a knowing one she must be.

As yet, we have received no news of importance from Washington City. We will lay before our readers whatever of importance we may receive from that quarter, at as early a day as possible.

One man power.—We have long since proclaimed that the Locofofo leaders, with all their contradictory and plausible professions to gull the people, only talk of Democracy, when their actions prove that they aim at a despotism. The interests, wishes and voice of a majority of the freemen of the United States, form a barrier to their actions when power is in their hands; and the evidences of their arbitrary disposition, however it be covered by deceit, are rapidly increasing. The Indiana Journal says, that notorious organ of Chapman's—the *Sentinel*, has candidly professed that it prefers the veto power as it stands in the Constitution of the United States, to the same power as it stands in the constitution of this state—in other words, that it prefers the will of one man, to that of the majority of the people. The issue is fairly made up. We shall, when we have more leisure, attend to your position. Mr. accredited organ's organ of the locofofo party."

The Indianapolis Sentinel is now the hell-wisher of the Locofofo in this state; and we select the following paragraphs to shew what is thought of it and of its editor:

Chapman, (we mean George of course,) thinks he would make a tolerable good preacher. Well, he surely has three qualifications for a certain kind of a preacher—viz: "impudence, ignorance, and strong lungs."—*Crawfordsville Reporter.*

The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, one of the most violent locofofo papers in the world, has issued a bulletin of the late victories in New York and Michigan, and has, as the frontispiece, a rooster standing on a *coca skin*, which is thrown across a *cider barrel*. The hung hole of the barrel is turned down, and the rooster is running out at an awful smash!—This is a pretty smart device, any how, and the way *Chamapn crusas* is cut! The Loco Foco certainly have a right to merrily at this present juncture, and it is pleasant to see them enjoy themselves. As for us Whigs, if we cannot laugh ourselves, we have the satisfaction of seeing others do it, and that is a comfort. Never mind! Chapman is not a long-winded toad—we stopped his *feud* about once—the next time he may look out for his neck—it will get such a twist that Monsieur Adrien himself can't get it right again.—*Frankfort Commonwealth*

Change.—No change in the markets since our last.—*Clinton Rep.*

No—not in our pockets neither.—*Lafayette Free Press.*

Q.—The man who expects any change for the better in the markets, until a proper tariff of duties be exacted from foreign products imported, and an uniform currency created at home, is as heedless as he who expects an editor's pockets to be full, when the pockets of his subscribers are empty; and it is now thought a change of action on the part of our accidental President, is become essential to produce any desirable changes.

It is now pretty certain that the Locofofo Legislatures of Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, will not make provision for paying either the principal or the interest of the debts of their respective States, and yet the Locofofo papers in all those States expect their Legislatures to adopt the most rigorous measures towards the South or to close their doors.

Should not suspended States have some little fellow-feeling for suspended banks?—*Log. Jour.*

Admitted; and why not give the wholesome doctrine proper scope?—should not suspended banks have a fellow-feeling for suspended and suspended citizens? The true creed dictates with Pope, "That mercy I to others show, that mercy show to me."

The report of the death of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis is contradicted.

Correspondence of the Vincennes Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28, 1841. Mr. CADDINGTON.—A Bill has passed the Senate requiring the banks to resume specie payments on five dollar notes on the first day of April next; on her ten's on the first of June, and generally on the first of August. This Bill also provides for the payment of the debt the State owes her, in five dollar Treasury notes; said notes receivable for all State dues.

A Bill has passed the House abolishing imprisonment for debt. It does it in a short way, too, by abolishing the writ of *et. sc. scilicet.* A man may have a thousand dollars in his pocket, and pull it out and show it to some poor fellow, who has perhaps been working for him, and to whom he owes five dollars, and he cannot force this man to pay him, unless he goes to the expense of a bill in chancery, which will cost thirty or forty dollars.

I am as much opposed to imprisonment for debt as any one, but this, I think, is going rather too far. It will not operate so much to the benefit of the poor debtor as to the protection of the swindler.

A Bill has also passed the House authorizing the issue of five dollar State Script, for the protection of the Wabash and Erie Canal from Lafayette to Terre Haute forthwith.

You're respectfully,

The shameless flatterer is a shameless knave.

For the benefit of those of your readers who take pleasure in such things, I hand you the annexed moral, animal, nonsensical Enigma.

EHM!

I am a word of nine letters, and my whole may mean the reader, but it is hoped does not.

My 9, 1 and 3 is something bad, My 2, 1 and 3 is something good—as is also

My 5, 8 and 7, particularly when combined with

My 9, 8, 2, 6 and 5, which is a good likeness—sometimes used as a term of endearment.

My 5, 6 and 7 is an animal, useful but not ornamental.

My 7, 6 and 3 is a biped, very common, but little understood.

My 2, 8 and 7 is sold by apothecaries—also a term to swear by.

My 5, 6, 1 and 3 is one of Heaven's best gifts, especially in dry hot weather.

My 7, 6, 9, 4 and 3 is a worker in stone; also an old negro.

My 7, 4, 5, 3, 1, 3 and 2, is highly prized by the industrious, and no less by the lazy folks.

My 5, 1, 3 and 2 is an ornament worn by ladies and dandies.

My 9, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3 and 2 is a cure for consumption—also a polite and agreeable accomplishment.

My 5, 6, 2 and 9 is the poor man's heirloom.

A Joint Resolution respecting sales of personal property on execution.

Bill resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana. That the sale of personal property now levied, and advertised, or which may be levied hereafter, and before the first day of February next, is hereby, in every case postponed, until some day to be fixed by the proper officer, and after the first day of February next, shall be subject to any action for damages, in consequence of any levy on sale of property, on which no actual notice of the passage of this joint resolution was given.

Joint resolution: *Provided*, further, that nothing having an execution in his hands, shall, after a levy, return the same to the officer from which it issued, and take out the vendition expenses ordering the sale of such property so levied on as before, upon same day, subsequent to the first of February, 1842. *Provided*, further, that nothing in this joint resolution shall be so construed as in any manner to effect the right of replevin, bail.

Sec. 2. This joint resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and shall be published in the Indiana Journal, and the State Sentinel, and the Secretary of State shall forward a copy thereof, to the clerks of each circuit court.

JNO. W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Reps.

SAM'L HALL, President of the Senate.

Approved, Dec. 15, 1841.

SAM'L BIGGER.

An unfortunate occurrence took place at Lapeer, Lapeer county, on Saturday evening last, between J. F. Smith, tavern-keeper, in that place, and Charles Egbert, of New Castle, in this county. The parties were under the influence of liquor, and became highly enraged at each other, when Smith ordered Egbert out of his house, and drew a chair to strike him. In the scuffle Egbert stabbed Smith, who expired in a few minutes. Egbert was bound over in \$5,000 bonds for his appearance at the circuit court, in March next.—*South Bend Free Press.*

The West.—The amount of Wheat and Flour shipped from Chicago for Buffalo in 1840, amounted to 20,000 bushels. The amount of Wheat and Flour shipped from Chicago to Buffalo in 1841, amounts to 200,000 bushels.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left money for them—to one 2700, and to the other £300.

John Orr and Robert Orr are wanted— their uncle Robert Orr, a farmer in Great Britain has left