GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1844.

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.

Senatorial Electors.

HENRY S. LANE, of Montgomery Co.
JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.

District Electors.

1st Dist. John A. Breckenridge, of Warrick;
2d " James Collins, of Floyd;
3d " John A. Matson, of Franklin;
4th " Samuel W. Parker, of Fayette;
5th " Hugh O'Neal, of Marion;
6th " George G. Dunn, of Lawrence;
7th " Richard W. Thompson, of Vigo;
8th " A. L. Holmes, of Carroll.
9th " Horace P. Biddle, of Cass;
10th " L. G. Thompson, of Allen;

We are authorized to announce Daniel G. McClure as a candidate for Representative at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Thomas W. Williams as a candidate for Sheriff at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to announce Archibald Simpson as a candidate for Associate Judge, at the coming August election.

We are authorized to announce Isaac Mass as a candidate for Sheriff, at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to announce John H. Massey as a candidate for Constable, at the ensuing April election.

We are authorized to announce William Sinyer as a candidate for Constable, at the approaching April election.

We are authorized to announce Robert N. Johnson as a candidate for Associate Judge at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to announce Jacob Harper as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce James Johnson as a candidate for County Assessor at the approaching August election.

LOOK HERE, MOB NAILS.

The "Gazette" will be furnished to *new subscribers*, who may commence with the next or any subsequent number, until after the November election (the last number containing the returns of the Presidential election) FOR FIFTY CENTS. The farmer and lover of variety shall continue to find his taste consulted in the selection of matter for the Gazette; but, we give him notice that it is our intention to join with our political brethren of the press in advocating our political principles, and the principles of our party, with more zeal and discrimination than has hitherto characterised our paper.

If our Whig friends will exert themselves in the extension of our subscription list, we promise them an improvement in the typographical appearance of the Gazette, at the close of the present volume (nine numbers more complete this volume).

Clubs will be furnished with any number of copies they may choose to order at the following prices, for the length of time before spoken of: (paying in advance)

12 copies, to one address, $5 00
25 copies.....10 00

For each additional copy, over 50, 37½ cts will be charged.

Township Meeting.

The Whigs of Vincennes township are reminded that a meeting is to be held this day at 2 o'clock, at the Town Hall, to take into consideration matters connected with the County Convention to be held on Monday next. Let there be a full and general attendance.

The Convention.

We hope all are fully impressed with the importance of the steps, that are on Monday next to be taken, to bring out the strength of the party. We have reason to believe that the people in the country are exerting themselves in the matter.—If any one has his personal preferences for any candidate, let him come out and express them, or forever after hold his peace. Let all be done quietly, peacefully, in the spirit of concession and harmony. Let every one express his preferences and submit them to the consideration of his political brethren around the council board, and after a free interchange of sentiments, let the majority rule. In this spirit only can we count with certainty on the success of our political principles. The representative will have on next winter a vote on the U. S. Senator. Are we Clay men?—are we opposed to a sub-treasury?—are we opposed to political bribery and corruption?—are we opposed to that party, who while in power, with which they were clothed for the benefit and protection of the people, adopted and most tenaciously adhered to and carried out, the motto, "to the victors belong the spoils"?—are we opposed to that party whose chief cried out "perish credit, perish commerce"?—are we opposed to that party who say, "the people expect too much from the government"? But why allude to all these sickening and detestable incidents in the history of the loco-foco party; are they not fresh in the recollection of every whig? And does not he, and do not the people answer yea to the above interrogatories? Did they not answer in 1840?—Put this same power in effect again, will not the same things transpire? Is it not their boast, that they never change?—Must we remind whigs of public defaulters continued in office because their political influence was desired to hold the rotten concern together by the cohesive power of public plunder? Must we remind them of the standing army of General Martin Van Buren? Too truly may it be said that the name of their chief, in fact and in *deeds*, rhymes with nothing but ruin. It was announced that the Magician found us prosperous and happy, but as he proceeded in the administration of the government, ruin, a general, and deep, and wide-spread ruin marked his *footsteps*.

Every move made now should be with reference to the final triumph of the whig party. The result of our August elections will be the watch word and rallying cry, of the successful party, in the Presidential campaign. Whigs of Knox, shall the locos crow for the success of their party in this county in August next, and gather strength and hope for November next?—Shall the Chapoanas fill their "Coon Skinner" with crowing cocks, and pull out their long gun to animate their disheartened party in other parts of the Union?—[illegible] Let us then [illegible] the "very Carolly locos," [illegible] Tumble out boys, tumble out, and fix on your candidate next Monday, and then sing

"Get out of the way, you're a Tuckey,
Clear the track for old Kentucky."

Mass County Convention.

The Convention recommended by the county Central Committee, will take place on Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House.

The Wabash Express gives to the proceedings of the Wabash meeting at this place of 29th of last month, a sort of notice which seems to us to be unworthy that paper and the subject. Did the Editor read the address? If not we hope he will read it. If he did, we hope he will look at it again. We do hope he will consider the first portion of it. It is true that that portion of it consists of references to and extracts from public documents.—It does not contain much original matter; but are not these documents worthy of consideration? So, the latter part of the address is surely an argument against the Canal. But was not such an argument called for by the published proceedings of the meeting at Washington in Daviess county, and by the declarations of the Canal emissaries everywhere? Are the extracts from documents in that address correct? are the statements in it true? are its conclusions true, or false? These are the serious questions by which the merit or demerit of that address will be determined—and besides, of themselves, these are serious questions well worthy the consideration of every good citizen. Is the Canal from the Cross Cut to Evansville practicable? Is it any thing but a mere project? Can a precedent for such an undertaking be found in any country? If there is such a precedent—if there is any where, *a canal ninety miles long supplied with water from one only source*, tell us, do tell us, where is it? And should two millions more of public money be wasted on such an undertaking, a mere experiment, without precedent and contrary to reason? Again, by what process of delusion on the farmers and the laborers, can 1,600,000 acres, or 40,000 forty acre tracts of waste, refuse lands, be converted into provision and labor to the value of $2,000,000? How long will it take to do it—how many years? Five? Ten?—Twenty? Can it be done in any length of time? Give us your experience from the Wabash and Erie extension.

But we wish to call the attention of the Wabash Express, the Courier, and our fellow-citizens of Terre Haute to some other matters.

Terre Haute has an interest in the river improvement greater than Vincennes can have.

Why is Senator White, who is so largely interested in Lafayette property, so determined that the canal shall not stop at—that the Canal shall pass—Terre Haute? Albert S. White was never accused of blindness to his own interest. Why is he so zealous that the Canal shall pass Terre Haute? Tell us, Wabash Express—tell us, Courier—tell us, people of Terre Haute—tell us if you can, why Senator White is so anxious that the Canal shall not stop at Terre Haute? And to facilitate an answer, we will remind you of one of Judge Law's good stories; we can't tell it, but we can hint at it. Do you remember Law's story of a journey some where on a Rail Road in a car, with a very serious looking Quaker gentleman, who very gravely made a very profound remark, on the benefits conferred by Rail Roads on the towns and villages through which they passed? Precisely such a benefit Senator White would confer on Terre Haute.

But should the Canal stop at Terre Haute, it becomes the termination of the one part of navigation and the head of the other—the place of exchange between the Canal Boats and the Steam Boats—the contract point of Wabash trafic—a more important point than either Lafayette or Vincennes—and to this we shall have no objection, provided we are allowed our own natural advantages.

Carter Beverly, Esq., died recently at Fredericksburgh, Va. It will be recollected that this same Carter Beverly some months ago came out with a full recantation as to the calumny of "bargain and sale" against Messrs. Adams and Clay.—This he did not do until he saw death staring him in the face.

THIEVES.

It appears from numerous indications that our town is infested with thieves and house breakers, who, apparently, are doing a very thriving business. Within the last few weeks houses have been entered and silver plate or other valuables abducted, clothes lines have been stripped, and houses plundered. Our citizens, with the exception of the police perhaps, are getting their eyes open, and we will give them to the marauders their choice they will receive the fate of a certain Mr. Bergamot, who flourished here some four years ago, they might better emigrate.

VINCENNES STATISTICS.

Below, our readers will see a statistical account of the principal part of the produce received in this place during the present season, most of which has already been shipped to a Southern market, and if the Wabash were improved, our farmers, traders and buyers could at all times find a market for the products of their industry.

PORK.

J W Maddox	200,000 lbs.
J S & W J Wise	350,000
Tracy & Ewing	1,000,000
Crosby & Abbott	162,000
P Doran	20,000
Blum, Bernhard & Co	20,000
W J Heberd	131,000
Wheeler & McClure	0,000
N Smith	2,000,000
	1,461,000

CORN.

J W Maddox	2,100 bush
Wm Burtch	1,000
J S & W J Wise	2,500
Tracy & Ewing	8,000
F Graeter	5,000
P Doran	1,500
J Donovan	4,000
Blum, Bernhard & Co	1,100
Graeter & Hartrich	1,000
Barron & Frazier	1,500
W J Heberd	1,200
Wheeler & McClure	8,000
Wm Beck	2,100
F Bayard	2,000
J L Colman	8,000
Chas Thorn	1,600
Dr Baty	3,000
Babbitt & Barbour	1,600
H D Wheeler	22,000
M Richardville	1,600
	81,700

WHEAT.

J W Maddox	1,700 bush
W J Heberd	1,700
Wm Burtch	1,500
J S & W J Wise	300
A M Tracy	100
P Doran	2,000
J Donovan	700
H D Wheeler	10,000
J L Colman	8,000
Wm Hayes	250
Graeter & Hartrich	400
J Caldwell	200
Mayes & Kuykendall	200
A B Daniel	1,000
	27,250

FLAXSEED.

J W Maddox	700 bush
W J Heberd	90
Wm Burtch	1,407
J S & W J Wise	68
H E Peck	10
Blum, Bernhard & Co	10
J Donovan	10
J Caldwell	50
Mayes & Kuykendall	100
A B Daniel	250
	2,895

BEESWAX.

J W Maddox	700 lbs
Wm Burtch	1,000
A W Tracy	100
H E Peck	979
P Doran	100
Blum, Bernhard & Co	400
Graeter & Hartrich	150
W J Heberd	8
J Ryan	60
	4,087

WHITE BEANS.

J W Maddox	36 bush
Wm Burtch	15
Blum, Bernhard & Co	5
Graeter & Hartrich	12
W J Heberd	12
J Donovan	60
J Caldwell	12
A B Daniel	15
	167

DRIED APPLES.

J W Maddox	100 bush
Wm Burtch	300
J S & W J Wise	450
A W Tracy	50
H E Peck	30
F Graeter	100
Blum, Bernhard & Co	30
Wm Hayes	100
Greater & Hartrich	20
W J Heberd	300
J Donovan	100
J Caldwell	100
Mayes & Kuykendall	100
A B Daniel	200
	2,280

DRIED PEACHES.

Wm Burtch	100 bush
J S & W J Wise	150
F Graeter	50
Blum, Bernhard & Co	12
Wm Hayes	20
Graeter & Hartrich	12
W J Heberd	100
J Caldwell	20
Mayes & Kuykendall	30
A B Daniel	50
	574

FEATHERS.

J W Maddox	600 lbs
Wm Burtch	500
J S & W J Wise	700
A W Tracy	500
H E Peck	300
P Doran	300
Blum, Bernhard & Co	100
Wm Hayes	300
Graeter & Hartrich	150
W J Heberd	00
J Donovan	150
J Caldwell	150
A B Daniel	500
	5,200

OATS.

J W Maddox	300 bush
J S & W J Wise	400
A W Tracy	200
H E Peck	200
F Graeter	1,000
P Doran	200
Graeter & Hartrich	200
W J Heberd	100
Wheeler & McClure	1,000
J Donovan	150
	7,350

DEER SKINS.

F Graeter	450 lbs.
Blum, Bernhard & Co	300
J Donovan	300
	1,050

BEEF HIDES.

H E Peck	376 lbs.
F Graeter	700
Blum, Bernhard & Co	2,500
W J Heberd	2,800
J Donovan	2,900
Henry Wise	60,300
	64,756

TOBACCO.

R N Carnan	200,003 lbs.

FURS.

William Sellers	2,000 skins
W B Stone	1,500
	3,500

WHISKEY.

Isaac Ryan	250 bbls
Grater & Hartrich	12
F Grater	250
F Bayard	25
G W Wilkinson	35
Barron & Frazier	50
H E Peck	10
J Donovan	300
P Doran	20
	952

In addition to what appears above, a considerable quantity of produce of different kinds has been taken in by our citizens, but in such small lots that we thought it unnecessary to append them to the above list. There is no way of arriving at the number of dozens of eggs received this season, nor the number of pounds of butter, the number of bushels of potatoes, &c., but enough is shown to convince even the veriest skeptick, that we are in fact a produce buying people. No one can, no one dare say, hereafter that he cannot dispose of here, whatever he may have to sell.—Within the past week 2,480 pounds of rags were shipped to Lafayette by Dr. Joseph Somes, and we think if there ever was a time when economy was necessary, it is the present, we would therefore urge every one to save all the rags he can and bring them to us.

We have neither time nor room to say any thing more on this subject, at this time, but it may be again adverted to.—Reduce the above table to dollars and cts.

Had we a Canal, business would have opened some three weeks since, and that too, on a permanent basis.—*Expositor.*

☞ Exactly. The ice with which your canal would have been filled, three weeks since (or hence) would, doubtless, have afforded a basis sufficiently permanent to sustain your whole village—not excepting the mentally rotund editor of the Expositor.

☞ We see in the last Vincennes Gazette that a report had been made by the Committee on Roads and Canals, for an appropriation of 600,000 acres of Land for the Wabash improvement. We see nothing of this in other papers—but this is no strange thing to find in the *Gazette*. We expect to see in the next that the jokes we let for *improving* the Wabash, [illegible] teachers' association [illegible] days.

Wash. Expositor.

☞ Wonder if the sage Mr. Trowbridge believes *now* that the Committee on Roads and Canals have made a report appropriating 600,000 acres of land for the improvement of the Wabash. Some one may, ere this, have shown him the printed report, for we doubt very much if he would notice it.

Harrison's Opinion of Clay.

The following is taken from an address delivered by General Harrison, a few weeks before his inauguration, at Georgetown, D. C. The citizens of that place were entertaining the General with a complimentary dinner, when, among other toasts the health of Henry Clay was proposed, the General rose and said:

"I take great pleasure in responding to the sentiment which has just been received with so much enthusiasm by the company, for I am proud to be able to state that the distinguished individual alluded to is my firm personal and POLITICAL friend. My own inclination as well as a duty which I owed to the country, prompted me to tender to him the first post in my cabinet but in his own good judgment, and no earthly man is blessed with a better judgment, he had declined it, and I felt willing to yield to his wishes both from the knowledge that my administration would receive cordial support from him as a Senator of the United States, and from the experience that HENRY CLAY *was always right*, let him differ with whom he may. I consider his judgment superior to that of any man living, for during my political life I have never differed with him on any important subject, that I did not afterwards become convinced that *he was right and I was wrong.*"

Rags! Rags!

Who amongst our patrons cannot collect in the course of one year 20 or 30 lbs. of Rags. We think there is no one who could not, if he were so disposed. It is no trouble to put a few rags into a rag-bag every day, but it exhibits a proper economy, and should be more generally practiced. Many persons might pay for their newspapers in rags—some have.—Then why not do it. A few cents thus obtained are better saved than lost. We will give 2½ cents per lb. in our work for any quantity of good, clean, linen or cotton rags, without regard to color.

WHIGS OF KNOX.

We, the undersigned, the Knox county Whig Central Committee, impressed with the importance of a favorable result in our August elections, both in reference to our county and State affairs and its bearing upon the next Presidential election, and believing that such a result can be ensured only by unity in the party, hereby, in pursuance of the authority invested in us at our institution, call upon the citizens of Knox to assemble in Convention, at Vincennes, on the FOURTH MONDAY in March next, to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient for the further organization of the county, and to make all necessary preparations for the ensuing fall elections. This Convention is considered indispensable for the purpose of deciding upon the claims of the numerous candidates for office, and by making judicious nominations to concentrate the Whig vote, and save the party from division and consequent defeat. The plan for a Convention which meets with the most general approbation is, that each township shall hold a meeting on the Saturday previous to the County Convention, to express a preference between the candidates, and then to assemble on the above day in mass Convention, each individual present to be considered a delegate from his township, in voting for the nominees each township will vote separately and according to its relative poll. It is thought that this plan will secure to the various candidates a fair presentation of their claims before the Convention and prevent any advantage being taken by intrigue and management.

We think the necessity for a Convention must be apparent to every sensible man, and we hope that the plan above submitted will be approved of. We therefore earnestly call upon every man who has the good of the party at heart, to use his influence in getting up township meetings, and to induce such a general attendance on the Convention as to give its decisions weight and dignity. We have the strength to beat our opponents if we are but united. All we want is harmony and an understanding between ourselves, and we trust every Whig in the county will be found ready to lend his best efforts in a plan calculated to secure unity, concord, and success to his own party.

D. S. Bonner,	H. Faunt leroy,
Abm. Smith,	Geo. D. Hay,
Thos. Bishop,	G. W. Wilkerson,
H. D. Wheeler,	W. T. Scott,
Saml. Emison,	Jas. Henderson.

Death of Nicholas Biddle.

Nicholas Biddle, Esq., formerly and for many years President of the U. S. Bank died at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning at his residence at Andalusia, in Bucks county. He had been suffering from an attack of dropsy for several months, but until within a short time prior to his death, he had been able to visit the city. The report of his decease caused considerable sensation, as it was not looked for by any but a few of his relatives and personal friends, and naturally excited much comment. The life of one who occupied so conspicuous a position in the political and financial struggle of the country during the past twenty years, as Mr. Biddle did, could not fail to occasion much remark at his death. His public career was eventful in the extreme, and covered a period characterized by the most violent conflict of parties and it is by no means surprising that, after being defeated as the leader of a party, and [illegible] he should [illegible] and [illegible] of his fortune [illegible] is the fate of many ambitious men [illegible] to achieve what his hope led him to [illegible]. Success, or defeat in the cause of a struggle, [illegible] only received passports to enduring popularity.

Mr. Biddle was born in Philadelphia, on the 8th of January, 1786, and was consequently but fifty-eight years of age at his death. His ancestors came with William Penn to this country, and were distinguished in the early history of the State. His father, Charles Biddle, took an active and zealous part in the revolution, and was associated with Franklin in the administration of this State, then just emerging from its colonial condition. Mr. Nicholas Biddle commenced his education in this city and finished it in Princeton New Jersey, where he was the subject of much favorable notice for his literary attainments. At the age of nineteen he was appointed secretary to Gen. Armstrong, in his mission to France, and travelled with the Minister over considerable portions of Europe. He remained abroad three years, and was a part of that time attached to the embassy of Mr Monroe, at the Court of St. James. On his return to Philadelphia, Mr. Biddle devoted himself to the practice of the law, and the pursuit of letters. As a writer he was much esteemed, and became a popular contributor to some of the periodicals of the day. His ability in this department of science improved with time, and his essays have always been admired for their ingenuity and polish, even when their argument failed to convince, or their object was condemned.

Mr. Biddle was elected by the democratic party of this city to the State Legislature, in 1810, and again to the Senate in 1814. In both situations, he occupied a prominent position as the friend of general education, and an advocate of a National Bank. In 1819 he was appointed a government director of the United States Bank by President Monroe and four years afterwards, succeeded Langdon Cheves in the presidency of that institution. He remained in that situation until the expiration of the charter of the old bank, and the creation of the new one by this State, and assumed the presidency of the latter for the first year or two of its existence. The rest of his public career is known to most of our readers, and has in turns, won for him the warmest praises and the bitterest reproaches, according to the disposition or bias of the reviewer.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The Tariff.

Look at the subjoined facts and weigh them with the Free Trade heresies of the leaders of the "democratic" party. The New York Tribune has the following:

Receipts of U. S. Revenue.

At the port of New York for the week ending Feb. 17, 1844.

Monday	$105,000	Thursday	$138,000
Tuesday	130,000	Friday	175,000
Wednesday	131,000	Saturday	133,000

Total, for 2d week in Feb. **$811,000**
Being at the rate of over **$40,000,000** per year for this single port!

The aggregate Receipts of the Custom House in this city for the first seventeen days of February have been no less than **$1,528,000!** This is the way the "Black Tariff" is destroying the Commerce and Revenue of the country!

This is the tariff which a few selfish political jugglers would have destroyed! *This* is the mode of raising a revenue for which they would substitute direct taxation!

Mark how the above puts to rest another false assertion of those leaders, viz: that the present tariff, owing to its exceedingly *high* character, would prevent foreign importations into this country, and, in that way, *prevent a revenue from duties!*

Whig Rifle.

To Frighten a Locofoco.—Take a notice of the formation of a Clay Club and a Locofoco acknowledgement of the unpopularity of Van Buren—mix these with Van Buren's letter against the detail of the present Tariff, shake them well together; and when the patient turns up the white of his eyes, and becomes uneasy, administer the whole mixture at a dose, and lock him up in a room with a portrait of Clay, and a statement of the result of the election of 1840. He will not recover until after the inauguration of 'Harry of the West' as President in 1845.

Locofoco Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
T. A. HOWARD, of Parke county.
J. G. REED, of Clark.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st	Dist.	Wm. A. Bowles, of Orange.
2d	"	Elijah Newland, of Washington.
3d	"	J. W. Johnson, of Franklin.
4th	"	S. E. Perkins, of Wayne.
5th	"	W. W. Wick, of Marion.
6th	"	Paris C. Dunning, of Monroe.
7th	"	Austin M. Puett, of Parke.
8th	"	Henery W. Elsworth, of Tippecanoe.
9th	"	Charles W. Cathcart, of Laporte.
10th	"	Lucian P. Ferry of Allen.

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., by John Barckman Esq., Mr. John Greentree to Miss Nancy Wheeler, both of this county.