

VINCENNES :

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16.

"The little dogs, and all—
"Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart—see they
back at me!"

In the Centinel of October 23, we noticed the emigration to Missouri, in an article, which, as we said before, received the unqualified assent of the good men of this neighborhood, and of all others with whom we have conversed. This article, unexceptionable as it is, received the animadversion of the former editor of the *Tribune*, a little paper lately printed somewhere about Salem, in this state. But this animadversion we promptly proved to consist only of mangling, perversion, and unfounded insinuation. Against such disparage we have no defence: they are the weapons of little minds, which may injure with the ignorant, but are harmless with discriminating and honorable feelings. And they are the distinguishing features of a little mind, that it is jealous, envious, obstinate and unforgiving; that it is as malicious as an ape, and in every thing spiteful, snarling, censorious and capricious, as imitative as a monkey. This may account for the bustle among "the small fry" of the state whenever the *Centinel* appears among them.

If any stranger to the country wishes to see a specimen of the genius of our editors, let him take the three notched road, and enquire for *New Albany*—then, for his further gratification, let him turn about, and look sharp for the track of the wheel that leads to *Brookville, Indiana*. The talents conspicuous in the printers at both places, will give him a very correct idea of the abilities of the whole, and a high opinion of the taste of the good people of the State.

The *New Albany* man opened upon us respecting our remarks on *Missouri*—we exposed his mean attempt at deception, since which we have heard no more of him; but the printers at *Brookville* have followed on the cry, with the same motives, but with less success; for the *New Albany* man garbled, cut up, and omitted such parts of our remarks, as did not suit his purposes, and published the remainder in his own form; while the *Brookville* gentry have reprinted the article entire, which answers for itself, and completely refutes all their reflections on our principles.

As a further specimen, however, of the course which these little ones take towards me, I shall copy such parts of one of their late editorials, as are necessary; and briefly give my opinion of each at its conclusion:—

"It is somewhat extraordinary that the extension of Negro Slavery should find an advocate in the Editor of a public paper in the State of Indiana."

It would be extraordinary, if true—but the insinuation is false, as regards the *Indiana Centinel*.

"The following article from the pen of the Editor of the *Indiana Centinel* published at Vincennes, manifests the same feeling towards Missouri as is prevalent in the slave states—the same disposition to praise her institutions; and to undervalue those of the free states."

False.
"All the emigrants on their way to that country are 'good looking people'—their waggons are drawn by 'excellent' horses and 'surrounded by NEGROES, CATTLE and other stock.'"

I never said so—there are as ugly people in Missouri as in Indiana; which is not saying much for them.

"Its constitution is said to be superior to that of Indiana, because a much greater degree of power is vested in the executive and judiciary departments, and of course, less left with the people."

True.
"It is a fact that at the present salaries the people can command the best talents in the state (Indiana)."

False.
"What he says respecting the soreness of the Eastern Politicians on the subject, and the injustice and impolicy of refusing to accept the constitution of Missouri; the danger of exciting 'sectional irritations,' and the necessity of attending to other questions of paramount interest, is exactly the language used by the warmest advocates for the extension of slavery."

False.
"The expressions of fear for the consequences of sectional irritations and local jealousies come with but a bad grace from the very men who in the heat of the contest on the Missouri question, were loud in their denunciations of 'civil war' and 'fire and sword' if congress would not accede to their favorite project. Like them this editor attempts to save his language over with a few cant and pharisaical expressions of deprecation of the principles and regret for the existence of Slavery; We say pharisaical because their reluctance to meet the question on constitutional grounds, their unwarrantable heat and resort to threats, and the great and general interest taken in every thing relating to Missouri, by the friends of slavery, proves such expressions to be false."

This paragraph is all perversion—a saddle upon the wrong horse. The "men, who in the heat of the contest on the Missouri Question, were the first & loudest 'in their denunciations of civil war, and fire and sword, if Congress would not accede to their favourite project,' were the members from the Eastern states. They 'flamed with heat,' they 'resorted to threats,' and, we

are truly sorry to add, it was from them we first learnt the probability of a dissolution of the Union.

The members generally from the Eastern states are more celebrated for their intelligence than their patriotism. They have more talents than love of country; and it is painful to suspect that some of them are determined once more to open the Missouri Question, and pursue it, although the convulsion of their country should be the consequence. Should they do this from motives only of philanthropy, and a just regard for the rights of the human race, there might be some excuse for their thoughtless zeal,—but we think we can trace the hand of England in this thing—of England, remorseless, inconsistent England, who has made the slave subject her hobby to ride into more power—who has spent millions of dollars to abolish the abominable trade in black skins, while she keeps thousands of her white ones in more horrible impressment, and scourges them, from zone to zone, with the lash of more inhuman and unblushing tyranny:—of England, designing, perfidious England, who, in her dealings with these states, has always held out the olive branch of peace, & the poisoned chalice of luxury with one hand, & the purse of golden bribery with the other. If the hand of England be not at work on the American Slave Question, it is the first time she ever neglected so fair an opportunity of injuring a rival without danger of being called to account for it.

A fox once went into a mask-maker's shop to examine its contents. He picked up a mask, and admired the regularity of its features: but, when he inspected it thoroughly, and found it to be chiefly paste-board, he smiled and remarked:—"This is a decent head—a very good looking head—'tis a pity there is nothing in it!"

This is offered to the reflection of some of those who have the management of public prints in Indiana; who strut and carry their paste-board skulls about, with as much self-importance as if there was something in them; while in fact, they were made but for little else than to hang their hats on, while their jaws and tongues seem to be placed under them merely for the purposes of eating and drinking.

I was once something like a believer in the doctrines of *futility*; that each created being must of necessity fill the part intended for him by his maker; and that he, who was born to be hung, could never be drowned;—but I have been quite sceptical of late, and involved in singular uncertainty; when I see certain men, born for other uses, so impudently attempt to pervert their destiny by pretending to be lawyers and editors of newspapers; like honest *Tray* of *New Albany*, the lovely *Blanch* of *Brookville*, and the modest, unpresuming *Sweetheart* of *Jeffersonville*; of whom it may well be said, that it is lucky for him that he is a *standing* candidate for office; for if he kept any other position, he would remain without notice in the crowd, and nobody be charged with want of perception.

As to the Missouri Question, we sincerely hope it may terminate in harmony, and according to the letter of our national constitution. We most sincerely wish that the immutable rights of man, which color cannot alienate, may be maintained; that every human being in Missouri may be left in the enjoyment of "LIFE, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of his own happiness;" and that no *privilege* may be surrendered, the exercise of which is compatible with the honor, peace and prosperity of society.

This has been our constant text:—this has been the theme of all our declamation on the subject. As for those shameless prevaricators, who still continue to pervert our meaning, and slander our intentions, we shall take no notice of their cant in future. We have more interesting duties to perform; more pleasing tasks to accomplish. They may whine and bark as constantly as they choose, they shall not again interrupt our avocations. They may continue to yelp and snarl, "And lift their legs, with curish sleight, 'At every thing that stands upright,' excited either by jealousy, or necessity; and they may do it with impunity."

We have enough to do with those who deserve attention; and shall not trouble ourselves with the squeakings of such mast-fed editors.

We have inserted this week the Messages of the President of the United States and the Governor of Indiana. It would be strange if these communications were not worthy of attention; and we particularly recommend them to the perusal of our readers; and we beg they would be careful in noticing their observations on the state of the times, and the causes of the present hardships suffered by the people. The people of Knox district would not all believe the *Centinel* on this subject before the late election; but these executives must certainly be believed; if they are not, let the infidels wait till the close of the session of our legislature, and they will see "confirmation strong" enough.

What do the President and the Governor say is the cause of the present hard times through the United States? Do they charge it to the *Steam Mill*, or to the *State Bank and Branches of Indiana*? Answer me, ye who ranted and canted, and told so many lies and swore to them, too, before the election:

Ye, "who sigh'd and groan'd
"For public good, and meant your own!"

O, "you have made sweet work, you and your voices!" You made the stupid multitude believe you, and elect your

candidates; and you have got your candidates into a fine predicament—see your lying can help them out of it. A common lie takes ten more to support it; but the lies you printed and circulated, were so base, so malicious, so unqualified, and so void even of the semblance of truth, that it will require all your ragged lives to invent justifications. They outstripped all that were ever said or sung in the English language. They exceeded every thing since the base art of base electioneering was thought of; they were so brazen, so barefaced, and yet unblushing. You elected your candidates, but those very members now curse you for your pains and impudence with all their hearts.

Go on, gentlemen—do something to entitle you to some small portion of respect—for once endeavor to be manly and honorable. You forced your friends into a pretty scrape—do try to help them out of it. It is true, the task is not so "easy as lying," and lying will not answer.—Try the truth, for once—if that will not exonerate them, you had better be all hung together, like *Wethersfield* onions, fifty off a rope.

We have good authority for believing that the election for speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, resulted in the choice of JOHN W. TAYLOR, of New York, after 22 ballots, in opposition to Mr. LOWNDES, of South Carolina.

If any thing black had influence in this contest, it has an ominous squinting towards Missouri.

We omitted publication last week, for the following reason:—The waggoner, who had paper in charge for us from Louisville, owing to the bad roads, killed one horse, and wounded another;—and he said it was currently reported on the way, that dead and wounded cattle are not very smart travellers.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CORYDON, Nov. 29, 1820.
The General Assembly met on the 27th. The Senate elected JAMES MORRISON, Secretary, Henry Batman, Door-keeper; House of Representatives elected WILLIAM GRAHAM, Speaker, W. W. Wick, Principal Clerk, Henry P. Thornton, Assistant Clerk, and John Moore, door keeper. The election for Speaker, was contested for warmly; we had four ballots, before a choice, J. Sullivan, of Jefferson was run in opposition to Graham.

The Banking interest has been pushed at, from every quarter; however, the many committees appointed, upon their own motions, were discharged to-day, and the whole subject referred to one committee.—The Governor to-day made a lengthy communication on the subject of Banks, that will be printed and forwarded to you.—It proves much: therefore will be interesting to the people.

Extract of a letter from the City of Washington, to the Editors.
House of Representatives,
Nov. 14th, 1820.

On yesterday we ballotted seven times, without a choice, for Speaker of the House. The leading candidates were John W. Taylor, of New-York, and W. Lowndes, of South Carolina.—Mr. Taylor for the most part led, and on one ballot wanted only two votes of a majority of the whole number given. We are now again balloting, and before I seal this line I presume we shall know who is Speaker. The House is tolerably full for the second day of the session. The Missouri Question is spoken of, and I am of opinion the feelings of last session are yet alive.—I hope, however, that the speeches of last session will not be revived. While I write, the result of the 8th ballot is announced. It is for Taylor 64, Lowndes 50, Smith 40.

9th ballot, Taylor 66, Lowndes 47, Smith 33.—10th ballot, Taylor 74, Lowndes 52, Smith 50.—11th ballot, Taylor 61, Lowndes 51, Smith 50.—12th ballot, Taylor 47, Lowndes 23, Smith 53, Sergeant 19.

13th ballot, Taylor 32, Lowndes 30, Smith 48, Sergeant 32.

14th ballot, Taylor 27, Lowndes 37, Smith 42, Sergeant 35.

15th ballot, Taylor 26, Lowndes 55, Smith 27, Sergeant 32.

We are going on to a sixteenth ballot, the House having refused to adjourn.
Indiana Gazette.

New-York, Nov. 6.

Hayti.—The recent death of Christophe, one of the Presidents of Hayti, and the strong wish manifested by his subjects to come under the Government of Boyer, are matters of the utmost interest not only to the inhabitants of Hayti, but to those with whom they have commercial relations, and to free people of color every where. The government of Boyer has been represented as mild and pacific—at least as much so as the circumstances of the Island will admit.—He is very desirous for the encouragement of science and the arts, and industrious people of color are gladly received into his dominions, and a certain sum paid for their passage. It affords indeed an asylum for such people which deserves the attention of the *American Colonization Society*. After the disasters which have attended our African Colony, it is hoped that some enquiry will be made relative to Hayti, which is of increased interest, since the death of Christophe.
N. F. Col.

From the *Columbian Register*.
Leghorn Bonnets vs. Christian Humility.—Three hundred and sixty Leghorn

Bonnets were distinctly counted on the last Lords-day evening, at a house of public worship in this city: the whole number would probably exceed five hundred, but from the local situation of the writer, it was impossible to enumerate them. Averaging these bonnets at a low estimate of ten dollars each, presents the necessary sum of thirty-six hundred dollars to decorate the heads of a part of our religious community. This may be called a "pool tax" with a vengeance; and an argument incontrovertible of the holy zeal of those who wear them. The writer would not, perhaps, have noticed this *bundle of straw*, had not the officiating clergyman dwelt so long and so loud upon the importance of Christian humility—to enjoin the importance of which appeared to be the prominent object of his discourse. But to hear from the sacred desk so many repeated injunctions to humble and debase ourselves, to disregard the vain glory of this world, and to repent in dust and ashes, it occurred to my mind, and the occurrence was natural, that our ladies must all of them have repented and humbled themselves long ago—or, before they bought their bonnets, as rolling in dust and ashes would not answer for them.

Now, Mr. Printer, can there be any thing under heaven more ludicrous—can any thing operate with greater force to bring religion and public worship into entire disrepute, than to witness a professed follower of the meek and lowly Jesus bending herself before the altar of God, supplicating his mercy, and praying for the extension of his cause and the diffusion of his holy word—with money enough on her head and back, I had almost said, to supply the out-fits of an East Indian Missionary? If those who call themselves the followers of God—those who are seeking the eternal welfare of their friends and neighbors, do not set before us sinners, a better example of meekness, (saying nothing of economy) you may safely calculate there will be few converts of real christianity.

GERMAN WONDERS.

A German Cemborg Journal asserts, that an artist at Cemborg, in Persia, has constructed a watch which imitates the human voice, and answers questions in German and Polish, besides executing musical airs.—*Ky. Repub.*

CORYDON, December 1.

The Legislature has elected Mosses. Daniel J. Caswell, John H. Thompson, and Nathaniel Ewing, the electors of President and Vice President; and it is understood they will vote for James Monroe for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins for Vice President.

FOR SALE,

THE following valuable TRACTS and Lots of LAND, viz:
266 1-3 ACRES

OF LAND, lying in the old donation, and being part of Lot No. 40, situated at the distance of seven Miles from Vincennes. This Land is of an excellent quality, well timbered, and having several SPRINGS of never failing water on the same. Said tract, is well worth the attention of any person who feels disposed to purchase a good

FARM,

In the vicinity of town.

—Also—

A Lot of LAND,

Lying on Market Street, between Water and Second Street, said LOT fronts on Market Street, Twenty-five feet, and extends back ninety-five feet, and is the one adjoining the LOT upon which Dickson and Wilson have lately erected a *Brick Store*, and dwelling house. Said LOT presents the best situation for business in the place, and affords a good speculation for the Merchant or Mechanic, disposed to purchase.

—Also—

A Lot of Land,

At the corner of Vigo and Second Street, containing 320 Square feet.

—Also—

A Lot of Land,

Lying in Terre-Haute, and numbered "95" on the plat of said town. This Lot is situated on the Public Square, fronting the Court-House.

A good and sufficient title will be given to the purchasers of the above described property, and the terms made known by applying to the subscriber.

John Law.

Vincennes, Dec. 4, 1820. 34-4w

Pindar's Works.

FOR SALE, very low, a Set of PINDAR'S WORKS, elegantly bound and lettered.—Enquire at THIS OFFICE.
Vincennes, December 8, 1820.

Militia Elections.

ELECTIONS are ordered by Lieut. Col. MYERS, Comm. 1st Reg. 6th Div. Ind. Militia, as follows:—

In the company lately commanded by Capt. BLAKE, for Captain.

In the Company lately commanded by Capt. SAM'L. EMERSON, for Captain.

And in the company lately commanded by Capt. ANDREW GARDNER, for Captain. All to take place on Saturday 23d Inst.

December 11, 1820. 34-1w

Notice.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE on the FIRST MONDAY of February next, at the house of Mr. Boudinot, in Vincennes, next door to Judge Parke's, a variety of personal property, belonging to the estate of George M'Donald, Esq. deceased, consisting of

Household & Kitchen

FURNITURE,

Almost new, and of the best quality, AN EXCELLENT

Jersey Waggon

And Harness,

Horses, Cows, &c.

—A l s o—

The Law Library,

OF THE DECEASED;

Containing several hundred volumes of the most valuable WORKS, and the latest editions. These BOOKS were very carefully selected by Mr. M'Donald for his own use, and will be found to be the best collection in the State.

ALSO—A great variety of other

BOOKS,

Of almost every description, together with

Maps, Charts, &c.

The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until the property is disposed of.

Terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of Sale.

ISAAC BLACKFORD, Adm'r.

Vincennes, Dec. 6, 1820. 34-1f

LIVERY STABLE,

Thomas H. Blackburn,

HAS taken the large and commodious LIVERY STABLE, on Second Street, and is now supplied with a good stock of Provender, and will pay strict attention to all horses left in his care. His rates of keeping horses, are:—

By the Year, - - - \$120 00
—Month, - - - 10 00
—Week, - - - 2 50
—Day and Night, - - 1 00
—Night, - - - 50

He will also keep a number of HORSES, to hire.

Vincennes, Nov. 17. 34-3w

R. M. PANSON,

MARKET STREET;

Has Received,

100 BAGS ALLUM SALT,

100 BARRELS, do.
20 KEGS Best GUNPOWDER,
CASTINGS,
QUEENSWARE,
COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
ALLSPICE,
PEPPER,
MADDER,
INDIGO,

GROCERIES,

OF ALL KINDS.

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And HARD WARE.

Vincennes, Nov. 4, 1820. 29-5w

Medical Notice.

Extract from the Minutes of the first Medical Board, at their Semi-annual meeting, on the first Monday in November, instant.

1. Resolved, That W. C. WHITTLESEY, PHILIP BARTON, and L. S. SHULER, be delegates to represent this Board at the annual meeting of the State Medical Society, and to be a general corresponding Committee.

2. Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, this Board is invested with corporate powers, Therefore, Resolved; That the Secretary collect by law, or otherwise, all debts, fines and penalties due the Society, under its rules and regulations.

By Order of the Society,

W. C. WHITTLESEY, Pres.

J. D. WOOLVERTON, Sec. pro tem.

Vincennes, Nov. 23, 1820. 32-3w

Notice.

To Benjamin Olney.

I HAVE this day deposited with the County Treasurer of Knox, Three Dollars and Twenty-five cents, being the tax, costs of sale and per centage allowed by law, on a lot of ground No. 179 in Vincennes, listed to and sold as the property of the heirs of Anthony Rusharville for the present year's taxes—and which you purchased at the sales on the 13th Instant; and have since personally refused to receive the tax, cost and per centage, although tendered.

Louis Renez,

Guardian to Ant. Rusharville, heir of Ant. Rusharville, decd.
November 27, 1820. 33-5w

Blanks, for sale here.