

United States.

Of their capability to support a population equal in density to Massachusetts no doubt can be entertained.

The number of persons to a square miles in Massachusetts is seventy. By recurring to the number of square miles of the Western States, it will be seen that with a population equal in density to Massachusetts, they will contain 36,960,000 inhabitants. The effective military force of a population of 10,000,000 may safely be estimated at 1,000,000. When therefore, the Western States shall contain a population equal in density to Massachusetts, their effective military force will be nearly 4,000,000—an army superior to that which can be brought into the field by the Autocrat of all the Russians. The above estimate is undoubtedly much too low. A moment's reflection will satisfy any one, that the Western States are capable of sustaining a much larger population, who takes into consideration the salubrity of their climate, the extent and fertility of their soil, the richness of their mines, and the facilities they have for working them, and the great navigable rivers and tributary streams by which they are watered, suited either for manufacturing establishments, or the purposes of commercial enterprise and activity.

In the preceding remark no regard has been paid to the unorganized territory belonging to the United States in the valley of the Mississippi. When, therefore, those immense regions between the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains, shall be filled with a population equal in density to Massachusetts, their physical power will be greater than that of the mightiest nation now in existence.

Civil Power.—By civil power is here meant, that influence which any division of our country possesses in the national councils. Proceeding then upon the calculations laid down in the tables published in another part of the present number of the Journal, it will be seen that the civil power of this nation will soon be wielded by the people of the West. Divide the United States into four parts, Northern, Middle, Southern and Western. The present number of Representatives in Congress, from each of the divisions, is as follows:—Northern 39; Middle 67; Southern 64; Western 46. Whole number of Representatives from the first three divisions 170. From the last 46. Under the present regulations the apportionment for a Representative is 40,000. According to the best calculation that can be made, it is ascertained that in 1850 the population of the Northern, Middle, and Southern divisions of the U. States will be 11,384,703; while that of the Western division will be 11,424,550. Should the rate of apportionment be the same then as at present, the first 3 divisions will have 267 Representatives, & the Western 268, leaving the balance of power in favor of the West. The apportionment in future will no doubt, be much larger than at present; but upon the principle of equal representation, whatever the apportionment may be, the weight of influence possessed by the West will be the same.

In a little more than twenty years, therefore, the Western States will have a majority in Congress; and in fifty years that majority will be overwhelming. Of course they will be able to control all the measures of the general government which are of great national importance.

Moral Power.—*** Now when we reflect that the Western States according to the lowest estimate, are capable of sustaining a population of more than 40,000,000, we feel that their moral power must be great, either for good or evil, in proportion as intelligence or ignorance, virtue or vice, prevail among their citizens. We have before shown that in 1850 they will have a majority in Congress; and it is well known that the character of a representative ever corresponds with that of his constituents. If the people are industrious and virtuous, then their representatives will be men of a like spirit. But if ignorance, licentiousness of manners, and a disregard of religious obligation prevail in the community, then reckless demagogues, and abandoned profligates, will sit in the sacred hall of legislation; and ambition, and self aggrandizement, and love of power will take the place of patriotism, and public spirit, and an unshaken attachment to the best interests of the nation. Where such a state of society exists, the elective franchise, which is the peculiar glory of America, will become one of its deadliest scourges. Nothing, therefore, can prevent a dissolution of the union, and save our free and happy institutions from utter subversion, but patriotism and intelligence directed, animated, and controlled by the purest moral principles, pervading all classes of people at the West.

The tables here alluded to give the comparative increase of the several divisions of the country—in the following ratios: Eastern States, 12.7 per cent.; Middle, 32.8; Southern, 19.4; Western, 29. The comparative population of the same divisions of country, when as dense as the present population of Great Britain, will be as follows: Eastern States, 11,851,000; Middle, 18,072,000; Southern, 36,178,000; Western, 12,9, 240,000; Unorganized Territory, 153,638,890; Total, 360,000,000.

Bedford, (Pa.) May 2—The Adams county association, for the encouragement of American manufactures, have adopted the following:

Resolved—That we will not support any candidate for congress or presidency, who are opposed to the full and free encouragement of domestic manufactures; and the president and secretary of this association, be authorized to require from the two distinguished candidates for the presidency, their sentiments, distinctly, upon this important subject of national policy.

We rejoice at this, says the Lancaster Journal, and hope the society may be successful in eliciting from Mr Adams his opinions on this all important subject. We believe he is decidedly opposed to the protection of our manufactures, by heavy duties, and to what has been denominated the American system. Indeed, if we are mistaken, and he should now express opinions favorable to these measures, he has, we must say, been most shamefully negligent of the duties imposed upon him by his oath of office—for he

has made no communications to congress, intimated the necessity of any such protection to our domestic industry.

As to the opinions of general Jackson, on this point of national policy, they have been long before the public, in his letter to Dr Coleman, of April, 1824, and in his votes in the senate on the tariff of that year. In addition thereto, we have the reply of genl. Jackson, dated 18th February last, to a resolution of the senate of Indiana, requesting his opinion on this subject—which we published in the Gazette last week.—*Bedford Gaz.*

General Jackson's reply is such an one as might have been expected from the singular resolution of the legislature of Indiana, and the elaborate and (we might say) insidious letter of governor Ray. Did this governor think to entrap him by spreading his web so far around him? Else, why did he put so many particular and categorical questions to general Jackson? Did he expect to draw forth some answer to some one of them, which the partisans of the administration might try to harp upon and turn to the best account?—And why did they not address similar queries to Mr. Adams? He has never been half as explicit on the subject of the tariff as general Jackson. Not a word has escaped Mr. A. in his own message to congress—and it has been left to Mr. Rush, to step out of his line, and “recommend measures” which would better have become the president himself to suggest. We seize this opportunity to notice two assertions on this subject, in which we have been brought in.—The Massachusetts Jour. affirms that “Gen. Jackson writes *private* letters, (not intended to be made *public*), to Richmond, in which he pledges himself to the anti-tariff, and anti-manufacturing and anti-American doctrine, that protecting duties are unconstitutional!” and quotes us as authority for the unfounded assertion. He has written no such letters. And again, the Baltimore “Marylander” repeats that the “Editors of the Richmond Enquirer have seen a letter from the general, only a few months since, in which he speaks of Mr. Adams’ views of the powers of the general government, as contained in his first message, having shocked him; these views were, no doubt, in relation to the American system—Now this is ‘ineffably stupid!’”—for, genl. J. could scarcely think of criticizing in Mr. Adams what Mr. A. has never thought fit to express. “Those views,” to which the Marylander is pleased to refer, were not “contained in his first message,” or in his second, or in his third. He will give them probably *extenso* in his “first message,” of the 2d term, if the people should be so far infatuated as to replace him on the saddle.—*Rich. Eng.*

JACKSON AND MANUFACTURES.

The following extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson to Col. R. Patterson, with the excellent comments upon it, we copy from the Maryland Advocate, a well conducted Jackson paper, published in Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland.

“It may appear needless to say another word, to prove that Gen. Jackson is the friend to Domestic manufactures and Internal Improvements. But the following letter from him to Col. R. Patterson, is so conclusive & irresistible, that we cannot help publishing it, which will nail to the counter the falsehoods that the administration men have been so busy in propagating, that Jackson was opposed to those measures:

Extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson to Col. R. Patterson

“Upon the success of our domestic manufactures, as the hand maid of agriculture and commerce, depends, in a great measure, the independence of our country; and I assure you, that no man can feel more sensibly than I do, the necessity of protecting them.”

In addition to this, Gen. Jackson's name stands recorded in favor of every measure of Internal Improvement and domestic Manufactures that was agitated in Congress whilst he was a member of that body; whilst John Q. Adams, has never in the whole course of his life, given a single vote in favor of either of those great measures. But on the contrary, where ever we find his name recorded, it is in opposition to them. It is true, in his first message to Congress he came out a strong advocate of Internal Improvements; astonishing every person at the lengths he was willing (affectedly?) to go.

But what has he said or done since then? Nothing at all. Not one word has he said on the subject of Domestic Manufactures, since his inauguration. For two years Mr. Adams had a majority in Congress, and might, therefore have had any appropriation made for Internal Improvements, that he would have asked for. But nothing was ever said or done after his first message. We will resume this subject; but before we close the present paragraph, we repeat that John Q. Adams, has never given a vote in favor of either Internal Improvements or Domestic Manufactures, but has always been found in the opposition. Whilst Gen. Jackson has constantly advocated and voted for every measure tending to promote or encourage those objects. We challenge the Adams men to contradict us, and show the proof.”

From Niles' Register of May 17.

Mr. Clay, having visited Philadelphia for the purpose of holding a consultation with medical gentlemen on the state of his health, (which is exceedingly delicate,) was invited

by a committee, in behalf of the friends of the Administration in Baltimore, to remain here a short time on his return. And it being known that he would arrive on Monday afternoon last, the steam boat Patuxent, crowded with citizens, proceeded down the river to meet the boat United States. When the boats approached each other, and it was ascertained that Mr. Clay was a passenger, nine cheers from the Patuxent gave to that gentleman the first intimation of the presence of so many of his friends. The Patuxent now changed her course, and taking the lead of the United States, afforded the committee and citizens, an opportunity of being on the wharves and receiving Mr. Clay at his landing. The crowd by this time was uncommonly dense, and some have supposed that not less than 2,000 persons were present. Mr. C. was conducted to the City Hotel, and the next day from 11 o'clock in the morning until 2, and from 7 until 9 in the evening, received the visits of all those who were pleased to call upon him; and during these five hours there was one continued throng of people passing through the room which he occupied. Those who attended, say that the pressure was much greater than on any similar occasion in this city. In the interval, Mr. Clay having declined a public dinner, partook of one with the committee who attended upon him, and the chairman of committees of the several wards, when the following, among other toasts were drunk:

2. A great statesman had said, “what is a public man worth that will not suffer for his country?” We have seen a public man sacrifice much for his country, and rise resplendently triumphant over the calumnies of his enemies.

Mr. Clay then rose, (evidently laboring under debility from indisposition, probably increased by the ceremonies of the day) and said, “Although I have been required by the advice of my physicians, to abstain from all social entertainments, with their consequent excitements, I cannot leave Baltimore without saying a few words by way of public acknowledgement for the cordial congratulations with which I have been received during my present visit: I am not so vain, indeed, as to imagine that any personal considerations have promoted the enthusiastic demonstrations by which my approach to this city, and my short sojourn, have been so highly distinguished. Their honored object, has, it is true, some claims upon the justice, if not the sympathy of a generous, intelligent, and high minded people. Singled out for proscription and destruction, he has sustained all the fury of the most ferocious attacks. Calumnious charges directed against the honor of his public character, dearer than life itself, sanctioned and republished by one who should have scorned to lend himself to such a vile purpose, have been echoed by a thousand profligate tongues and presses. Supported by the consciousness of having faithfully discharged his duty, and defended by the virtue and intelligence of an enlightened people, he stood firm & erect amidst all the bellowings of the political storm. What is a public man, what is any man worth, who is not prepared to sacrifice himself, if necessary, for the good of his country?

“But,” continued Mr. Clay, “the demonstrations which I have here witnessed, have a higher and nobler source than homage to an individual; they originate from that cause with whom I am an humble associate—the cause of the country—the cause of the constitution—the cause of free institutions. They would otherwise be unworthy of free men, and less gratifying to me. I am not, I hope, so uncharitable as to accuse all the opponents of that cause with designs unfriendly to human liberty. I know that they make, many of them sincerely, other professions. They talk indeed, of republicanism, and some of them impudently claim to be the exclusive republican party.

“Yes! we find men, who, but yesterday, were the foremost in other ranks, upon whose revolting ears the grating sound of republicanism never fell, and upon whose lips the exotic word still awkwardly hangs, now exclaiming, or acquiescing in the cry, that they are the republican party! I had thought, if any one more than all other principles characterized the term republican party, it was their ardent devotion to liberty, to its safety, to all its guarantees. I had supposed that the doctrines of that school taught us to guard against the danger of standing armies, to profit by the lessons which all history inculcates, and never to forget that liberty, & the predominance of the military principle, were utterly incompatible. The republican party! In this modern, new fangled, and heterogeneous party, Cromwell and Caesar recently found apologists. The judgment of centuries is reversed; long established maxims are overturned; the Ethiopian is washed white; and the only genuine lovers of liberty were the Philips the Caesars the Cromwells, the Massies, and the Syllas, of former ages.

“It is time for slumbering patriotism to awake, when such doctrines as these are put forth from the capitol, and from popular assemblies. It is time that the real republican party, (I speak not of former divisions, springing from causes no longer existing, and which are kept up by some in particular places, only for sinister purposes)—that party, under whatever flag its members may have heretofore acted, that party which loves freedom for freedom's sake—justly to estimate the impending perils, and proceed with

an energy, and union, called for by the existing crisis in the republic.

Regardless of all imputations, and proud of the opportunity of free and unrestrained intercourse with all my fellow citizens, if it were physically possible, and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every State, go to every town, and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and exhort them, by their love of country,—by their love of liberty—for the sake of themselves and their posterity—in the name of their venerated ancestors—in the name of the human family deeply interested in the fulfilment of the trust committed to their hands—by all the past glory which we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation, if we are true and faithful, in gratitude to Him who hath hitherto so signally blessed us, to pause, solemnly pause, and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us; if indeed, we have incurred the divine displeasure, and it be necessary to chastise this people with the rod of His vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him and implore his mercy to visit our favored land with WAR, with PESTILENCE, with FAMINE, with any scourge other than Military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown.

Gentlemen, I wish I had strength to expatiate on this interesting subject, but I am admonished by the state of my health to desist. I pray your acceptance of my thanks for the sentiment with which you have honored me, and your permission to offer one, which I hope will be approved by you.

“Genuine Republicans, of every faith, who, true to the cause of liberty, would guard it against all pernicious examples.”

A handsome Assortment of JEWELRY and MILITARY APARATUS,

Just received, and now for sale, by

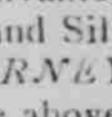
I. N. WHITTELSEY,

ON WATER STREET—VINCENNES, IA.

 Who will keep constantly on hand

**WATCHES, SILVER SPOONS
CASTORS, BRITANIA
TEA and COFFEE POTTS,**

And all other articles in his line.

CLOCKS & WATCHES, carefully repaired, and warranted.  CASH paid for old Gold and Silver.

A JOURNEYMAN, who is a good workman at the above business, will find employment upon application to,

I. N. W.

May 22, 1828.

16-1f

Carriage & Waggon Making.

 The subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he has employed a first rate Carriage maker, and now carries on the **CARRIAGE & WAGGON MAKING BUSINESS**, in the house formerly occupied by G. W. Johnston, Esq. where Making and Repairing will be done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.—Those wanting work in my line will please to call, and see if we can agree on terms of payment, and price.

D. ANDREWS.

Vincennes, April 1828. 12-1f

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has engaged Mr. B. WELMAN, to superintend, and carry on his **Blacksmiths' Shop**, at the old stand, formerly of Smith & Thompson—the well known qualifications of Mr. Welman as a good workman, will insure a liberal share of public patronage—All kinds of Edged tools made and warranted.

N. SMITH.

February 14, 1827. 2-1f

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias on replevy bond, to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Knox county Circuit court, I will expose to public sale at the court house door in Vincennes, on Monday the twenty third day of June next, between the hours of ten o'clock, A.M., & five o'clock, P.M., and agreeable to the third section of the law subjecting real and personal estate to execution, all that certain tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Washington, in the county of Knox, and state of Indiana, containing one hundred acres, bounded as follows, to wit:—beginning at a small Sugar tree, the north corner of a survey of two hundred acres, of David McCord, in township No. four, north, in range No. ten, west, thence north, thirty-eight and three fourths degrees west, along a piece of vacant land, forty-six chains & eighty-four links, to a post, the corner of vacant land, thence south, fifty-one and one fourth west, twenty-one chains & eighty-three links to the corner of a survey of Alexander Massey, thence south, thirty-eight and three fourths east, Massey's line, forty-six chains and thirty-four links to a post, the corner on the line of David McCord, and corner of Alexander Massey, thence north, fifty-one and one fourth east, twenty-one chains and thirty-three links with David McCord's line to the place of beginning, with its appurtenances thereunto belonging; given up as the property of Alexander Shannon, at the suit of George W. Ewing, against said Shannon, Abraham Miller, and Samuel Miller, by reference to a deed recorded in the Recorder's office of Knox county, from Robert Bunting, Jr. to said Shannon, will more fully show.

S. ALMY, Shf. &c.

May 30, 1828. 17-41-84