



THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1855.

We are authorized to announce DANIEL G. McCLURE, Esq., as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of a Whig county convention.

Mr. Cullington.
You will please announce Abner T. Ellis, Esq., as a candidate for Senator at the ensuing August election, subject to the decision of a Whig convention.

MANY VOTERS.
March 12, 1855.

Wood! wood! WOOD!!—We expect our country subscribers are generally aware of the fact, that the weather is now, and has been for some days, quite cool, so much so as to require that our fires be kept blazing; but we presume they are not aware that our wood pile is gone, the place where it was, only remaining. Once this winter, we had a pretty respectable wood pile, but alas! it is gone! "The place that once knew it, knows it no more." We are confident, that the bare mention of these facts to our friends, will induce them very speedily to relieve us from our dilemma, by sending us lots of wood.

By Tuesday night's mail we have the latest information in regard to the rise of water in the Ohio river, by which it will be seen, that the fears entertained of an overflow, as mentioned in another part of our paper, are happily dissipated.

The Louisville Journal of the 17th inst. says: "The Ohio is falling fast—up to last evening, it had fallen 3 feet. There is, however, water enough on the falls for the largest boats to ascend and descend. The Pittsburgh papers report 12 feet in the channel on Thursday evening and falling more rapidly than it rose."

The following is from the St. Louis Republican of Thursday:

"The Mississippi opposite here is nearly on a stand. The Osprey reports about 4-1/2 feet on the rapids at Keokuk and falling. The Illinois is reported to be falling fast, and the Missouri rising, with 5 feet in the channel below the Gasconade."

August Election.

By inadvertency in our last editorial upon this subject, we named Saturday, the 19th of April instead of Saturday the 12th of April for the Whig county convention. The 12th is preferable, as the shortest time after the April election, when it will be convenient for Township meetings. We say then, Whigs of Knox recollect SATURDAY THE 12TH OF APRIL.

Relly for the cause of principle, and your country. We would recommend, (though of this each township can judge for itself) that all the whigs of each township be constituted delegates. Come out in your strength.

Recollect the glory that rested on your arms in August last—that then "Old Knox" was the banner county in the State. When the Whigs of Knox are reminded of their past glory—Locofoco frauds, and of their ability by union, at least in this mother of counties, to be freed from Locofoco defalcations, misrule, fraud and all its attendant evils, we cannot doubt but that she will bear the Whig banner, again unfurled to the breeze on the first Monday of August next. Let the Whigs of Knox, let the now Capt. Polk, as Benton calls him, know that they would not only, as he graciously allows, "exercise freely their opinion," but also—freely and independently, the right of suffrage.

Mr. Polk and the Tariff.

We do not intend saying any thing upon the inaugural of the President, but as we mentioned in a brief notice last week that he had "scrabbled the tariff," perhaps it would be as well that we should show how, in our opinion, he has done it. But first we will revert to a few facts, in regard to the manner in which the canvass was conducted, the result of which elevated him to the dignified station he now occupies. It is well known, that in the South the Locofoco advocated the election of Mr. Polk because he was a "free trade" man, fanning their reasons for so believing, upon his assertions upon the stump in Tennessee, when running for Governor of that State; and which opinions and declarations were proven from his published speeches, during the late canvass, and attested too, as correct by Gov. Jones. In the Eastern, Middle and part of the Western States, he was supported as a moderate Tariff man, upon the evidence of his letter to John K. Kane of Philadelphia, and in some of the Locofoco because he was their candidate, caring nothing whether he entertained any principles at all, of public policy, and it makes but little odds yet, we presume, so he divides the spoils of office, among the "thousand and thousands" hungry aspirants.

Mr. Polk, was selected for the office without any known effort on his part, and we should therefore have supposed, as he initiated in several instances, that he would be the President of the people and

not of a party, in which case he would have had two-thirds of the people of the United States with him, upon the subject of the Tariff, as he was supported in majority of the States in a Tariff man. Therefore, he would have had all the Whig party and a majority of his own. But what do we see in his inaugural that tends to confirm us in relation to his true position upon the Tariff? Mere subterfuge. The good feelings and correct standard he would have adopted, flew away before the subtle influences brought to bear upon him, when he arrived at the capitol—and if language means any thing, he tries to assume a middle course, and arouse both parties by a little protection, and a little soft sawder. Hear him.

I have heretofore declared, to my fellow-citizens that, in my judgement, it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable, to do by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation."

This is what all will conceive to be what is required by a Tariff—protection to all our great interests. The Whigs never contended for any one branch to be protected at the expense of another. They claim protection for all our home industry, and Jefferson, whom the Locofocos are so fond of quoting as authority, went farther still, almost indeed, to prohibition of foreign imports. To be sure, he afterwards modified his views, but he was once the advocate of a high protective tariff, and so too was General Jackson.

Again Mr. Polk says
"Justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to favor one branch of industry to the detriment of the other, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country."

In this sentence, Mr. Polk would have his southern friends believe, that he has in eye to their interest—that he will not cherish the north at the expense of the South, and to reconcile them to this state of things, goes with them against the north in favor of Texas, leaving the details of his "revenue principle," to be developed in future.

The Vigo county jail at Terre-Haute was burnt down on the 8th inst. None of the prisoners escaped.

Farmers are requested to notice the Executive's sale of the personal property of Minard Smith—many desirable bargains may be had. The attention of Carpenters is particularly directed to it on account of a splendid set of Carpenter's Tools, all now.

The bill passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate for the occupation of Oregon was defeated in the latter body by a vote of 23 to 21, so the Locofoco House has failed to involve us in a war with England. The treaty now going on between the United States and England in regard to Oregon, it is said will be satisfactorily concluded, and it is presumed that the Senate was aware of the fact, and thus left the matter in proper hands, for adjustment.

John Tyler, as a last trick, vetoed the appropriation bill which made provisions for clearing out the Western rivers, and appropriating \$75,000 each to the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for the continuation of the Cumberland road.

The ladies of Tennessee, under the lead of the beautiful and accomplished lady of Nashville, are preparing to present to Mr. Clay a magnificent silver vase.

The New York Courier and Enquirer has now four Editors, Col. Webb, Charles King, C. F. Daniels, and H. J. Raymond. Either of the four is highly capable of making a paper equal to the best.

Mr. Cist, in his Advertiser says, that Cincinnati and its "adjacenties" contains a population of 34,000. The annual increase since 1810 has been 11 per cent. At this rate Cincinnati will double her population every 7 1/2 years.

At last we have the Cabinet of President Polk, officially announced, which with the exception of Mr. Bancroft, have been confirmed by the Senate. By reference to the first page of to-day's paper, our readers will find an abstract of Senate proceedings in his case. Whether he will be confirmed or not appears to be doubtful. In the Louisville Journal we find the following:

Secretary of State, James Buchanan.
Secretary of the Treasury, Robt. J. Walker.
Secretary of War, William L. Marcy.
Secretary of the Navy, George Bancroft.
Attorney General, John Y. Mason.
Postmaster General, Cave Johnson.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received the Louisville Journal, which announces the confirmation of Bancroft as Secretary of the Navy, which now renders Mr. Polk's Cabinet complete.

All the opposition to his confirmation came from the Southern wing of the Democracy, who objected to any man being in the Cabinet, in any way connected with the importers and commercial men of the Eastern cities.

The Wabash river is very high, being out of its banks in many places. It is not yet as high as it was last year, nor do we presume it will be.

By the Louisville papers we learn that the Ohio river is higher now than it has been since the flood of 1832. The last accounts report it still rising all the way up.

The Postage bill, an abstract of which we lay before our readers this week, does not meet the wishes of the people as a reform measure. Had the House left the measure as sent to them by the Senate, making five cents a uniform rate for all distances, much more would have been effected, than there will be by its present shape. A cheaper rate, in our opinion, would have secured a greater revenue, as ten cents an object with many not to write, or in writing, to seize an opportunity to evade the law. We believe the present law will prove a failure, and before the close of the next session of Congress, an alteration will be made, and a low uniform rate established with further restrictions upon the franking privilege. To that it must come at last, and then it will yield an ample revenue, so as to extend, instead of contracting the mail facilities, which will, to some extent, be the case under the law as it now stands.

In another column will be found the bill for extending the Wabash and Erie Canal to the Ohio river.

The weather to-day (Tuesday) is like winter. We are apprehensive that the peaches are injured, as they are generally in blossom.

A project is on foot in Vienna, and which is approved of throughout the German Confederacy, to establish a depot of German Literature at Philadelphia, for the whole United States. There are near 3,000,000 of Germans in this country, and to them this will, no doubt, afford much satisfaction, and great literary advantages.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—O! Mithers, I seed de Bulaphani.

You did.

Yeth mmm, it was gwine down street, and it had two tails.

It had!

Yeth mmm, one behind and one before.

For the Vincennes Gazette.

ASSOCIATIONS.

A considerable stir has been made for some time past by some persons in Vincennes, about an association of Farmers and Mechanics for the promotion of their own interest. Only a few days since, one of the leaders, a distinguished member of the democracy of our Borough, and a very decided "equal and exact justice to all men" man, called on one of our Whig citizens to solicit his aid. &c. &c. Mr. Texas anti tariff democrat, talked for some time, until the Whig stopped him by insisting on a statement of the object of the meeting. Well, says he, I will tell you what we resolved at our last meeting: we resolved to memorialize the merchants not to bring from abroad any article that we can make here. Did you, says the Whig, I will oppose any thing of the sort. I am in favor of a fair protection for the industry of our country, against the surplus capital and pauper labor of foreign countries. But, within our own country, amongst ourselves, I am in favor of free trade. Here at home I will buy where I can buy cheapest, and sell where I can sell dearest. But, says Mr. equal and exact justice, we cannot get along as things are, the merchants bring boots and shoes, and hats, and ready made clothing from the east, and sell them cheaper than we can afford, and the farmers can not get any money to pay us, even if they buy of us. Stop, says the Whig, that will do. And so you think it just to compel me to give \$8 for a hat, or \$7.50 for a pair of boots, when I can buy them elsewhere as good for half the money. I will not do it, and I will not countenance any man who will attempt such a system of imposition.

This a specimen of Polkistal consistency, of Locofoco patriotism, and of Democratic honesty. This man had been for years past railing against the Whig Tariff which protected him and all his countrymen, with "equal and exact justice" against foreign competition. And now he would introduce a monopoly into this little community, place a tariff of his own making in every store, impede the free course of trade in our own land, that he and his fellow patriots, might exact double prices for their own labor from their own neighbors.

What then, said the Democrat shall we do? I will tell you my opinion of the condition of our farmers and mechanics, the Whig replied. There is no reason why any species of mechanic's work should not be furnished as cheap in Vincennes as anywhere else in the United States. The prices of all the necessities of life—rent, fuel, provisions—are as low here as anywhere, and generally lower, and if our mechanics can not do it, it is because they want prudent management, or economy, or industry. So with the Farmers. They have a fine soil and a fine climate. Why are they not prosperous? Because, said Mr. equal and exact justice, they can not get fair prices. Not so, said the Whig. It is because they have not the produce to sell. They talk too much about the prices, and make too little of the produce to sell. Their farms are getting worse, their produce is getting less, every year; and they know it. There should be but one price for each article, a fair cash price, the result of the supply and demand, regulated by fair competition, and adopted alike by merchants and mechanics and farmers.

Mr. Democrat soon left; but on some other occasion, I shall state my view of the real evils under which we do all labor—of which the two prices, or trade system, to which our merchants adhere so closely, is perhaps the greatest.

KNOX,

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

I have read with much satisfaction four numbers of the "Indiana Farmer and Gardener," published by Noel & Co., Indianapolis. It is published semi-monthly, each number containing 16 pages royal octavo, at \$1 per year to a single subscriber, 75 cents each, to any five subscribers, and at 50 cents each to any ten subscribers at the same Post Office, payable in advance.

I have taken for many years, "The New England Farmer," at \$2 per year, and I gladly acknowledge the advantage and entertainment derived from it by me, and by my family. I shall continue to take it, and I shall take the Indiana Farmer. As the beginning of a new undertaking in a new State, the four numbers that I have read are admirable.

It is understood that the Rev. Henry W. Beecher, of Indianapolis, will give his aid to the editorial department of this publication. Mr. Beecher is a reverend gentleman of great distinction in his profession, well known to all who have visited our State capitol. Although a great student of books, he is also a student of nature, and full of admiration for the works of God in the field, the orchard, and the garden. If Mr. Beecher loves to look at handsome flowers, if he delights to handle fruit, we believe that it is not merely because the one delights the eye, or the other promises a gratification to the palate, but because they afford evidence of care and skill and industry by man in the cultivation and improvement of nature's bounties. But Mr. Beecher is not only an admirer and a cultivator of the good things of nature, he is a student full of observation, zeal and science. His articles, published some time since, on the high in fruit trees, and already re-published throughout the Union; the first sensible paper written on that subject; although his modesty disclaims much of the merit; at once established his claim to a front place in the ranks of cultivators and scientific observers; and that Mr. Beecher will give his aid to the paper, is a sufficient guarantee that it will deserve the patronage of the public.

Such a paper should be encouraged by Farmers, and especially the farmers of Knox county. It is a fact that our county is falling behind the times. From being the first of the counties in Indiana, it is getting to be the last; we have stood still where we were thirty years ago, whilst others have gone ahead. But this is not the time for particulars, I must confine myself to generals, and two shall suffice. The largest portion of our farmers are acquainted with one only rotation of crops, poor corn, poorer corn, poorest corn, then mean oats, then an excuse for wheat, and then poor corn again. But hard times all the while! A yet larger portion of our Farmers are entirely innocent of any suspicion of the qualities of first rate fruit, and there is not an orchard of bearing trees in the county which will furnish a succession of apples ripening from July to May.

We want knowledge on all Agricultural subjects. The Indiana Farmer and Gardener will give it to us cheaply. As an evidence of the confidence of the most intelligent neighborhoods in this paper, I can state that Terre Haute Post Office furnished forty and Fort Wayne forty-six subscribers on the receipt of the first numbers. I am informed that Horace B. Shepard, William Bruce, Joseph Chambers and Judge Berry will receive subscribers at their respective Post Offices, and that for Vincennes, Mr. Ross and Mr. Rathbone at the Bank, A. T. Ellis, James W. Greenhow, and Samuel Judah, will receive subscriptions and the money. Three dollars for six subscribers, five dollars for ten.

S. J.

The new Postage Bill.

1. After the 1st of July next, all single letters are to be charged five cents for transmission under 300 miles, and ten cents over that distance. Double letters pay double price—treble letters treble price &c. Letters weighing less than half an ounce are to be accounted single, and every additional half ounce is to be charged additional single postage. Drop letters pay two cents, and letters advertised are to pay the costs of advertisement.

2. Newspapers of 1,000 square inches or less, go free within thirty miles of where they are printed—for greater distances they are subject to the rates of the law of 1825, and newspapers of greater size are to pay the rates charged upon magazines and pamphlets.

3. Circulars, handbills, &c., printed on single cap paper, or no larger, and unsent, pay two cents each, whatever distance they may be sent, pamphlets, magazines, &c., pay two and a half cents per copy of an ounce weight, or less, and one cent additional for each ounce, whatever be the distance—and fractional excesses over an ounce, or not less than half an ounce, are to be charged as full ounces.

4. The Postmaster General, in case of an overloaded or retarded mail, is authorized to send the letter mail at its usual speed by separate conveyance.

5. All the franking provisions of former acts are repealed, [though restored by subsequent sections.]

6. All officers of the Government are to keep account of postages payable by them on mail matter, touching the business of their offices, and these are to be paid quarterly out of the contingent fund of the department to which they belong. The three assistant Postmaster Generals have the franking privilege on all letters touching their business, and are required to endorse all letters "official business"—and are to pay \$300 for every such endorsement falsely made. Deputy postmasters have the same privilege under

the same restrictions and penalties. When the commissions of any postmaster are less than \$25 per annum, they may be increased by the Postmaster General, not to exceed fifty per cent. on the letter postage received. The sums chargeable on all franked matter, are to be paid from the contingent fund of the two houses, and the departments, or in default thereof, from the United States Treasury.

7. Public documents may be transmitted by state Governors, members of Congress, delegates from Territories, the secretary of the State and clerk of the House, free of postage as heretofore.

8. The same persons may send or receive, during the recess, letters weighing less than two ounces, as heretofore—and postage chargeable on letters touching official business, and weighing more than two ounces, is to be paid from the contingent funds of Congress.

9. No person shall, in any way, be instrumental in conveying over mail routes, out of this mail, any valuable matter except newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, and every person offending against this provision, directly or indirectly, is to forfeit \$150 for each offence.

10. Boats, stages, cars, &c., are prohibited from conveying letters or any other valuable matter, with the before specified exceptions, and except such letters as may relate to some part of the cargo or articles conveyed, under the penalty of \$100 for each offence, to be paid by the owners; and \$50 to be paid by the driver, captain, conductor, &c.

11. Owners of conveyances are subject to the same penalties, for transporting persons acting as private express, as the persons themselves—but nothing in this act is to be construed as prohibiting the conveyance of letters or packages by private hauls, when no compensation is tendered, or by a special messenger employed for the single occasion.

12. All persons who shall after the passage of the act transmit, by any prohibited private express, valuable matter, or place at any designated spot or deliver, such matter for such transportation, forfeit for each offence \$50.

13. Letters may be conveyed by steamboats, as provided by the act of 1825, provided they are delivered on arrival, to the authorized agent of the Post Office Department, who shall charge upon them ordinary postage; and no postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet weighing over three pounds.

14. The Postmaster General has power to contract with steamboat owners, for extra occasions, without the previous advertisements required by law, provided the price to be paid does not exceed the average rate.

15. Mailable matter is defined—and it does not include books, magazines, pamphlets, or newspapers, not directed nor intended for distribution to subscribers, but for sale as merchandise.

16. Forging, or altering stamps provided for in this law, is declared to be felony, and to subject the offender to imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than five years, and to fine of not over \$5,000.

17. Newspapers are defined, and a free exchange is allowed as heretofore.

18. All penalties and forfeitures incurred under this act, go, half to the informer and prosecutor, and the other half to the Government—and all causes of action may be sued before the judicial courts of the States and Territories.

19. Mail contracts are to be given to the lowest bidder, and advertisements of letters uncalculated to be made in the newspapers having the largest circulation, the fact to be decided by evidence.

20. The Postmaster General is to divide the railroad routes into three classes, according to the size of the mails, the speed with which they are to be conveyed, and the importance of the service, and for conveyance on roads of the first class, not more than \$200 per mile per annum; on the second class, not over \$100; and on the third class, not over \$50 shall be paid. And if the service cannot be obtained for these rates, provision may be made for separating the letter from the general mail and for the proper conveyance of each portion.

21. All causes of action under this act may be sued before any circuit or district court of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or the United States territories.

22. The sum of \$750,000 is appropriated to supply any possible deficiency in the revenue of the department under the operation of the law.

23. Any further deficiency is to be paid out of moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

24. The franking privilege of the widows of Madison and Harrison is continued.

A BILL.

To grant certain lands to the State of Indiana, the better to enable the said State to extend and complete the Wabash and Erie Canal from Terre-Haute to the Ohio river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding said State in extending and completing the Wabash and Erie canal from Terre-Haute, in the county of Vigo, in said State, to the Ohio River, at Evansville, in said State, as the course thereof has been established and surveyed by the authority of said State, one moiety of the public lands, (remaining unsold, and not otherwise disposed of, encumbered, or appropriated,) in a strip five miles in width on each side of said Canal—to be select-

ed by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Treasury of the U. States—reserving to the United States each alternate section, (or other proper subdivision of said land,) from one end of said canal to the other—and before the selection to be made as aforesaid by such agent or agents, shall be deemed to have been made and perfected, a chart or charts, showing the courses and distances and points of termination of said canal, shall be reported, or caused to be reported, by the Governor of Indiana, or by some person or persons by him appointed, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose herein before mentioned, there be, and hereby is, granted to the said State, in addition to the grant herein before provided for, one moiety of all the other lands in the Vincennes land district, in said State, and which remain, as aforesaid, unsold, and not otherwise disposed of, encumbered, or appropriated, to be selected under the authority and by the direction of the Governor of said State: Provided, That, in the selection of the lands by this section provided for, no lands shall be comprehended which, in and by the first section of this act, are (in alternate sections or other proper subdivisions) directed to be reserved as aforesaid—and the lands so selected shall be reported, or caused to be reported, by the Governor of said State, to the register of the land office at Vincennes, before such selection shall be deemed to be made and completed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the lands, by the first and second sections of this act granted as aforesaid, shall, after the selections thereof shall have been made and completed as aforesaid, be subject to be disposed of by the General Assembly of said State, for the purpose aforesaid, and no other—and the President shall direct the further sales of the public lands, in the Vincennes land district aforesaid, to be suspended until the Governor of said State shall have caused the selections aforesaid to be made and perfected as aforesaid, and shall have notified the Secretary of the Treasury thereof: Provided, That such suspension shall not continue longer than twelve months from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said canal, when completed, shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States, or persons in their service, passing through or along the same—and shall be completed within fifteen years from and after the passing of this act, or the State shall be holden to pay to the U. States the amount of the price or prices for which any and all of said land which may have been disposed of by said State may have sold—and such of said lands as may not have been thus disposed of shall, from and after said fifteen years, if said canal should not then have been completed, revert to and again become the property of the United States: Provided always, That it shall not be competent for the said General Assembly to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

Absurdities of Human Life.—To buy a horse from a near relative and believe every word he says in praise of the animal he is desirous to dispose of.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Auditor,
WM. T. SCOTT, ABRAHAM SMITH,
HENRY FAUNTLEROY.
For Assessor,
LEWIS L. WATSON, JAMES POLKE.

STEAM BOAT REGISTER.



ARRIVALS.

- March 5 Adelaide, from Cincinnati.
- Senate, from Pittsburgh.
- 6 Columbiana, from Cincinnati.
- 7 North Queen, from Pittsburgh.
- Planet, from Evansville.
- 8 Monticello, from Pittsburgh.
- Revenue Cutter, from do.
- 10 Columbiana, from Lafayette.
- 11 Adelaide, from do.
- 12 Senate, from do.
- North Queen from do.
- Revenue Cutter from do.
- Planet from do.
- Cicero from Pittsburgh.
- 14 Monticello from Lafayette.
- 15 Lancaster from Pittsburgh.
- 17 Planet from Evansville.
- 18 Wave from Kanawha.
- Jas. Ross from Pittsburgh.
- Cicero from Lafayette.

DEPARTURES.

- March 5 Adelaide, for Lafayette.
- Senate, for do.
- 6 Columbiana, for do.
- 7 North Queen, for do.
- Planet, for do.
- 8 Monticello, for do.
- Revenue Cutter, for do.
- 10 Columbiana, for Pittsburgh.
- 11 Adelaide, for Cincinnati.
- 12 Senate for Pittsburgh.
- North Queen for do.
- Revenue Cutter for Cincinnati.
- Planet for Pittsburgh.
- Cicero for Lafayette.
- 14 Monticello for Pittsburgh.
- 15 Lancaster for Lafayette.
- 17 Planet for Lafayette.
- 18 Wave for ports above.
- Jas. Ross for Lafayette.
- 19 Cicero for Pittsburgh.