

revenue laws exact from smugglers, would have the effect of changing their theory as well as practice.

MONTEPELLIER, VT. PATRIOT

That the business of smuggling has actively revived, is evinced by the movements "to and fro" all the way between Boston and Montreal, of some of the old war smugglers, and other young sprouts who have been educated by them. The recent passage of loaded teams through the alternate mud and snow drifts at a season when there is little produce of the country to be transported—teams loaded with casks and barrels and firkins, as if of pot and pearl ashes, distilled spirits, butter, &c. fully demonstrate to our convictions that all is not right. There are no custom house officers on the way for more than a hundred miles—no search can be lawfully made; of course, tons of smuggled goods may pass without detection, and there can be little doubt tons do pass.

When smuggling of British goods is carried on by the "American System" men with impunity—when the revenue is defrauded of hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars—when the people are obliged to pay a tax on their wearing apparel for the sole benefit of smugglers—when our manufacturers, instead of being benefited, are positively injured by high duties intended for their protection, those duties being shamefully evaded; is it not time, either to enforce the laws for the punishment of smugglers, or so to reduce the duties as shall do away the temptation to violate them?—N. H. Patriot

CHANGE OF THE CABINET.

We received last evening the Baltimore Patriot of the 20th inst from which we copy the following correspondence between the president and Mr. Van Buren—*Louisville Advertiser* From the Washington Globe, Wednesday, April 20.

It will appear, by the publication in our columns of to day, that the secretary of state has tendered his resignation to the president, who has accepted it. The grounds upon which this step was taken are so fully stated in the correspondence that comment on our part is unnecessary. On the 7th, the secretary of war tendered his resignation to the president; and yesterday, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the navy handed in theirs; all of which have been accepted. From this it is inferred that a new organization of the cabinet is to take place.

WASHINGTON, April 11th, 1831.

Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to retire from the office to which your confidence and partially called me. The delicacy of this step, under the circumstances under which it is taken, will I trust, be an ample apology for stating more at large, than might otherwise have been necessary, the reasons by which I am influenced.

From the moment of taking my seat in your cabinet, it has been my anxious wish and zealous endeavor to prevent a premature agitation of the question of your successor; and, at all events, to discountenance, and if possible repress the disposition, at an early day manifested, to connect my name with that disturbing topic. Of the sincerity and the constancy of this disposition, no one has had a better opportunity to judge than yourself. It has, however, been unavoidable. Circumstances, not of my creation, and altogether beyond my control, have given to this subject a turn which cannot now be remedied, except by a self-disfranchisement which, even if dictated by my individual wishes, could hardly be reconcilable with propriety or self respect.

Concerning the injurious effects which the circumstance of a member of the cabinet's occupying the relation to wards the country to which I have adverted, is calculated to have upon the conduct of public affairs, there cannot, I think, at this time, be room for two opinions. Diversities of ulterior preference among the friends of an administration are unavoidable; and even if the respective advocates of those thus placed in rivalry be patriotic enough to resist the temptation of creating obstacles to the advancement of him to whose elevation they are opposed, by embarrassing the branch of public service committed to his charge, they are, nevertheless, by their position, exposed to the suspicion of entertaining and encouraging such views; a suspicion which can seldom fail in the end, and to aggravate into present alienation and hostility the prospective differences which first gave rise to it. Thus, under the less unfavorable consequences, individual injustice is suffered, and the administration embarrassed and weakened. What ever may have been the course of things under the peculiar circumstances of the earlier stage of the republic, my experience has fully satisfied me that at this day, when the field of selection has become so extended, the circumstance referred to, by augmenting the motives & sources of opposition to the measures of the executive, must unavoidably prove the cause of injury to the public service, for a counterpoise we may in vain look to the peculiar qualifications of any individual; and even if I should in this be mistaken, still I cannot so far deceive myself as to believe for a moment that I am protected from the exceptions.

These obstructions to the successful prosecution of public affairs, when superadded to that opposition which is inseparable from our free institutions and

which every administration must expect, present a mass to which the operations of the government should at no time be voluntarily exposed—the more especially should this be avoided at so eventful a period in the affairs of the world, when our country may particularly need the utmost harmony in her councils.

Such being my impression, the path of duty is plain; and I not only submit with cheerfulness to whatever personal sacrifices may be involved in the surrender of the station I occupy, but I make it my ambition to set an example which should fit in the progress of the government be deemed, notwithstanding the humility of its origin, worthy of respect and observance, cannot, I think, fail to prove essentially and permanently beneficial.

Allow me, sir, to present one more view of the subject:—You have consented to stand before your constituents for re-election. Of their decision, resting as it does upon the unbought suffrages of a free, numerous, and widely extended people, it becomes no man to speak with certainty. Judging, however, from the past, and making a reasonable allowance for the fair exercise of the intelligence and public spirit of your fellow citizens, I cannot hesitate in adopting the belief that the confidence, as well in your capacity for civil duties as in your civic virtues, already so spontaneously and strikingly displayed, will be manifested with increased energy, now, that all candid observers must admit their utmost expectations to have been more than realized.

If this promise, so suspicious to the best interests of our common country, be fulfilled, the concluding term of your administration will, in the absence of any prominent cause of discord among its supporters, afford a most favorable opportunity for the full accomplishment of those important public objects, in the prosecution of which I have witnessed on your part such steady vigilance and untiring devotion. To the unfavorable influence which my confidence in your cabinet, under existing circumstances, may exercise upon this flattering prospect, I cannot, sir, without a total disregard of the lights of experience, and without shutting my eyes to the obvious tendency of things for the future, be insensible. Having, moreover, from a deep conviction of its importance to the country, been among the most urgent of your advisers to yield yourself to the obvious wishes of the people, and knowing the sacrifice of personal feeling which was involved in your acquiescence, I cannot reconcile it to myself to be in any degree, the cause of embarrassment to you during the period which, as it will certainly be of deep interest to your country, is moreover destined to bring to its close, your patriotic, toilsome, and eventful public life.

From these considerations, I feel it to be doubly my duty to resign a post, the retention of which is so calculated to attract assaults upon your administration, to which there might otherwise be no inducement—assaults of which, whatever be their aim, the most important as well as most injurious effect is, upon those public interests which deserve and should command the support of all good citizens. This duty, I should have discharged at an earlier period, but for considerations, partly of a public, partly of a personal nature, connected with circumstances which were calculated to expose its performance then to misconception and misrepresentation.

Having explained the motives which govern me in this severing, and with seeming abruptness, the official ties by which we have been associated, there remains but one duty for me to perform. It is to make my profound and sincere acknowledgments for that steady support and cheering confidence which, in the discharge of my public duties, I have under all circumstances received at your hands; as well as for the personal kindness at all times extended to me.

Rest assured, sir, that the success of your administration, and the happiness of your private life, will ever constitute objects of the deepest solicitude with

Your sincere friend and obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1831.

Dear Sir:—Your letter resigning the office of secretary of state was received last evening. I could indeed wish that no circumstance had arisen to interrupt the relations which have, for two years, subsisted between us, and that they might have continued through the period during which it may be my lot to remain charged with the duties which the partiality of my countrymen has imposed upon me. But the reasons you present are so strong, that, with a proper regard for them, I cannot ask you, on my own account to remain in the cabinet.

I am aware of the difficulties you have had to contend with, and of the benefits which have resulted to the affairs of your country, from your continued zeal in the arduous tasks to which you have been subjected. To say that I deeply regret to lose you is but feebly to express my feelings on the occasion.

When called by my country to the station which I occupy, it was not with out a deep sense of its arduous responsibilities, and a strong distrust of myself, that I obeyed the call; but, cheered by the consciousness that no other motives actuated me, than a desire to guard her

interests, and to place her upon the firm ground of those great principles which, by the wisest and purest of our patriots, have been deemed essential to her prosperity, I ventured upon the trust assigned me. I did this in the confident hope of finding advisers, able and true; who, laying aside every thing but a desire to give new vigor to the vital principles of our Union, would look with a single eye to the best means of effecting this paramount object. In you, this hope has been realized to the utmost. In the difficult and trying moments of my administration, I have always found you sincere, able and efficient—answering at all times to afford me every aid. It, however, from circumstances in your judgment sufficient to make it necessary, the officialties subsisting between us must be severed. I can only say that this necessity is deeply lamented by me. I part with you only because you yourself have requested me to do so, and have sustained that request by reasons strong enough to command my assent. I cannot, however, allow the separation to take place, without expressing the hope, that this retirement from public affairs is but temporary; and that if any other station, the government should have occasion for services, the value of which has been so sensibly felt by me, your consent will not be wanting.

Of the state of things to which you advert, I cannot be fully aware. I look upon it with sorrow, and regret in the more, because one of its first effects is to disturb the harmony of my cabinet. It is, however, but an instance of one of the evils to which free governments must ever be liable. The only remedy these evils, as they arise, lies in the intelligence and public spirit for our common constituents. They will correct them—and in this there is abundant consolation. I cannot quit this subject without adding that with the best opportunities for observing and judging, I have seen in you no other desire than to move quietly on in the path of your duties, and to promote the harmonious conduct of public affairs. If on this point you have had to encounter detraction, it is but another proof of the utter insufficiency of innocence and worth to shield from such assaults.

Be assured that the interest you express in my happiness is most heartily reciprocated—that my most cordial feelings accompany you, and that I am, very sincerely, your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON

P. S. It is understood that you are to continue in office until your successor is appointed.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, Sec'y of State.
We thus see that the resignation of Mr. Van Buren was a voluntary act of patriotic disinterestedness. It has been aptly termed a "splendid refractory." He carries with him, to retirement, the friendship of the president, and will be followed by the best wishes of the republicans of the Union.

It is said the secretary of war, secretary of the navy, and secretary of the treasury, have also resigned; and a letter from Washington, published in the Baltimore Patriot, states, that the following gentlemen are named as the new cabinet:

State Department, Edward Livingston, Louisiana.

War Department, H. L. White, Tennessee.

Navy Department, Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire.

Treasury Department, Louis McLane, Delaware.

The change thus announced, seems to have been the source of as much joy to the opposition as it is of real satisfaction to the friends of the present executive. They rejoice that there has been "a blow up"—that there has been, what they term "the devil to play" at Washington. They think they may possibly be benefited by the change, but cannot tell how. On the other hand the friends of the administration rejoice, because they feel well assured that the change will restore harmony and unanimity in the cabinet—re consolidate the party—

increase the strength of the administration—and, give birth to a more harmonious and efficient system of legislation on the part of congress. We rejoice in our increased and increasing strength; and, if our opponents heartily join us, we must consider them prepared to give up the contest.

Mr. Van Buren returns to New York with the best possible feelings towards the executive, where, by disabusing the public mind, his efforts will add some twenty or thirty thousand votes to the strength of the Jackson party. His retracy will probably be followed by such an explanation, as will convince even the friends of Mr. Calhoun in the south, that their favorite has done injustice to Mr. Van Buren—and, thus, the strength of the administration will be increased in that quarter of the Union; while the voluntary resignation of Mr. Ingham, will only serve to ally party strife in his native state, and to unite the people in favor of general Jackson.

If the supposition should prove correct, that the gentlemen named will constitute the new cabinet, the nation will repose entire confidence in its intelligence and integrity. Against it nothing can be urged by the opposition. We shall hear no more about plots or intrigues. The president will be surrounded by highly intelligent and faithful friends—by a cabinet that may be very safely, if not triumphantly compared, with any that has preceded it.

From the Maine Democrat.

DEMOCRAT & REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

"Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory."—JEFFERSON

FOR PRESIDENT

ANDREW JACKSON

"GEN. JACKSON justly enjoys in an eminent degree the public favor, and of his worth, talents and services, no one entertains a higher, or more respectful opinion than myself."—"an officer whose services entitle him to the highest rewards, and the whole CAREER, has been signalized by the purest intentions and most elevated purposes."

JOHN Q. ADAMS

"My friendship for GEN. JACKSON and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while president, forbids my taking any part against him in the ensuing presidential election."

JAMES MONROE

"The recollections of the public relations in which I stood to general JACKSON, while president, and the proofs given to him of the high estimation in which he was held by me."

JAMES MADISON

"GEN. JACKSON is a clear headed, strong minded man, and has more of the old Roman in him than any other man now living."

THOMAS JEFFERSON

"Towards that distinguished Captain, who has shed so much GLORY on our country, whose renowned conduct is so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I CAN NEVER HAVE any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the warmest kindness."

HENRY CLAY

"In ANDREW JACKSON, a commander of the division of the south, the president fit for any emergency; a statesman cool and dispassionate; a soldier, terrible in battle and mild in victory; a patriot, whose bosom swelled with the love of country; in fine, a man whose like we shall scarce look upon again."

JAMES MONROE

"It is fortunate for the country that general JACKSON is likely to be fit for public life at the end of the present four years; for in him is the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to rise out of the broad construction now again given to the constitution of the United States, [by president Adams,] which effaces all limitations of power, and leaves the general government, by theory altogether untrammelled."

THOMAS JEFFERSON in 1825

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

GEM OF LITERATURE, WIT & SENTIMENT

—♦♦♦—

Each No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal octavo pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful title Page and a general Index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the Fashions, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid Portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent engravings will be of the best quality.

Liberal premiums have been offered for choice original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of Moral Tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, Light Readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, '28, '29, and '30 embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,

112 Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

Administrators' Sale.

THE undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Conrad Crum, late of Decker Township, Knox County, dec'd, as they are desirous of settling the same without delay, all persons are hereby notified that the estate is solvent, and those having claims are requested to present them, legally authenticated for settlement. Notice is hereby further given, that on Thursday the 19th of May, 1831, at the dwelling of the deceased, we will sell to the highest bidder, all the personal property of said deceased, on a credit, with bond and security, and such conditions as may be required. Among other property a number of HORSES, CATS, LEE, SHEEP, & HOGS; CORN, BACON, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE.

THOMAS J. CRUM,

THOMAS WILLIAMS,

Administrators.

April 30, 1831.

12—3ts.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified, that the bills of Homer Johnson, late Clerk of this county, are now in my hands for collection, with positive instructions to enforce the same without respect to persons. Therefore, all concerned will do well to call and make immediate payment.

W. L. WITHERS, D. S. & C.

Vincennes, April 19, 1831. 11—3ts.

NEW GOODS.

JACKSON & LAMIER

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have received, and are now opening, a general assortment of merchandise, among which will be found Superfine Black, Blue, Olive, Brown and Green cloth—very superior brown & light-blue cassimere Red, White and Green Flannels—Rose Mackinaw and Point Blankets—Super Black Italian Lute-trim—Silk and Tabby Velvets—Bombazets, Plands, Cambrics—Calicoes, Gloves, Hosiery, Fashionable Bonnet and Belt Ribbon, Lighthouse Bonnets, Fancy Soaps, Cologne Water, Silk and Marseilles Vestings, Brown and Bleached Domestic, Premium, Morocco and Mens' Leather Shoes—Fine and Common Hats, &c. &c. together with an assortment of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Castings, Fresh Groceries and Queensware, they are determined to offer at the lowest rates for cash or merchantable produce of any kind.

They take this opportunity of informing the customers of the Vincennes Steam Mill that in future that establishment will be under the immediate management of one of the firm; and they hope that their inviolable disposition to accommodate will ensure them a share of public patronage.

The highest market price for Wheat, Corn and Saw-logs.
December 25, 1830 47—tf

THE LADY'S BOOK.

A MONTHLY LITERARY MISCELLANY, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, THE FINE ARTS, FASHIONS, BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES, TALES, NARRATIVES, MUSIC, RIDING, DANCING, POETRY, EMBROIDERY, &c.

Contents of No. Four.

Philosophy. F. S. 1831 for April 1831, with an Engraving richly colored. Lyric Poems. Distinguished characters. The Sky Lapers. A Pastoral Sovereignty. Decay of the Magnificent. A Father's Advice to his Daughter. A Sense of Honor. Epitaphs and Church Yards. The Beautiful Stream—Original. Caps and Bonnets—An Engraving. To Laura—La Basile—The Knight with a Snowy Plume. The Ornamental Artist—with Engravings. Alfred and Ethelwold. A New Year's Day. A Dream. History of a Diamond. Increase of the Numbers of Mankind. The Bride—by Theodore Hook. Dr. Selden. Statues. The Sky-lark. Conjugating a Verb—with an Engraving. Follow Me. A Moorish Engraving. Mirror of the Graces. Soft glossy Hair. To the Earth—by Holdings. St. Nicholas at Marston Moor. The Gold Cross. The Wonders of Physics. The Dead Engineer. True Beauty. Engraving to Head Dresses—two Engravings. Stanzas by E. M. Fitzgerald. An Appeal—T. W. Aphonsius—by Mrs. Leslie. The Nuptials. Horn Music and its Origin. The Crusades. A Chapter of Shawls. She weeps over the Trinkets he gave her—set to Music. The Tartar Drum—set to Music. Woman—by the author of "Pisham." A Main song—The Goshawk. Recipes. Serenade—Original.

Communication

AND

STORAGE AGENCY.

—♦♦♦—

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public generally that he still continues the COMMISSION AND STORAGE BUSINESS at his Office, 108 N. W. CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS.

WILLIAM MIFURE

Vincennes, April 1831 9—tf

SMITH & TRACY'S

Tin & Sheet Iron

MANUFACTORY.

ON the corner of Market and Second streets, have on hand for sale, a large and general assortment of Tin and Sheet Iron ware,—which they offer at reduced prices. Tinware will be sold whole sale and retail upon advantageous terms to purchasers.

Vincennes, October 24, 1829 37—tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the right of making and vending within Knox county, Pinkham Mosher's Washing Machine, for scouring and washing clothes, any person wishing to purchase can have them on trial, and if not approved, may be returned. I have also on hand and intend keeping, a supply of Cabinet Ware of the best quality; will also do Carpenter's and Joiner's work at the most reduced prices.

JOHN MOORE.

May 1st, 1830 12—ly.

Medical Notice.

THE Semi-Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the First Medical District, will take place in Vincennes on Monday the second day of May; when it is desired all distant members will attend.

H. DECKER, Secy.

Vincennes, April 30, 1831. 14—3ts.

Indentures

For Apprentices, for sale at this Office.