



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1832.

For President of the United States.

HENRY CLAY.

For Vice President of the United States.

JOHN SERGEANT.

"The king cried out at this."

The nomination of Martin Van Buren as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, has been rejected by the Senate. "This result must have been mortifying to the great and best." Another 13,000 dollars lost to the people by the President's "judicious" nominations. Wonder what is his next "judicious" choice? Who is to fill the vacancy? Will he send him who killed Tecumseh? or "house vermin" of the Richmond Enquirer?

A literary society has recently been formed in this place, called the "National Congress of Vincennes." Its members are numerous, respectable and attentive. From the order and decorum observed in their meeting, it bids fair to become a school of instruction for those unused to public speaking, or the proceedings of parliamentary bodies. The Rev. Mr. Shaw, President, delivered his inaugural address on Monday night last; and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a numerous audience attended, who listened with delight to the eloquence of the orator. A large number of ladies appeared on the occasion. The meetings of the Society are held on Monday and Friday evenings.

The foreign news in to-day's paper will be found interesting.

"Corn was retailing at New Orleans on the 21st January, at \$1 25 per bbl. of ears and was very scarce," so quotes the Louisville Journal.

The Cincinnati Republican remarking on the rejection of Van Buren's nomination, says, "The democracy of the Union will take the indignity to herself. She will unfold the broad standard of the people's cause, and Jackson and Van Buren will be henceforth the Slogan of the contest." Whew!!

The Steam Boat Tippecanoe arrived here on the 10th, and proceeded up the river.

The "Circular Letter," of Senator Ewing, to his constituents in Knox, Daviess and Martin counties, shall appear in next week's Gazette.

The steam boat Utility arrived here on the 6th, and left the same day for the upper Wabash. Our river is now in fine navigable order. Several Flat Boats have departed for New Orleans.

The Legislature adjourned on Friday the 20 inst. Our Senator Mr. Ewing, and our Representatives, Messrs. Bonner and Decker reached home a few days since.

We trust the centennial anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Washington will be celebrated by every class of our citizens. It should be considered as a holy day; and no one who is a lover of the champion of freedom, should withhold his testimony of the esteem which he feels for the memory of one "who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

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

THE annual meeting of the Shareholders in the Vincennes Library, was held in this place on Monday last. The following named gentlemen were selected officers for the current year:

President,
ELLAS McNAMEE,
Directors,
SAMUEL SMITH,
JOHN LAW,
SAMUEL JUDAH,
JACOB KUYRENDALL,
JOHN BADOLLET,
Librarian,
SAMUEL HILL.

THE 22d OF FEBRUARY.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the centennial anniversary of the birth day of Gen. Washington, have adopted the following as the order of the day.

First. The day will be ushered in by the ringing of bells, and the discharge of artillery.

Second. Order of Procession.

Citizens.

Chairman and orator supported by U. S. Chairman and Standing Committee. Senator, and Representatives. Circuit Judge and his Associates, Rev'd Clergy. Revolutionary Soldiers. Major General and Staff, &c. Officers of the Brigade, (requested to appear in uniform.)

The citizens and persons above specified, are requested to assemble at the Hotel of J. C. Clark, on the morning of the 22d at 11 o'clock, where the procession will be formed, and proceed to the Presbyterian Church. A Prayer will be offered up to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. E. R. Ames and the Valedictory Address of the Father of his Country, read by the same. Then an ORATION, delivered by James A. McELHENNEY, Esq.

Singing by the Company.

By order of the Committee.

N. HAMMATT,
Marshall of the day.

N. B. All the east part of the Church will be preserved exclusively for the ladies, except the four front seats, which are for the Standing Committee, and invited guests.

Those gentlemen who have not subscribed to the Dinner, and are desirous of doing so, will find a subscription paper at J. C. Clark's tavern.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Remarks on the Address of the Jackson Meeting of Knox county.

When a party publishes to the world its political creed, the principles by which it professes to be governed, fair and manly discussion permits any citizen to investigate the truth and propriety of those principles and to ascertain how far the acts of this party correspond with its professions. But when a party, not content with a plain statement of its political opinions, takes upon itself to impeach the motives of its opponents, to denounce them as enemies of liberty, self-defence, that instinct of nature, requires it of those who are thus traduced, not to confine themselves to a bare refutation of erroneous principles, but to go one step further and vindicate themselves from such foul charges. Such is the situation in which this address has placed the Clay party. Our Jackson brethren arrogate to themselves the popular title of democracy—all the patriotism and chivalry of the land are centered in themselves. We are pronounced aristocrats, "delighting in pomp, rejoicing in splendor, and gladdening in wealth wrong from the many to be rendered on the few." They boast of their democracy and say "it influences their opinions, their habits and their conduct." Principles, it is true, are not worth a fig unless reduced to practice; and the only way to test either their value or the sincerity of those who profess them, is by their practical effects.

I would now ask the candid enquirer after truth, to look around him and compare the conduct of the leading Jackson men in this county, with that of the leading Clay men. Do the former demonstrate in their conduct any greater love of country—any greater regard for the rights of the people? Are not the latter as good citizens, as benevolent, as friendly to the poor? No one can doubt it. There are some Jackson men in this county, of high standing too, who I must say, with all their democracy, would not pass among us aristocrats, as they call us, for honest men. What is then this boasted difference in feeling and conduct? Words, empty words to gull fools. Why is it that we are denounced as unfriendly to free institutions? For the simple reason that we are opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson. They prate about the principles and liberties they have been supporting for the last 50 years; yet, if any one honestly differs from them, he is proclaimed an enemy of his country. The liberty of opinion has always been esteemed as one of our dearest liberties—it planted the colony at Plymouth—it achieved our independence, and it has made our country the asylum of the persecuted. The supporters of Mr. Clay recognize the importance of this liberty, and are firmly convinced that he who endeavors to prostrate it, strikes at the heart of our constitution. This address proceeds to cast reflections upon the ministers who made our last treaty of peace with Great Britain. It imputes to their mismanagement and want of Jackson principles, the fact of our government's not obtaining a treaty recognition of those neutral rights for which we contended before the war. It must be known to every one, that our ministers acted under instructions from our own government; that they could do nothing but in pursuance of these instructions; that the treaty they made was confirmed by the Senate, and it is not to be presumed that that body would have done so, if it had not met their approbation. Such being the case, the people can judge with what recklessness the author of this piece deals his censures. But I further contend, that we obtained as complete a recognition of those rights as if they had been specified in the treaty. England imposed on us because she thought us weak. We proved to her our strength, and she now respects our flag. The gentleman seems to be accustomed to write deeds, for he seems to think it is only written down on paper, signed, sealed, &c. all is safe. He should know that nations pay very little respect to treaties, when they can be benefited by breaking them. The maxim then is "might is right."

A CITIZEN.

TO BE CONTINUED.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

JACK'S CATECHISM.

Question. Why do so many young men leave home to hunt a wife, and to seek their fortune in a foreign country?

Answer. Because they are too well known at home, and can do better abroad.

Question. Why are young ladies so apt to encourage the addresses of the bold and presumptuous, in preference to the modest and unassuming?

Answer. Because from their limited acquaintance with human nature, they are extremely liable to take external appearances for reality; and because noise and flattery are such accomplishments as they cannot withstand.

Question. Are gentlemen of this character those who make the best husbands?

Answer. No. This disposition proceeds from the want of a proper regard for the female character; and those who profess it, are generally quarrelsome, arbitrary and domineering.

Question. Is it good policy to make a fortune the primary object in the choice of a companion for life?

Answer. No. It is better to make the disposition the basis of our choice; for he who either knows how to make, or to take care of a fortune, is better than one who only knows how to spend it.

Question. How can a fool display most wisdom?

Answer. By holding his tongue.

Question. Is Mr. C the gentleman he pretends to be?

Answer. That is very doubtful.

Question. Why did the Jackson meeting held in Vincennes lately, appoint four Clay men out of five as a committee of vigilance for Widen township?

Answer. That must be owing to ignorance or to want of timber, (there being as I am informed but one Jackson man in that township,) and it being very necessary to keep up appearances. At any rate they have certainly barked up the wrong tree.

Question. Has "Blacksmith" got through with his polishing?

Answer. I presume not, as there are still some flaws which have not been exposed. We hope he will get a new file and try it again.

Question. How has it come to pass that two violent political parties exist in the same county, and professing the same object?

Answer. As soon as General Jackson was elevated to the highest office in the nation, he began to denounce every one who had firmness enough to oppose his wishes, as federalists and tories, and consequently, those favoring sycophants who being around him for no other object than the bounties of office, must necessarily join in the cry of denunciation, and shout hosannas to the "Hero of two wars," "the greatest and the best," in order to obtain them.

Question. Do none hold offices in the government but such as agree with the President in opinion?

Answer. Certainly not; their devotedness to the General being the test of merit in all cases, none can be considered as qualified to hold office but such as scrupulously follow him through all his circuitous windings, and at every corner, halloo "hoza for old Hickory."

Question. How did General Jackson get the "nick-name" of old Hickory?

Answer. Not as people generally suppose, from his being so very tough that nothing can break him, but from the fact of his being extremely ill-favored, resembling most of all things, the rough surface of a shell-barked hickory.

Question. Has General Jackson strictly adhered to his doctrine of rotation in office in all cases?

Answer. No. It does not appear that he has been governed by that principle in any case; for he has continued in office all those who were his political friends regardless of the length of time they had served, some of whom have held appointments for more than thirty years; and has dismissed without exception, all who had the misfortune to differ with him; some of whom had scarcely commenced the discharge of their official duties.

Question. Were not the old revolutionary patriots (most of whom were opposed to Jackson's election) exempted from the odious epithets of federalist and tory?

Answer. No. They particularly suffered for daring to exercise the liberty of thinking for themselves—many of them after having spent the vigor of their lives in contending for liberty, and being no longer able to labor for the necessities of life, had been appointed to offices which they filled with no less honor than they had displayed in the revolutionary struggle, were forthwith turned out and cast upon the charity of a pitiless world for the remainder of life.

Question. Are those who support General Jackson sincere in their attachment to him?

Answer. Doubtless many of them "err, not knowing what they do," but it is equally certain that there are a great many who are conscious of their own want of merit, and being desirous of climbing the mountain of fame, have wisely determined to cling to the hero's skirts, if happily they should be drawn up after him.

Question. Would it be to the interest of the American people to re-elect General Jackson to the high and dignified office which he now fills?

Answer. That depends entirely upon circumstances. If our object is to see the arts and sciences prostrated, let us re-elect General Jackson. If we would see the most solemn pledges of honor violated, let us re-elect Gen. Jackson. If we would see virtue and talents neglected, if we would see all laws set at defiance, if we would see free men persecuted for honest opinions, if we would see "exclusive"

parties elevated to stations that should only be filled by men of virtue and talents, let us elect Gen. Jackson. If we would see our internal improvements stop, if we would see our infant manufactures prostrated; if we would see our country drained of cash; if we would see our national funds exhausted to reward his plebeian editors for sowing the seeds of civil discord; if we would see party spirit rage, and intestine quarrels prevail; if we would see our national character lost; if we would become the sport of foreign nations; and in short, if we would see those liberties lost, for which our patriotic fathers shed their precious blood; if we would see our children groaning under the relentless band of despotism, and listening in some sad moment to their fathers telling the story of liberty and glory that Americans once enjoyed, and no longer theirs, in the name of God let us elect and continue to elect such men as Andrew Jackson. But if we would see the arts, sciences and literature flourish; if we would see internal improvements and domestic manufactures prosecuted and protected as the bonds of union and the bulwark of the nation; if we would see our national character retrieved; if we would see virtue and talents esteemed; if we would see justice and impartiality administered; if we would again see our country prosperous and happy; and if we would transmit untarnished to posterity the proud name of freemen, let us elect to that office the immortal Clay, the guardian of the rights of the West.

To be continued as time may allow, or as circumstances may require.

Indiana Legislature.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1832.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from Samuel Hill, chairman of a meeting held by the citizens of Knox county, covering sundry petitions praying the interposition of the Legislature to obtain from Congress a donation of the waste lands lying in Knox county, for the purpose of constructing a canal from Vincennes to White river; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Ewing, referred to the committee on canals and internal improvements.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1832.

Mr. Ewing, from the committee on canals and internal improvements to which was referred sundry petitions from Knox county relative to the unsold lands, in said county, and also a joint resolution on the same subject, reported the joint resolution with amendments, which were concurred in; the joint resolution considered as engrossed, read a 3d time and passed.

From the Indiana Journal.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A meeting of those favorable to the election of HENRY CLAY as President and JOHN SERGEANT as Vice President of the United States, composed of gentlemen from various parts of the state and of citizens of Marion county, was held at the Court House in Indianapolis, on Tuesday evening, the 31st of January for the purpose of selecting an Electoral Ticket, to be supported by the friends of the above candidates. On motion, WILLIAM POLKE, Esq. was called to the Chair, and DOUGLASS MAGNIE was appointed Secretary.

On motion a committee of fourteen members, from different sections of the state, was appointed for the purpose of reporting to the meeting a suitable ticket; who, after having retired for a short time, reported the following ticket:

Jacob Kuykendall, of Knox county, John Hawkins, of Fountain, Samuel Henderson, of Marion, Dennis Pennington, of Harrison, Walter Wilson, of Cass, Stephen Ludlow, of Dearborn, Abel Lomax, of Wayne.

The above certain, and the following as contingent Electors:

Sylvanus Everts, of Union county, John I. Neely, of Gibson.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Central committee, whose duty it is made to fill any vacancy that may occur in the Electoral ticket, and to attend to any other business which may be necessary to promote the success of the ticket, viz:

James M. Ray, John C. Hame, and Dr. John H. Sanders, of Marion county, and Samuel Harriott, of Johnson county. And then the Meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM POLKE, Chn.

D. MAGUIRE, Sec'y.

Important News.

New York Jan. 17.

By the eastern mail we have just received the Boston papers, containing extracts from the English papers brought by the London packet ship Columbia. We are likewise indebted to the owners of the Columbia for an opportunity of inspecting the London Globe of the 30th November. From their two sources, we glean the following further particulars of foreign news:

It is said, observes the Globe, that the anti-reformers intend to try their strength in an amendment of the address.

The latest accounts from Lyons state that tranquillity had been restored in that city. An account of the riots will be found below.

Numerous disturbances were taking place throughout Great Britain, growing out of the opposition to reform. An affray attended with loss of life had occurred at Dublin.

A very large meeting of the working classes had been held in Manchester for agreeing upon a declaration of rights. About 1,500 persons attended. Among

the declarations adopted was one, that "hereditary distinctions of birth are unnatural, and opposed to every principle of justice."

DREADED RIOTS AT LYONS, FRANCE.

Lyons, Nov. 21.

I am sorry to inform you that this city still continues the scene of the greatest confusion and riot, by a contest between the manufacturers and workmen. The entrance of every street is guarded, and no one is suffered to pass unless he lives in the street, and a guard is sent with him to his door.

Tuesday morning At 8 o'clock this morning the firing recommenced in several parts of the city. Several thousand workmen collected in the night in the Bataux, the other side of the Rhone, and have made themselves masters of all the bridges, and consequently cut off all communication with the Swiss side of the Rhone. A sharp cannonading is going on from the city, as also from the Croix Rose which is not yet taken. Up to ten o'clock I have seen carried past my window upwards of 300 killed and wounded. The numbers killed on the other side must be enormous, as every cannon brings a row of them down. I have just heard that Mr. Ajax, the shawl manufacturer, is shot, a colonel of the line and six officers. In the first charge of cavalry, one officer and six men were killed, together with six horses. Mr. Platzman the clerk, is wounded in the head; also, Gentalet of the house of Gentalet and Dubout, a rich manufacturer—report says he has since died.

Wednesday morning, 3 o'clock. Tremendous firing. The Hotel de Ville is taken by the rioters—also the powder magazine, and the whole city is at the mercy of the mob. Houses are beginning to burn in all quarters, and large fires lighted on the public places, into which they throw all the books, stocks, furlitures, &c. of the different houses they enter. The largest fire is opposite our counting house, which they have entered, but only to search for arms, which they not finding, they have quietly withdrawn.

10 o'clock. I shall close my letter now, as there seems to be a chance of my being able to get to the post office. The men are too much occupied in pillaging and burning to intercept the different passages leading to the post office. The fires are at this moment tremendous, the loss of property incalculable. There is not a single individual to oppose them; so how it will terminate no one can say. They were joined yesterday by the workmen from Grenoble, and all the surrounding country, and are well supplied with arms and ammunition.—Morning paper.

Lyons, Friday, Nov. 25.

If the government shall attack Lyons, it will be reduced to ashes before 60,000 workmen under arms will surrender. If masters will adopt the tariff, all will be arranged without shedding a drop more of French blood. I hope and believe this will be the case. The bulletin does not contain another word, but it harmonises with the account given by the government, that the workmen are ready to return to their labor on having the tariff adopted. The adoption of that tariff is of course a concession made to the workmen, but a momentary concession is certainly much better than a civil war.

M. Laurant de St Julien, merchant of London, was arrested this morning.

A despatch received by the government, also dated on the 25th, says:—"The theatres and shops are opened, the tranquillity is perfect."—Moniteur.

Smyrna, Oct. 19.

That dreadful scourge, the cholera morbus, is making fearful ravages in this city, having in all probability been brought from Alexandria, where by the latest accounts eight hundred persons were dying daily. Here it commenced in the few quarters, but it is now disseminated all over the city, causing in many instances such sudden death that there is no time to call in medical aid. The mortality occurs principally in the night, and few who are attacked survive. Up to this day none of the English Factory or residents have been attacked. Trade is suspended. At Constantinople the cholera has ceased and trade rather reviving.

CHOLERA AT SUNDERLAND.

Nov. 28. Remained sick 22, now cases 14—total 46, died 7—remaining sick 39, from the commencement of the disease, Oct. 20, there had been 251 cases; deaths 30.

LAW CASE.

A case of some importance to the mercantile community was recently decided in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. It was an action brought by a citizen of Philadelphia against the master of a coaster between that city and Boston, for damages sustained by the plaintiff in the loss of a quantity of the oil of cloves put up in a glass bottle and packed carefully with straw into a box, and marked "this side up," and which it appeared by the evidence had been delivered on board the vessel in good order—but instead of being carried, according to direction, with the marked side up, was put into the hold on the side. The Court decided, that it was matter of contract, and the carrier not having complied with his engagement in transporting the article, was liable to the damages sustained by the owner, unless he can prove clearly that the loss was not occasioned in whole or in part, by such disregard of the directions.—London.

Mr. Archibald Graham, of Cincinnati, was killed on Tuesday the 31st ult. by the upsetting of the stage, about twelve miles west of Columbus.—Age.