



GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1844.

Whig Principles.

ASHLAND, Sept. 12, 1842.

DEAR SIR.—I received your favor, communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the young men of Philadelphia, and I take pleasure in complying with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which I suppose, engage the common desire and the common exertion of the Whig party to bring about, in the Government of the United States. These are—

1. A sound *National Currency* regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.

2. An *Adequate Revenue*, with fair *Protection* to *American Industry*.

3. Just restraints in the Executive power, ensuring a further restriction on the exercise of the veto.

4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable *Distribution* of the proceeds of the sales of it among all the States.

5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.

6. An amendment of the *Constitution*, limiting the incumbency of the *President* office to a *single term*.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.

I am respectfully,

Your friend and ob't servant,

HENRY CLAY.

MR. JACOB STRATTEN.

Committee of the National Whig Convention.

For President.

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

For Vice President.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Senatorial Electors.

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

District Electors.

John A. Breckenridge, of Warren;

James Collins, of Floyd;

John A. Matson, of Franklin;

Samuel W. Parker, of Fayette;

Hugh O'Neal, of Marion;

George G. Dunn, of Lawrence;

Richard W. Thompson, of Vigo;

A. L. Holmes, of Carroll;

Jurace P. Biddle, of Cass;

G. G. Thompson, of Allen;

Organi.

Whigs of old Knox! remember the Whig Mass Meeting at Curly's on the 16 and 17th of October. Go up in your strength and join with your brethren of Sullivan in their rejoicing over the redemption of our State from locofoco misrule—and in their determination to accomplish a more glorious victory still in November next.

Organize.

All successful efforts are indebted to a concentration of means, a union, understanding and perfection of effort, which gives confidence, and thus insures success; and in nothing is this more essentially necessary, than for the Whigs in the present state of things. Our opponents stop at nothing to effect their purpose, and in order to defeat official influence, office-holders and office-seekers, in their combined efforts, it is absolutely necessary for us to organize thoroughly, effectually and determinedly. Widner has led the way—her call is below, and it is desirable that each township shall follow the example. Knox is now the banner county; and in November, let her raise her majority still higher. *That can be done, if the people will it.*

NOTICE.

There will be a gathering of old Widner township, in Knox county, on Saturday, the 12th day of October, at G. Tyne's Blacksmith shop, on the state road near the Baptist brick meeting-house, to which meeting the Whigs of Widner and the adjoining townships, and all our opponents, are respectively invited. Every voter who feels a becoming interest in the welfare of our beloved country, should attend. Whig voters are expected to be present on the occasion.

MANY VOTERS.

Look out for something terrible, Whigs. The locofoco promise to revolutionise the county in two weeks, so be on the alert, and treat them and their lies alike. We have no doubt they would like to get up something just upon the eve of the Presidential election, to mislead the people, but they are too well known—we have no fears of their turning the Wabash up stream.

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We were requested the other day by our friend, Micajah Bicknell, who lives in Widner township, to contradict the defamatory report, which has prevailed in his neighborhood and elsewhere, that he had changed from Clay and Frelinghuyse, to Polk & Dallas which we take pleasure in doing. The charge is odious and degrading, hence his request.

The locofoco demagogues usually resort to the lowest appeals to the passions and prejudices of those whom they address; and one of their Stereotyped harangues, is, that by Protection, the Whigs are for making the poor, poorer, and the rich, richer. Now they know—the partisan portion we mean—that when they utter such a sentiment, they are flying in the face of facts, and that the contrary is the true state of the case. In proof of this we give below a letter from a gentleman, a long time an Importer, in which he made a fortune, and a long time also, a manufacturer, at which he made nothing. We should not say that neither, for he made many a poor family happy and independent, while in his employ. This is a vast deal, and this is what is aimed at by the Whigs to protect our own Mechanics and laborers, and give them the opportunity of receiving a just recompence for their labor and ingenuity. But what is it that our locofoco-politicians aim at? Why, to break down this system, and without offering any thing in its stead! Their own policy, is the true one that will make the poor, poorer, and the rich, richer, and more of it is, they know this to be the fact, notwithstanding, their profession of "love for the dear people," while their whole system goes to show they hate, instead of love them.

Does not any one know, who will take the trouble to think, that a Protective Tariff, creates a Home market—the best market in the world—for as consumers increase, the price of the productions of the country increase in value according to the increase demand, and in exact ratio to the agricultural interests materially benefited. Now, none but those deliberately ignorant, or are intent upon deception for some sinister purpose, will deny this, and when they do, it is a wonder the lie does not stick in their throats; but if he deny it from pure ignorance, we pity that man, and we despise it.

You but a locofoco demagogue, is not so bad, as in regarding down our Tariff, as being just what England wants done for us—which, it appears, they are scattering their hundred of thousands of dollars through that country; and while they are raising their own interests in destroying a home market, they are not doing one iota in opening the ports of England to us. England is a fool as to us, but she would be now, if she would be in a war in less than a year, for then the rest of her government comes from *admiral imports* in a great measure.

Well, if we should adopt the Free Trade system, will any one assert that England wants more in our protection than she deserves now? The idea ridiculous! She takes now what she wants, and can do without; and it is against her ruled interests to take any more, unless, indeed it is the cash for the excess of her imports over our exports.

If some of our self wise demagogues were to read more, and learn something of British policy, and talk less, we would show more wisdom than they at present exhibit.

Further, our locofoco Janus-faced demagogues, says, "by Free Trade, the Farmer, Mechanic, and all others, will be able to buy every article they desire, at a vast deal cheaper than they can now."

We have heard it said, that a man by often telling an untruth, will in a little while come to believe it himself, and this is the only way in which we can account for any person, who has the least knowledge of the laws that govern trade, can come to believe an assertion of this kind. Where there is competition in any business that very competition must lessen the price to the consumer, of the article consumed.

Under the present Tariff, we are not only competitors among ourselves, but with all the world; and as low as one producer can supply an article so low must another, or stop business. But break down our Tariff—bring down the prices of labor to the European standard—and all competition is at once at an end. Well English manufactures know this. They are well aware, that with their half-fed, half paid population, they can in a very few years, break down every manufacturing establishment, of whatsoever kind, in the United States, and thus destroy all competition. What think you will be the result of such a state of things? Why simply this, they will, in that event put their imports up to any price they choose, and we will be compelled to buy upon their own terms, and we will be unable to help ourselves. By our British policy then, we will have destroyed our own industrial enterprise, and thus bind ourselves hopelessly to their destructive measures.

And how think you will we be able to pay the balance of Trade which will be against us, to the tune of some one hundred millions? Will she take it in produce? No she! she already takes what she wants and will take no more in any event. Where then is this money to come from? It is for such consummate folly, as advocates Free Trade doctrine to answer that question: a man with any pretensions to a knowledge of political economy, would be entirely at fault.

But we have run out these remarks much farther than we intended at the commencement; and will now give the letter referred to, in the beginning written as it is by a gentleman, whose character, is out of the reach of locofoco detraction, in order to show whether Protection makes the manufacturer richer by being protected, than it does the importer, under a Free Trade system. It will be seen that, Free Trade, so much harped upon by our opponents, does the very thing de facts, that they say a protective policy will do.

Our neighbor has published two articles lately, signed "Hornet," and for the life of us, we have not been able to see the point aimed at by the wise author. They are without point, sense or reason, and altogether, are the most completely nonsensical stuff we ever saw put together in the shape of communications.

The letter, to which the following is a reply asks several questions, which are thus answered:

"Trav. N. Y., August 30, 1844.
Mr. Bruen:

Sir:—Your favor of the 28th inst. came this morning to hand, advising of the statement made by Mr. Ketchum respecting the conducting and results of our Manufacturing business, and also our Importing and Shipping, which are entirely correct.

I commenced importing Goods in 1803, and sold some of my first importations to your father and Mr. Jesse Baldwin; and during the twenty-two years afterwards.

I imported and shipped more cotton goods than any other individual in the trade, and, with my friend F. Thompson and Isaac Wright, started the first Packets out of New York to Liverpool, during which time it appeared the most prominent *Interest* of the country to encourage *Foreign Trade*, as we then milked the cow whilst John Crapo held the bell by the horns. But a *peace* in Europe changed the position of the American trade, and reflecting men to see that a change in our trade was absolutely necessary; and our own Government directed their attention to the encouragement of American Manufacturers, by laying heavy duties on the articles we imported. And as I have ever thought it the interest and duty of every citizen to go with his Government, I went to England in 1824 and 1825, and engaged my brother to give up importing, and to commence Manufacturing in this country, which we were enabled to do with many advantages others did not possess, as we were acquainted with the manufacturers in England, with their operations, and with every description of cotton goods they made, and with business habits favorable to the undertaking.

The results of which have been, that for the first twenty-two years, as importers, we made nearly one million of dollars; and during the last nineteen years, as manufacturers, with most steady attention, we are only rewarded by the results of having made more people happy than any other two individuals in the United States, as we have employed from one thousand to twelve hundred persons steadily during the whole time; and I think I am safe in saying that at least two hundred of these families are now settled on good farms, and the most independent citizens in this country; and while they are raising their own interests in destroying a home market, they are not doing one iota in opening the ports of

England to us. England is a fool as to us, but she would be now, if she would be in a war in less than a year, for then the rest of her government comes from *admiral imports* in a great measure.

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Your ob'dt servant.

BENJAMIN MARSHALL.

P. S. Respecting the bounty from the British Government, we were allowed

3d per yard on all our Printed and stamped Goods imported into this Country during the years 1803a1812, and in conse-

quence frequently sold Prints for less in New York than we purchased them in Manchester. The bounty on our Imports amounted to \$30a5,000 per annum.

Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book, is a splendid affair this month, and will triumphantly compare with any thing of the kind ever issued from the American press. It contains a splendid painting of "Fort Du Quense," beside two other steel engravings, one "THE GRAVE DIGGERS," from Hamlet; the other "THE STRIKE."

Mrs. Godey promises that, the coming year shall exceed all former efforts, in this or any other country, both as regards embellishments, and contributions. It is a work worth three fold the price of subscription, in engravings alone, the chaste contributions being left out of the estimate, which are a monthly feast to every lover of literature. We commend the work to our citizens as eminently deserving their patronage.

Has our neighbor of the Gazette heard from Maine?—Western Sun.

Yes; have you heard from Louisiana? "Who struck Billy Patterson?"

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We have been authorized to say to our locofoco friends, that if any of them wish to hazard money on the general result of the Presidential election, they can be accommodated with any sum varying from one hundred to one thousand dollars, the money to be placed in the Bank, under a forfeiture of fifty dollars.

Don't brag and bluster about the streets any more after this, if you please.

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The charge against him (Ezekiel Polk) is supported only by such testimony, as is deemed sufficient to convict—could be procured to convict any leading Federalist, or Whig, if they prefer the name,) by their own friends, of almost any offence in the catalogue of crimes, known to our criminal code.—Western Sun.

It is just such testimony as convicts old Zeke, and would convict any Tory or Progressive Democrat, if they like the name better,) of the present day.

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Who threw that brickbat?"

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The certificate gentlemen will be attended to hereafter.

Western Sun.

The above modest announcement of our wise neighbor, alludes to the true exposition we last week made of the votes of James K. Polk, upon the bills to pension Revolutionary Soldiers, which stamped some of the demagogues of his faction with that sort of character we do not envy them. We could now desire of our neighbor, to direct the attention of his political caterers to the matter certified, rather than to the respectable certificate gentlemen, to whom the best public attention be directed to them-selves.

We learn that Mr. Senator Hannegan, before he delivered himself here, sought up and searched through the Debates of Congress, to find some counteracting matter to urge in favor of his man, Polk; but what did he urge? Alas! for the Polkites! The Senator talked of a Revenue Tariff, 'tis true, but still over the proceeds of the Public Lands, forming part of the revenue Polk requires; and without even glancing at our right to a distribution of the proceeds, or at Polk's opposition to all grants for Internal Improvements, or at his uniform hostility to the whole pension system, (except when it becomes necessary to appropriate funds to pay the debt due) he simply appealed to the sentiments of hostility, long cherished by Gen. Jackson, against the Hon. Henry Clay; and wished to have his kindess of heart and regard for Revolutionary Soldiers judged of by the personal Jack son standard!!

Is our neighbor content to devote his columns to such attempted imposition? If not, let him examine the official documents. The enlightened and patriotic citizens of Indiana are not willing, after giving Jackson *all* the credit which should attach to thousands of Whigs for the battle of N. Orleans, our citizens are not willing to forget that, during the last war, H. Clay was always true, always on duty, always triumphant; and that his high and enviable distinction, can never, under any state of things be brought to a level with such a man as this James K. Polk, who labored to keep pensions from all who are not willing to swear that they are paupers, except a few wounded, of his own District in Tennessee. Gen. Jackson is now old and frail, let him rest; let official records be consulted in relation to past conduct; and the dictates of experience, truth and love of country, will carry "Harry of the West" the uniform friend of the Revolutionary soldier, and Western Interests, into the Presidential chair more triumphantly than any other since Washington, except *Old Tippecanoe.*"

We have not done with the attempts to palm off Polk and Dallas, upon the people, for what they are not.—To the Pensioners, Bank of the United States, Public Lands, Tariff, Internal Improvements, &c. &c., they are known to be decidedly hostile. In relation to Texas, they agree; but that hoax cannot banish the people's apprehension.

MONMOUTH NEWS.—Gov. Ford, of Illinois, is making himself ridiculous, by ordering out the State militia to protect the Mormons, during a "Wolf Hunt," that some of the Hoosiers are getting up.

Passengers at St. Louis, directly from Nauvoo, Warsaw, and the surrounding neighborhood, say all is quiet and peaceful, and no thought or fear entertained of hostility on either side. But they also say, that if any thing could excite hostility, it would be this move of the Governor.

It is not becoming in me to say how far we have promoted the spiritual interests of our Operatives; but this I can say, that it has been one of the prominent objects with ourselves and our associates, fully believing the success of every undertaking depends upon a divine blessing, and that without that, all our labor is in vain.

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