

for two years in ten cities. These merit the approbation of the philanthropist—these are worthy indeed, of the contemplation of the Patriot—and these, would of themselves, secure to the President, the noblest support of the nation, but that the desire for office, the thirst for power, the aspirant spirit, influences many of our fellow citizens.

Hence it is necessary that we should not trust to the silent operation, of the conclusive argument, furnished in these results, so prosperous and beneficial, upon the minds of the National Republicans. No, fellow citizens, every Democratic Republican, every friend of our venerable President, should be up and doing—all should be watchful—to sustain the President, his measures and his friends. All should be on the alert—to prevent the success of his opponents continually striving to secure for themselves places of power and influence—and every office of honor or profit is a place of power and influence. The motto recommended by Mr. Clay to his friends, is well worthy our attention—"United we stand, divided we fall." If we act upon it, we shall succeed in placing in the various offices of power and influence, men of our political opinions, Democratic Republicans. Such men will sustain the measures of the President—the administration will have a fair opportunity triumphantly to complete the career which has been so wisely commenced—and that sanction for our principles and that security for his measures, which the re-election of Andrew Jackson can alone give, will be obtained. But without this union, of action as well as of purpose, amongst ourselves, our opponents will retain the possession they now have of the State Government, and the success of the administration and re-election of Gen. Jackson may be endangered.

E. McNAMEE, Chairman.  
W. L. WITHERS, Secretary.  
January 9, 1832.

\*The first message of John Q. Adams, Niles' Register, Vol. 29, p. 238, care has been taken to refer only to Niles, because he is deemed good authority by the National Republicans.



## GAZETTE.

SATURDAY JANUARY 21, 1832.

An election for an additional Justice of the Peace for Vincennes Township, will be held at the Court House on next Saturday the 28th inst. Gen. W. Johnston, Esq. and Samuel Hill, are candidates for the office.

The Rev. Mr. Shaw will preach to-morrow at the Vincennes Academy, on Water-street. Service to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Some editorial remarks on the Knox county Jackson address, shall appear next week.

As a complete refutation to all the arguments set forth in the Jackson resolutions, &c. published in this day's paper, we refer our readers to the Address of the National Republican Convention at Baltimore. It may be found in our last week's paper.

Stephen Girard, the most eminent and wealthy merchant in the U. S. died recently in Philadelphia. His property is estimated at six millions of dollars.

The 22d of next February completes one hundred years since the birth of the patriotic Washington. It will and should be observed by our citizens.

We are mortified on reflecting, that our district, the great Wabash district, is for the first time, without a newspaper authorized to publish the laws of the U. States. Although our friend of the Western Sun and ourselves differ widely in politics, we have no hesitation in saying he has been ill treated. In all the transactions which we have had with him, we have found him to be honest. He is to be sure, is somewhat fiery, and wild, and inconsistent in all that involves the political standing and character of Gen. Jackson, whom he considers the greatest man that ever lived. These things should have been remembered by those through whose influence he is deprived of the public printing. Mr. S. was an original Jackson man, and not an eleventh hour hanger-on. He is the father of the press in Indiana, and as such, should not have been deprived of the support of an administration, the principles and policy of which he has endeavored to maintain and defend. Why take the "fly Authority" printing from our neighbor, and lavish it on him of the Indiana Democrat? Why transfer the printing of the Laws of the United States

from Vincennes to Indianapolis? Are we to be left in the dark as to the laws of our country, that a violent partisan editor may be rewarded? Forbid it justice. We would ask in conclusion, who is the editor of the Western Sun? the reply is, an honest man. Who is the editor of the Indiana Democrat, to whom the public printing is given? To the latter query, an answer may be found in the Journals of the Senate of Indiana.

VINCENNES, JAN. 10, 1832

Messrs. Hill & Caddington—

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, being subscribers to the Vincennes Gazette, respectfully request that you will publish immediately in your paper, the proceedings and address of the Jackson meeting held at Clark's Hotel, Vincennes, on Monday the 9th inst. To be published as news for the public.

To the foregoing letter, signed by thirteen gentlemen, we immediately, as far as we can recollect, made the subjoined reply.

GAZETTE OFFICE, JAN. 11, 1832.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note requesting the publication of the proceedings and address of the Jackson meeting held at Clark's on the 9th inst. in the Gazette, has just been received. If a copy is furnished by Saturday, it shall appear in next week's paper. Respectfully,

Your obt. servants,  
HILL & CADDINGTON.

We should, however, have passed this matter over in silence, had we not discovered a little trickery in this affair; and we should really like to know the motives of the gentleman who penned the letter, (but took good care not to sign it,) for his extraordinary zeal and assiduity in running round to procure subscribers to the precious little document, when he must have been aware, that had we been desired by the gentlemen composing the meeting at Mr. Clark's, to publish their proceedings and address, we should not have declined doing so. In plain English, was not the letter predicated on the hope that the editors of the Gazette would decline an insertion of the proceedings? Was not the anticipated refusal to be used to their disadvantage, or was it to effect the coming election for a Justice of the Peace? We pause for a reply.

"A Citizen" next week. We must again repeat to some of our correspondents, that unless their communications are more brief, they will be rejected.

Extract from a letter of our Representative D. S. BONNER, Esq. to a gentleman in Vincennes, dated Monday night,

INDIANAPOLIS, JAN. 9, 1832.

SIR:—The Canal question was settled by candlelight this evening. It came to our House from the Senate eight or ten days since. Its passage in that body was 18 for, and 12 against. Its final passage in our House, 42 for, and 30 against. (3 absent members.) The town is illuminated, and there is much rejoicing, in which most of the members participate, although every inch of ground was contested, and every honorable expedient resorted to, to defeat the bill. It is truly gratifying to see gentlemen, who a few hours since, were arrayed against each other, as if they were contending for an empire, mingle together and participate in the rejoicings with a hearty wish for the success of the Canal. A bill to prohibit the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, has passed the Senate, and is now before the House of Representatives. It will become a law. This measure has been called for by petitions from the east and west, on the ground that Ohio has now 18 banks at work; many, or all of which, except 4 or 5, are the old banks which have once failed; and she is now chartering many more. It is believed there are now in this state thirty thousand dollars in notes of this description. There are about 100 bills and joint resolutions now pending in our House.

To the Editors of the Vincennes Gazette.

GENTLEMEN:—In the last number of your very able and valuable paper, I perceive that Blacksmith is honored with a communication from Thomas H. Blake, Esq. in reply to some comments which he offered to the public on the subject of the late election of United States Senator. "Let the galled jade wince—our withers are unwrung." The thunderbolt has been hurled by his powerful arm, and yet "mirabile dictu," I am still alive. I hold what Col. Blake calls his "statement of facts" in my pincers without trembling, and shall proceed with all the brevity which the case admits of, candidly to file off the glass which has so dexterously been thrown over it, and expose to view the flaws which it conceals. The charge which he so unhesitatingly prefers against me of indulging my "malignity in scurrilous remarks which are indecorous and unmanly" is perfectly gratuitous, and not demanded by any remarks of a similar nature from my pen. I defy the gentleman to point out any personal allusion sufficient to justify him in the use of such phraseology. But I presume he intended all this as the "parried flourish" in which he so much excels. I would advise him, however, for the future, to avoid it, as all his readers may not be aware he is dealing in hyperbole.

My business leads me to expatiate upon the public acts of public men. They have in every free government like our own, been considered as fair subjects for discussion; and no monies of power, no threats of demagogues shall ever prevent me from expressing my sentiments upon them as they deserve. I see nothing in Col. Blake's style so captivating as to make me solicitous to copy it; and respect for myself, if not for him, will cause me to avoid his personalities. The authority on which my last communication was based, stands high—as high as that of Col. B. or any other man. I believed then, and I do now believe, that Col. Blake's determination to run as a candidate for the office of United States Senator, was an untoward event—producing disorganization in the Clay ranks—paralyzing the efforts of the National Republican party, and defeating the election of their prominent candidate. This I believe to have been the opinion of nine-tenths of the people who reflected a moment upon the subject, and that too before the appearance of the communication of Blacksmith. Col. B. says, "it may be true that Judge Hollman was the first in the field, but of that fact I was not apprized when I determined to become a candidate." This may all be very true, for Col. B. may have determined to become a candidate long before any other person could have dreamed of such a thing. His yearnings for the office may have induced him to form such a determination a year before the election. But let me ask Col. Blake, whether he did not know that Judge Hollman was a candidate before he, Col. B. avowed his determination to become one also, eh? There is some difference, methinks between a determination to do a thing, and an audible or written declaration to that effect. When Col. B. visited Indianapolis to attend the Supreme Court in November, he observes "I sought an interview with Judge Hollman and Judge Test, and urged with all the emphasis I could command, the importance of harmony among our political friends, and the most studious efforts to repress every inducement to irritation; so that if the election finally turned upon party grounds, the strength of the national republican party might be availed of." "Tis pitiful—'tis wondrous pitiful that he did not subsequently act more in conformity with the precepts which he, it seems, so emphatically enjoined. A different result would probably have followed, and our party would not have been defeated in the Senatorial election, "horse foot" stragglers and all. Did not Col. Blake then know that Judge Hollman was the strong man of his party? That he was the favorite candidate? That no hope was then, or at any time thereafter entertained by the great mass of the party that he could be elected. If the delusions of self had not triumphed over reason, he might have known that fact. I have heard frequent predictions made concerning that election, but not one that indicated a favorable issue to his wishes. On the contrary, every one that expressed himself at all upon the subject, supposed that Judge Hollman or Samuel Judah, Esq. would be elected. Col. Blake avows remarks, "At the commencement of the session of the Legislature, we again met at Indianapolis. It was soon ascertained that the Clay members of the state west of Indianapolis with a very small exception, would support me, and that some of the Jackson members from the same section of the state influenced by local considerations, would unite with them—this fact became notorious." Now I have conversed with a respectable inhabitant of this village, and a member of the Clay party, who was at Indianapolis during the election, and took a great interest in it, who informs me that it is decidedly his opinion that not a single Jackson member from the west (with the exception of Mr. Peyton) had any idea of supporting him, and it is doubtful if he had; and that every Jackson member, except the aforementioned, from that district, resolved to support the regularly nominated candidate Mr. Judah. And when we consider the perfect discipline of the Jackson party on that occasion—the unanimity which characterized the whole of their proceedings, and the zeal which they displayed in behalf of their leader, how can we withhold our assent from this statement? The Jackson members were not such dolts as to weaken their party by throwing away their votes upon Col. B. Again, Col. B. observes, "it was not believed that the number of Judge Hollman's friends exceeded nine, and both of us hoped for an accession to their force from those who in the first place should support Col. Rariden." This opinion does not correspond in the least with that of the gentleman to whom I before alluded, who affirms that it was the general opinion, both among the National Republican party and Jackson members, that Judge Hollman's friends were superior in number to those of Col. Blake—that Col. Blake was in reality, not more than 12 votes strong, but that a small number friendly to the election of Hollman and Judah, according to the respective parties to which they were attached, did, on the two or three first ballots, no doubt vote for Blake, for the purpose of withdrawing them after wards, and by adding them to the number that their favorite candidate had already received, make such a show of increasing strength as would induce the belief, that they must inevitably be elected. It was good policy, and was doubtless pursued. Post Rariden! It seems he was looked upon by Col. Blake as fit for no other purpose but as a feeder to him and Judge Hollman. He was designed to be the old hen with her ten or a dozen chickens, while the two other gentlemen were to be the hawks that were to pounce upon the dear little ones with eager talons to fill up the

waste places in their political maws. Verily, I think Col. Rariden will not be much flattered with the compliment that another Col. has paid him. These colonels are unfortunate fellows. They should strive to get dubbed Generals before another Senatorial election takes place. Look at the success of Gen. Jackson and Gen. Tippecanoe. Should you succeed, I hope you will manifest becoming gratitude to Blacksmith for your success. Col. Blake, we would suppose from the tenor of his remarks, feels disposed to appropriate merit to himself, because "Judge Hollman and himself kept up a frequent intercourse of the most friendly character, and their friends mingled together and unreservedly discussed the subject of the election." Truly, all this looks very loving and kind. So likewise were Octavius Caesar and Mark Anthony very loving and kind when they met to divide between them and another, the empire of the world; so were their friends. Gen. Jackson and John C. Calhoun were as affectionate, apparently, as two college chums before their rupture was proclaimed to the world; yet no man in his senses pretends to doubt but that all those great men during their apparent friendly intercourse, had secret hatred and jealousy festering within their hearts.

It is to be supposed that Judge Hollman, even had he believed Col. Blake was injuring his party and defeating the election by persevering in his unfortunate efforts, would it have been decorous in Judge Hollman as a rival candidate to have told him so, or christian-like to have indulged hatred against him on account thereof? Col. Blake affirms that Judge Hollman and himself "consulted together upon the propriety of convening them in a body with a view of producing their union upon one of us, but we finally agreed that such a meeting would not probably be productive of any good, and we mutually declined it." Judge Hollman and Col. Blake did not constitute the National Republican party. Their mutual determination was not to be a law to that party. One would suppose that an election of such importance to the state and to the nation, the representatives of the people should have been consulted. In such a situation as those two individuals then occupied, a man can hardly be said with propriety, to be his own master. In such a situation he should forget, in a measure, his individual interests, and sacrifice every selfish feeling upon the holy altar of his country. Did not duty then point out to these gentlemen the propriety of leaving their cause in the hands of the representatives of the people who were attached to the party to which they professedly belonged, and when they had decided who could be used to advantage, to abide by their decision? Such a proposition was made by two members of the Legislature according to Col. Blake's own confession, and was declined by him. Such a proposition was made, I know, by one member of the Legislature, who, though he did not vote for Col. Blake, is ardently attached to the principles of the National Republican party, whose wholesome counsels, had they been justly weighed, would have prevented the disorganization which pervaded our ranks, and the defeat which brooded over our divided banners. Why might I not ask when our disorganized masses had entered pell mell upon the election, and when on the third ballot Col. Blake got only 16 votes while Hollman got 32, did he not audibly request his three friends in the Senate to rise and declare that he was no longer a candidate, instead of waiting for the conclusion of the fourth as he did before he made such announcement? Did he not see clearly then if not till then, that he could not possibly be elected—that fortune had abandoned him in the contest—that after that he must hang like an incubus upon his party in that election—or was he so paralyzed by the shock that he could not give audible enunciation to the creatures of his mind? But it would seem that Col. Blake's three friends even after the 4th ballot would not make his enunciation, that he was no longer a candidate, known to the members. This was unjust and by no means complimentary to his friends who manifested thereby more devotedness to a man than to principles. It was still more unjust for any of them to continue to vote for him on the second day, as they might have led some to imagine that their leader refused their suffrages with the feeble effort that the "great Julius refused the proffered crown." Col. Blake offers as a rebutter to my remark that he was "marked by the sovereign people with no enviable characters"—that in the congressional election of 1828, he was beaten only by 100 votes, and that he took 3000 votes, save 100 from Gen. Jackson, or which is the same thing, from his very humble worshipper Col. Roon. Verily, if Col. Blake had been nominated by the Baltimore Convention instead of Mr. Clay, it would be impossible to calculate the many thousand votes he might take from the Old Hero. But Col. Blake seems to forget that there is a considerable difference in time between 1828 and 1832, and that men may have changed very materially in their political sentiments, and in their attachment to particular individuals in the intervening period. The line of demarcation was not then drawn so clearly as it is now between the two prominent contending parties. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams were supposed to agree upon the subjects of internal improvements, the tariff, the U. S. Bank, and the Judiciary, and many other causes which now make an impassable gulf between the two parties, did not then exist. The question is, can Col. Blake now diminish the Jackson strength in this district nearly 3000 votes? I quote not. He says, this proves him "to have been stronger than his own party." I advise his party then to be on "the look out" for when

a man feels his strength—he is very prone to use it. The servant should not be greater than his lord. When a man is really stronger than his party, it argues something like this, that he maintains some leading principles common to both—that he is piebald and patched, and is neither one thing nor the other. That he was supported unanimously by the people of Vigo, must have been a source of honest pride to him and gratification to his friends. For the good people of Vigo, he cannot entertain a more profound respect than I do. I see no sufficient motive to inquire whether he could now be elected unanimously to the Legislature or not at all by the people of that county. Col. Blake asks me whether "I believe my own statement?" and maintains that my only object in making it is "to supplant him in his political position, force him from the enviable ground he occupies, and substitute another individual in his place." Most assuredly I believe my own statement—I never penned a statement that I did not heartily believe. Most solemnly do I deny too, that I have any desire to force him from the ground which he occupies—whether it is enviable or not, it is not for me, but the public and himself to decide. I do not wish in the least to deter him "from becoming a candidate for popular favor whenever the occasion may happen," but when he does, I wish to see the flag of his party, of his country, flying over him, and not one that has the word ego inscribed on it.

I have now followed Col. Blake through his "statement of facts," and in doing so, have had no other object in view than to maintain the correctness of my original statements which I believed then, and do now believe to be correct. I leave it, however, to the public to decide between us. Although Col. Blake has been ever bountiful in the application of reproachful epithets to the author of Blacksmith, I am not such an advocate for the *lex talionis*, or in plain English, the law of retaliation, as to wish to visit him with ribaldry in return. I have endeavored to vindicate the cause of the people. It is a good cause, and will always be sure of ultimate triumph. As a citizen, and as the head of a family, I cannot but be deeply interested in every thing which concerns the honor, the happiness, and the welfare of a state in which I shall spend the residue of my life. With an eager eye I watched the struggle between the National Republicans and their political opponents in the month of August. Nobly did they, with their principles bound around their hearts, contend for the victory—nobly did they triumph in the gubernatorial and legislative elections; and though from a multiplicity of political aspirants, they failed to elect their candidates for Congress, yet I, in common with thousands, rejoiced that so much had been accomplished. But when, during the recent election for United States Senator, I saw the strength of the party fostered away by selfishness and faction, I felt indignant at the people's wrongs, and resolved to maintain their cause. I stand in this undertaking, unaided and alone—but "in a good cause, and on a sound bottom," I fear not a host of opponents. I have no private enmity to gratify against Col. Blake—he has never done me wrong. I covet no office—I thank Providence I never held one. My sole object is to promote the people's welfare. Should Col. Blake at any future time be found in the ranks of the National Republicans, yielding to the wishes of the majority, and more anxious to secure the triumph of principle than to gratify the lust of office and promote his own aggrandizement, he will not, I assure him, in that case, fail to receive the support even of BLACKSMITH.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.  
TO THE HON. THOS. H. BLAKE.

SIR:—When a man places himself before the people, or the representatives of the people, as a candidate for any office, his actions become a proper subject of animadversion. In such a situation have you been but of late; and although not now publicly known as one that seeks any particular or special place of distinction, yet no doubt, you are to yourself, flatter yourself, that at no distant day, you will secure a portion of the "blossoms and fishes." Believe me, sir, you have never interfered with me in the pursuit of any enviable object, consequently I cannot bear towards you any malevolent or unkind feeling. I cannot, however, in justice to the cause with which I am connected, and whose principles I believe to be correct, forbear questioning your loyalty, when I discover, as far as my information has extended, (your address to the contrary notwithstanding) that your selfishness produced a result so unexpected in the election of United States Senator, to those who advocate freedom of opinion, Henry Clay and no prescription, for political belief.

When a man errs from want of wisdom, or rather when his error is an unwilling one, the more charitable look upon it as a hallucination to be forgiven; as a fault attributable to these general imperfections which characterize human nature. A man, however, endowed with common understanding, and possessed of a knowledge of the wants of his political associates, who pursues a course directly hostile to their interests, lays himself liable to imputations that cannot be covered even by the mantle of charity. At a time when harmony is so essential in the ranks of the National Republicans, to subvert Jackson, misrule, political turpitude, and political government, for one who was once, and now professes to be a leader, to be found, if not on the enemy's side, at least within the camp, smells strong of treason. You state, you volunteered a withdrawal of