

dant certainty in several parts of his report. He opposes a cession of the waste lands to the new States, for similar reasons. He sees that they would throw them into market upon such terms, as would enable the most indigent to purchase a home, and hence the manufacturers would be drained of operatives. In enumerating the arguments which demonstrate the inexpediency of the proposed cession, he says, in that event, "each State would be desirous of incurring the greatest number of emigrants for the purpose of rapidly populating its own territories," which he fears would give rise to "collisions among the states, attended with dangerous consequences." The fear that the new States would be rapidly populated, is here shown to be the pivot upon which the whole report turns. The spirit of emigration would be stirred beyond the mountains—the highways would be crowded with masses of human beings flying from poverty and distress—the factories would be emptied of their miserable drudging tenants, and the ragged starving children, who pine in wretchedness within their walls—and in the West, we would see cottages and farms, proud hearted freemen, with their happy, rosy-cheeked families, scattered through the wilderness.

If additional testimony were wanting to ascertain the ruling passion of Mr. Clay and his American System friends, in relation to the public lands, we have it, in the memorial adopted at the great New York Tariff Convention. This meeting composed of delegates from nearly every State in the Union, and acting under the countenance of Mr. Clay, speaks truly the feelings and opinions of the party, upon this interesting subject. In their memorial to Congress, they adopt the following language:

"The last advantage which your memorialists propose to mention, as resulting from the establishment of domestic manufactures, is their effect in restraining emigration from the settled parts of the country."

After such developments from the highest and most unquestionable sources none can remain unacquainted with the secret impulses by which Mr. Clay has been prompted to oppose the liberal policy which the administration has evinced every solicitude to pursue, in encouraging the settlement of the national domain. The show of zeal for western interests, under which his project is masked, is too shallow, too flimsy to dupe credulity itself—it is a hollow hearted profession—a mockery which can but kindle the resentment of the people it is designed to delude and oppress.

Foreign.

From the Louisiana Advertiser of June 2. By the arrival, yesterday, of the sbr. Emperor from Tampico, we are furnished with the "Gazeta de Tampico" of the 21st and 25th ult. We make the following translation:

TAMPICO, May 21.

Information received from the camp of Gen. Teran, assures us that a captain was killed in the action of the 13th inst. Much confusion reigned among the Ministerial troops, and it is said that Gen. Teran threw himself into a canoe, and fled with precipitation across the lake.— The cavalry were under arms, waiting for orders, but, as they received none, they took the road to Altamira of their own accord. It appears that the soldiers had been persuaded that they might enter Tampico without firing a shot, and when they met with a different reception, they protested that they had been deceived, &c. The gunboats which sailed on the 18th to dislodge the advanced post of Teran from the mouth of the Temez, returned in the evening; the Ministerials had nine killed and wounded.

25th MAY.

The besieging army was much alarmed last night, and entertained itself with frequent discharges of artillery and musketry. Not a single person, however, left the city. At day-light, an extraordinary messenger was despatched to spread the news of the victory!

Capt. Carman, of the schooner Emperor, has politely furnished us with further intelligence.

On the 25th ult. Gen. Teran withdrew his army, and retreated to the interior. On the 26th, General Montezuma, with about 1500 men in high spirits, sailed forth from Tampico in pursuit of the fugitives, and intending to march upon San Luis.

The army which had bombarded Vera Cruz, raised the siege on the 13th ult. and, leaving their artillery, as also their sick and wounded, retreated to the interior. The army of General Santa Anna, what with volunteers and deserters from the enemy, had increased to near three thousand men. Flushed with success, he left Vera Cruz on the 14th, and was marching on to make the city of Mexico the seat of his operations. If the intelligence from Vera Cruz proves to be correct, the fate of the Ministerial party will be very shortly decided.

Under date of London the 7th May, we find the latest intelligence from Paris. The Sun says—We have just received the Paris papers of the 5th.

The Ministry appear to be acting with something like vigor. Strong measures against the Carlists have been ordered. The report that the Duchess of Berry intended to have landed on some point of either of the coast, appears now to be beyond all doubt, but certain discreditable

would, we are assured, attend any such attempt to create a civil war. There is an article in the Moniteur, stating that telegraphic despatches from Marseilles, dated the preceding day, (Friday the 4th) had been received by government, which represented that government as enjoying perfect tranquility. The state of France is also declared to be satisfactory. The rumor that Marshal Soult was to be the new Premier continued to gain ground; for we regret to find that the return of M. Perier to public life was deemed hopeless. Reports unfavourable to the existence of the present government were in circulation.

The cholera was rapidly diminishing in every respect.

Some fears were entertained on Saturday last, that disturbances would take place, it being the anniversary of the death of the Emperor; but altho' several persons threw garlands of flowers, &c. at the foot of the Pillar in the Place Vendome, no disposition to riot was observed among the populace.

The Duke de Reichstadt, son of Napoleon, was dangerously sick at Vienna, and his recovery considered hopeless.

ALL PERSONS
DEBTED to the subscribers are respectfully informed that their accounts and notes are now in the hands of M. Robinson, Esq., and if they want to save us of trouble, and themselves of cost, they will come forward and make payment by the 15th instant.

MARRON & HUNTER.
Vincennes, June 9, 1832. 18—

A BARGAIN

FOR SALE, a large and commodious HOUSE and LOT in Bruceville, Knox county, Indiana, well calculated for either a Store or Tavern stand. The situation is healthy and pleasant, presenting a good vacancy for either, surrounded by a dense population of enterprising citizens. Gentlemen wishing such a situation, will do well to examine the premises, as a bargain will be given.

A BURNSIDE.
N. B.—Enquire of J. T. Simpson, in Bruceville, or J. Chambers, 8 miles north of the village, who is duly authorized to sell and transfer the property. A. B.

April 28, 1832. 12—2m

THE Louisville Public Advertiser will insert the above two months, and send the account to this office for collection.

COMMISSION AND STORAGE AGENCY.
THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public generally that he still continues the COMMISSION AND STORAGE BUSINESS, at his Old Stand, NORTH WEST CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS.

WILLIAM MIEURE.
Vincennes, April, 1831. 9—ff

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WILLIAM MIEURE
Has just received a good supply of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are the newest patterns and latest style CALICOES, GINGHAM, ROUEN CASSIMERES, &c.

He has also received GROCERIES,

IRON CASTINGS, SALT AND TAR

He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage.

Vincennes, March 17, 1832. 15—ff

TIN AND SHEET-IRON MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE a large assortment of TINWARE on hand, which I will sell at wholesale or retail low for CASH or PRODUCE, such as may suit. Job work done at short notice.

N. SMITH.
Vincennes, Jan. 21, 1832. 50—ff

THE LADY'S ECOCK,

PRMIUMS.

THE publishers of the LADY'S ECOCK, impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedent patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz.—

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL TALE, Written for the Lady's Book,

200 DOLLARS.

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL POEM, Suitable for publication in the LADY'S BOOK,

Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in case of the successful candidate.

It will, of course be understood that all articles submitted for these premiums will be absolutely at the disposal of the publishers.

The publication of the Tales and poems will be commenced immediately after the award is made.

Editors of papers exchanging with the Lady's Book, and others friendly to the promotion of Literature, are requested to give the above a few insertions in their respective papers.

December 24—45

The LADY'S ECOCK is published on the 1st of every month—contains nearly 60 pages each No. of neatly printed letter press.— Terms, \$3 per annum in advance. Address (post paid) L. A. GODEY & CO.
112 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Flax Seed Oil,
For sale by HITT & ORRICK.
Vincennes, May 5, 1832. 13—ff

9 NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS & MERCHANTS.

HITT & ORRICK are just receiving

from Baltimore, a very LARGE AND SPLENDID assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

in point of quality and quantity, they think, superior to any that have ever arrived during one season, at any one establishment in the State of Indiana, heretofore.

In five or six days the Medicines will be opened and adjusted, when they will be prepared to fill all orders in their line of business with neatness and dispatch, and on the most accommodating terms. After the time above specified, they invite the attention of Physicians particularly to the quality and low prices of their Medicines, as they have selected none but the best articles, and are determined to sell low for cash.

* * * They have also received a supply of BOOKS and STATIONERY.

Vincennes, April 28, 1832. 12—

PROPOSALS FOR AN EXTRA GLOBE.

A severe political conflict is approaching.

A "New Coalition" of factious men are managing at Washington to accomplish their selfish ends at the hazard of their country's peace, prosperity and honor. Extremes have met. The Champion of an unreasonable Tariff, and the Author of Nullification, having no principle in common but a restless ambition, are found united in their efforts to baffle the President in his foreign negotiations, kindle faction in our halls of legislation, and fill our country with discontent and anarchy.

It is time for the people to take the alarm! The causeless rejection of our Minister for Great Britain, was but the first overt act of this "Holy Alliance" against every thing that is pure in our government, and patriotic in its administration. It will soon be followed by others equally hostile to the interests of the people, and insulting to the President of their choice. Instead of devoting themselves to the promotion of justice, harmony and peace, a band of political managers in Congress are spending sleepless nights and anxious days in devising means to array against the President all the selfish, avaricious, corrupt, and corrupting influences which pervade the Republic. With these they hope to vanquish the conqueror of Europe's bravest armies, and close in obliquity and disgrace, the public career of him who "has filled the measure of his country's glory."

What are we to expect from the success of this "new coalition"? Will our foreign relations be better managed? Will our laws be executed with more fidelity and energy at home? Will our agriculture, commerce and manufactures flourish more? Will our national debt be sooner paid? Is there hope that the train of public affairs in general would progress better or so well? No—it is not for the benefit of the country that the "new coalition" has been formed; nor is any improvement in the public prosperity expected from its success. The struggle is for power, for place, for the public treasure—

Men who want foreign missions, Judgeships, and other valuable offices, unable to swerve the stern integrity of Andrew Jackson, and sell to him their influence and support, have united with other aspirants to the Presidency in all sorts of combinations to destroy his popularity, and defeat his re-election, that his place may be occupied by one with whom they may bargain for promotion. It is these men only—men who would prefer war, famine & pestilence, or any other scourge, to their own exclusion from power, that are seeking to fill the country with complaints and factions.

It is the interest and desire of the people to preserve the administration of their government in honest hands. To effect this object, it is only necessary that they guard against deception, and take steps to procure correct information in relation to the administration. They will find ANDREW JACKSON as true to his country now, as he was when he put to hazard fortune, fame, and life, in repelling our invaders. They will not be content with his simple re-election by the same vote which placed him in the Presidential chair; but, by securing him an increased majority, they will reward his patriotic devotion, and enable him to finish his career of public usefulness in glory and in triumph. As in the case of Washington, so in that of Jackson, they will take care that our Republic shall not be stigmatized with the imputation of ingratitude.

To enable every freeman to obtain correct information during the impending conflict, we propose to publish *thirty numbers* of an EXTRA GLOBE, commencing about the first of May, and continuing until the election of Electors, for one dollar. It will be a large imperial sheet, entirely filled with useful matter. One number will be published after the election, giving the result in every State, as much in detail as possible.

It will be chiefly devoted to a vindication of the character, fame, and principles of ANDREW JACKSON, with a view to his re-election. It will promptly repel the slanders and falsehoods which may be promulgated to destroy him, and hold the "new coalition" up to merited detestation.

From the nature of the undertaking, all subscriptions must be paid in advance, and no paper will be sent until the money shall be received.

To enable all subscribers to begin with the first number, we big our friends who may receive these proposals, immediately to raise a subscription and make returns.

F. P. BLAIR.

Subscriptions received at this office.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from Philadelphia, &c. an extensive and fashionable assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Ladie's and Gentlemen's BOOTS and

SHOES, assorted;

FUR, WOOL, and PALM

HATS;

DUNSTABLE and LEG

HORN BONNETS;

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

DOMESTICS,

GROCERIES,

IRON CASTINGS, &c. &c.

which they confidently hope on examination will be found to please, and which from the unprecedented fall in both

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS, they are enabled, and from the scarcity of money are determined, to sell extremely

LOW FOR CASH.

SMITH & CARSON.

Vincennes, May 25, 1832. 16—

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber living in Washington township, Knox county, Ind. on Saturday the 19th instant, a bright bay

MARE, five or six years old, about

15 hands high, shod before, no natural

marks recollect; when she left me, she

had on a yoke and a small bell, the lower

end of the bell broken off.

Any person

taking up said mare and returning her to

me, or giving such information that I can

get her again, shall be reasonably rewarde

BENJAMIN BLANKENSHIP.

May 26, 1832. 17

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

Of the Mails to and from Vincennes, Ia.

Eastern, from Louisville, Kentucky,

Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur

days, at 12, M.

Departs for St. Louis, Mo.

Arrives from St. Louis, Mo. on Wednes

days, Fridays and Sundays, at 12, M.

Departs for Evansville on Wednesdays

and Sundays, at 4, A. M.

Southern, from Evansville, Ia.

Arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7, P.

M. Departs for Evansville on Wednesdays

and Sundays, at 4, A. M.

Northern, from Terre-Haute,

Arrives on Tuesdays, at 10, A. M. and

Fridays at 6, P. M. Departs on Wednes