

GAZETTE.



EVANES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1843.

Whig Principles.

"The will of the Nation uncontrolled by the will of ONE MAN; one Presidential term, a frugal Government, and no sub-Treasury, open or covert, in substance or in fact no Government Bank, but an institution capable of guarding the People's treasure and administering to the People's wants."

The appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury to be vested in Congress.

The just restriction of the power of dismissal from office now exercised by the President.

The introduction of economy in the Administration of the Government, and the discontinuance of all sinecures, and useless offices."

For President in 1844
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

22d of February.

Is nothing to be done on that day?— Stir up the patriotism remaining, and reply "YES." Let us exhibit to the world that we still retain in our hearts a remembrance of him and his glorious birth, who was the "father of his country." It is true we have no volunteer company to assist in the proper celebration of the day, but should we do nothing because of that want? Let the MECHANICS turn out, bearing their appropriate banners—let every one turn out, and our word for it, we will make stir.

Indiana Legislature.—Mr. D. R. Eckles, lawyer, has been elected state Printer, by a vote of 77 to 69 received by J. P.

We do think that was treated with rather scurvy, particularly after having made such an urgent appeal as they did through their paper just before the election took place. Mr. M. G. Bright was elected on the first ballot, State Agent, and Ebenezer F. Lewis was elected on the second ballot. General Superintendent of the Wabash and Erie Canal. The bill creating the Catholic Bishop a corporation sole, has been indefinitely postponed in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 59 to 36.

Since writing the above, we have received the Wabash Express, in which mention is made of the resignation of Mr. Eckles, and the election on the first ballot, of J. P. Chapman. So the Chippewas are State Printers after all, for the next three years. That is as it should be.

James Morrison, Esq., of Indianapolis, has been elected President of the State Bank of Indiana, in place of Samuel Merrill, Esq., who has so long and faithfully discharged the duties of that institution. We know nothing of Mr. Morrison personally, but learn that he is a gentleman of the strictest fidelity and highest ability.

By a resolution of the Whig State Convention of Illinois, it was asserted that the county in that State which should give the largest increased vote for the whig candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, in 1844, predicated upon the election returns of 1840, should be presented with a magnificent banner, the whig State Central Committee to be the judge. Hurrah for Illinois!—That's the right spirit.

We see by the last St. Louis New Era, that Messrs. W. W. Thompson & Co., of that city have given notice that they have in store a box marked "Rev. E. Duondry, St. Francisville, Lawrence county, Ills," which will be sold for charges if the owner does not call and pay for the same, during the following sixty days. We would, therefore, advise Mr. Duondry, or some friend for him, to pay some attention to it.

An "Anti-Annexation of Texas Meeting" was held at Pittsburgh on the 29th ult., at which spirited resolutions were passed.

Mr. Trowbridge of the Washington Expositor, has worked himself up into a perfect rage, because we took occasion to say week before last, that his remarks in relation to our Wabash improvement, were ridiculous. His frothy epithet of "Catspaw publisher," we indignant hurl back, it being altogether gratuitous. We know his advisers.

We want every one to read an article in to-day's paper, headed, "Pay Your Minister Promptly." Read it, think of it, act up to it.

One of the Dublin editors has been indicted for publishing the repeal speech of Robert Tyler.

The candid reader is invited to a careful perusal of the able Report of the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, which we publish to-day, omitting the tables accompanying the Report. They are entirely too large for our paper. The New Albany Gazette in speaking of the tables, says it appears from them

And on motion of William Scott, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Editors of the Western Sun and General Advertiser, and Vincennes Saturday Gazette, be requested to give the proceedings of this meeting one insertion in each of their papers, and that our Senators and Representatives be furnished with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

GEORGE LEECH, President.
JOHN WESTFALL, Secy.

The Importance and Superiority of River Navigation.

The following extract from Governor Letcher's Message to the Kentucky Legislature, we publish in order to show his views in relation to the practicability of the Government to improve the Wabash with the subject, that it is the policy of the Government to improve the Wabash in preference to extending the canal to the Ohio.

River navigation is preferable to canal navigation, for, by it, a greater number of people are benefited, and it is not liable to the same interruption.

Between these two plans, the improvement of the river is to be preferred, for the additional

reason that it can be done at less than one-third the cost necessary to make the canal; and by improving the river, the Government will greatly enhance the value of its unsold lands.

That it is the indispensable duty of the Government speedily to undertake one of these plans is obvious. It has already constructed a canal three hundred miles long to establish a public highway, which will be of no service unless it is connected with some navigable point. Terre-Haute is not a navigable point, as the Wabash is not navigable more than one-third of the year. Congress must either abandon what it has already done, or make further appropriations of its lands in order that its original design in making such appropriations shall be fulfilled.

A few weeks since, we endeavored to show that it was the imperative duty of Congress to bring the Wabash and Erie canal to the Ohio. At that time, we were not so well apprised of the nature of the obstructions in the Wabash as we now are, nor of the facility by which they may be overcome. The canal will cost more than a million of dollars, whereas the river can be rendered navigable for less than one-third of that amount. Economy and the public interest both favor the latter plan, and we earnestly hope the present Congress will do its duty and make such an appropriation of unsold lands as will be necessary to execute it.

to convert into blessings what otherwise might be deemed a great inconvenience.

In the contemplation of success in our application to Congress for aid, we must take an enlarged and liberal view of the subject, and make manifest to the guidants of the national wealth the vast combinations of interests embraced in this object. It is not alone the valley of the Wabash that will be benefited. All the commercial cities on the Ohio and Mississippi, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, as also the cities on Lake Erie have a direct interest in the opening of the navigation of this river. The whole of the States of Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland, are interested, as it will add to their commercial intercourse, and contribute to an increase of tolls on their respective Canals and Railroads. The valley of the Muskingum and Kenhawa are interested, as it will enlarge their salt market and facilitate its transportation. The cities of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, have an interest in the work, as it will open an increased field for their commercial operations. All these several interests have already become sensible of the importance of the work; and it only requires an assurance of a hearty co-operation each with the other, to secure such an appeal to Congress that cannot be disregarded.

Let the people then hold their meetings every where, and make known their wishes and feelings, freely and enthusiastically—cry aloud and spare not.

CAMILLUS,
Lawrenceville, Dec. 26, 1843.

Pay Your Minister Promptly.

He will then preach better sermons. He has a body that demands food and clothing, and a shelter from the inclemency of the weather—things which he can neither create, nor procure, without expense. Pay him promptly, and he can then promptly meet his own pecuniary engagements; and feel relieved from the embarrassment which, like an incubus, sometimes weighs down the spirits, and impairs the health and usefulness of the minister. He can then preach on the text, "Owe no man any thing," without blushing at his own debts, or at the delinquency of his church and congregation. He can press home the injunction, "Provide things honest in the sight of all men," without being tortured by the reflection, that the dishonesty of his hearers compels him to defer the payment of just dues, and thus afford a melancholy contrast between his preaching and his practice.

He will feel a degree of independence, which he can never feel, while living, in the daily apprehension of a dun. No minister, possessing a tender conscience, and a Christian sensibility, can help feeling depressed, when saddled with debts that ought to be paid, and might be paid, were his hearers as ready to do justice, as to require it of others.

Unavoidable occurrences have compelled a minister to defer his pulpit preparations till towards the close of the week. Saturday morning arrived; and, just as he had commenced, in came a person bringing a bill, with an earnest request that it might be paid immediately. Not having the means at hand, he was compelled to leave his studies—though demanding his undivided time and attention—and waste the most valuable part of the day in going abroad to hire money. And when he had paid the bill, and dismissed the messenger, disengaged by embarrassment, chafed by chagrin, and weighed down under a conscious want of preparation for the overwhelming responsibilities of the approaching Sabbath, he was in just the most unfavorable state of mind for severe application to study; and no wonder his Sabbath performances fell far below what they should, and would have been, had his mind, during the week, been free from the apprehensions and vexations arising from pecuniary embarrassment.

Whether, in this case, the fault belonged to the people, I do not know; but the performances of the Sabbath were, doubtless, inferior to what they otherwise would have been; and the whole congregation suffered, in consequence of the embarrassment of their minister.

Pay him promptly, and you will be more profited by his preaching. Not only will he preach better sermons, but you will be in a better frame of mind to enjoy them. You can look him in the face, without blushing at your dishonesty; and the bread of life will taste sweeter, if you feel you are not stealing it from the sanctuary of God. If, by keeping back his just and needed dues, you embarrass him and impair his usefulness, you injure both him and yourself; and have no reason to expect religious enjoyment in the sanctuary, or any where else.

Pay your minister promptly, if you would have a flourishing church and society. True, prompt payment of his salary will not always ensure prosperity; but observation shows that one of the most effectual ways of killing a church, is to neglect the payment of the pastor's salary, and to incur a long arrearage for ministerial labor. Nor is it difficult to account for the fact, that such a course is suicidal to the best interests of a church. God has made it the duty of every church to pay their pastor promptly; and he will not bless them, while living in a wanton disregard of justice and of known duty. Churches have often found, to their sorrow, that it is a wretched policy to attempt to enrich themselves, by keeping back the salary of their minister. They may have a man endowed with all the learning of Paul, and the eloquence of Appollos; and he may do all that lies in his power for the conversion of sinners, and the enlargement of the church; but what can human power avail, without the blessing of God?

By improving the river so as to obviate those impediments, an invaluable amount of water power will be created. It only requires the application of artificial means, to convert into blessings what otherwise might be deemed a great inconvenience.

In the contemplation of success in our application to Congress for aid, we must take an enlarged and liberal view of the subject, and make manifest to the guidants of the national wealth the vast combinations of interests embraced in this object. It is not alone the valley of the Wabash that will be benefited. All the commercial cities on the Ohio and Mississippi, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, as also the cities on Lake Erie have a direct interest in the opening of the navigation of this river. The whole of the States of Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland, are interested, as it will add to their commercial intercourse, and contribute to an increase of tolls on their respective Canals and Railroads. The valley of the Muskingum and Kenhawa are interested, as it will enlarge their salt market and facilitate its transportation. The cities of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, have an interest in the work, as it will open an increased field for their commercial operations. All these several interests have already become sensible of the importance of the work; and it only requires an assurance of a hearty co-operation each with the other, to secure such an appeal to Congress that cannot be disregarded.

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One of the wisest regulations of the Massachusetts Missionary Society—be it never revoked—is, that each church assisted by them shall pay their minister punctually, or lose their annual appropriation.

Being settled over such a church, the writer has, of course, no cause of complaint; but it is not from self-interest, but from love to the kingdom of Christ, and a desire for its peace and prosperity, that he would recommend to every church to practise strict punctuality in discharging their pecuniary obligations to their pastor.

New England Puritan.

Reception of the Banner Staff.—The Baltimore Patriot, of Wednesday, gives the following account of the reception of the banner staff, cut by Mr. Clay at Ashland, by request of the banner committee, and also of two live coons, from Allegheny:

The coons arrived last evening from the West, bringing the staff for the Whig prize banner. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the rain pouring down in torrents at the time of the arrival of the coons, more than a thousand Whigs assembled at the cars to receive it; and at the same time to bid welcome to the two "same old coons" sent by the Whigs of old Allegheny as a present to the Whigs of the city.

The car in which the staff was brought, was tastefully decorated with evergreens; and was marked in large letters "HENRY CLAY, 1844," and perched on it was the "same old coons."

The Whigs formed in procession, and with a band of music marched to the Baltimore Patriot office, where the staff was duly received, and the "Coons" cordially welcomed.

The inclemency of the weather prevented the delivering of the addresses which were arranged; but Mr. Falnestock, chairman of the Whig Banner Committee, in a few excellent remarks, introduced an appropriate preamble and resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting, after giving three cheers for Harry of the West, adjourned.

The Atmospheric Railway.—The London Mechanics' Magazine, for October, 1843, says:

"Another trial of the Atmospheric Railway, which is now nearly completed between Dublin and Duley, on the plan of Messrs. Clegg and Saunders, took place last week, when the results obtained were even more surprising and satisfactory than before. We have seen a letter from a gentleman who was present, who states that the speed attained was fully sixty miles an hour, and that all parts of the machinery worked with great exactness. It would seem as if we might now almost venture to pronounce the days of the steam railway as numbered. A speed of a mile a minute is a great stride beyond the present railway speed as that was beyond the stage coach rate of twenty years ago."

Mr. CLAY IN THE SOUTH.—The St. Louis Republican, of Monday, says:

"When the Julian Chouteau passed Memphis, the citizens were hourly expecting the arrival of Mr. Clay on his way to New Orleans. Great preparations had been made for his reception.—The steamer Alexander Scott, with a large committee, and a number of gentlemen and ladies, had been despatched up the river to receive him. Thus it is. The fire everywhere burns brighter and brighter. Mr. Clay's trip through the South, though but a private citizen, without patronage or benefits to bestow, will be the triumphant march of a country's benefactor."

Muslims des Laines.—This article of female dress, so extensively worn and generally preferred for its substantial qualities, we have already noticed, is now manufactured in large quantities in this country. Another factory has been built at Andover, Mass., where the proprietors say 500,000 yards will be made the ensuing year. The New England Farmer says the prospect for a large demand for wool for this new business is good. It requires a long smooth quality, such as the Leicester or Dingley, or that of the old-fashioned, long-wooled, common sheep. The Farmer calls the attention of wool-growers to the subject.—*Ex. Paper.*

The Ohio Banks.—Judge Wright, of the Cincinnati Gazette, writes from Columbus under date of the 23d inst.:

"Mr. White, from the currency committee, reported a bill to extend the charter of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, for the sole purpose of winding up its business. The bill was laid on the table to be printed. This bank has but a week more to live, and the fate of this bill to enable it to close up, is uncertain. No Legislature in the world, except one in Ohio, would refuse such a privilege, and I hope an Ohio Legislature will not. The House bank bill has not been acted on in the Senate."

Origin of Bustles.—Bustles were originally invented by a travelling organ grinder to accommodate her monkey with a place to ride.

Why is a bulldog like a hen-pecked husband?