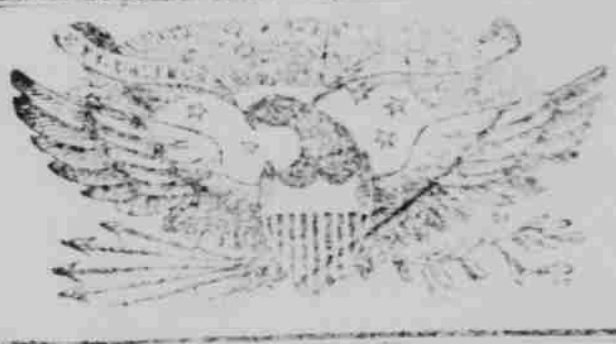




GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1832.

For President of the United States.

HENRY CLAY.

For Vice President of the United States.

JOHN SERGEANT.

The Rev. H. M. Shaw has been requested to pronounce the oration on the 22d in place of Mr. McElmurray, who has declined. We understand Mr. Shaw has accepted the appointment; and notwithstanding the short time allotted him for preparation, we are satisfied he will deliver an address worthy the occasion.

A desire to insert Mr. Ewing's "Circular" to his constituents, entire in one paper, causes a part prepared in due time, to be delayed. Mr. Ewing has been quite indisposed for a week past—too unwell to write, therefore this postponement. We hope to be furnished with the last sheets in due time for our next.

The Board of Trustees and the assistant Board of Trustees for the Borough of Vincennes were organized on Monday last. The following named gentlemen are officers of the several Boards.

Board of Trustees.
R. P. PRICE, President,
SAMUEL HILL, Clerk,
Board of Assistant Trustees.
WM. J. HEBERD, Chairman,
H. P. BROKAW, Clerk.

Borough Officers.
WM. LINDSAY, Borough Constable,
WM. LINDSAY, Market Master,
ZACHARIAH PULLIAM, Assessor,
ZACHARIAH PULLIAM, Collector,
A. GARDNER, Commons Treasurer,
A. GARDNER, Borough Treasurer,
A. GARDNER, Com. Burial Ground,
C. W. EWING, Borough Surveyor,
PETER BELLES, Sup. Burial Ground,
NICHOLAS SMITH, Auctioneer.

We have a few words to say to delinquent subscribers; especially those who have never paid us a cent since the establishment of the Gazette. We are in debt and our debts must be paid; we have also to pay cash for paper, ink, and journey-men's wages; we are also quite willing to deprive ourselves of some of the comforts of life, rather than withhold from subscribers our weekly sheet. Would every one pay who is indebted to us, we should be speedily relieved from pecuniary embarrassments. Little attention has been paid to former notices of a similar kind, but unless some attention be paid to the matter now, we shall be obliged to resort to other measures. We cannot exist on "air, thin air," or on a "promise to pay," unless the latter presents itself in the shape and form of an United States' Bank note.

No eastern mail was received on Thursday.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.
Saturday, arrived the Exchange from Shawneetown—departed Saturday for the upper Wabash.

Monday, arrived Utility from above—departed same day for Louisville.

Same day, Madison, from Louisville—departed same day for the upper Wabash.

Wednesday, Tippecanoe from Eugene—left next day, bound for New Orleans.

Thursday, arrived Exchange from Terre-Haute.

The river is now over its banks, and yet rising.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. John Tipton, dated Washington City, January 17, 1832, to his friend in this place.

"A bill has been introduced to make an appropriation to continue the National Road, and to bridge the Wabash. I am in good spirits about an appropriation for removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Wabash from Eel river down. We will try for an appropriation to improve the White river."

Washington, Feb. 11, 1832.

Messrs. Editors:—Below we send you the proceedings of a meeting held at Washington, Daviess county, on the 13th inst. Please give it a place in the Gazette.

At a meeting of the citizens of Daviess county, Indiana, held on the 13th February, 1832, at the house of John McDonald, in Washington, for the purpose of preparing for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of General George Washington.

On motion,
Resolved, That Messrs. D. McDonald, G. B. Merrill, A. Davis, J. Calhoun, and N. D. Marchant, be a committee to draft resolutions for this meeting.

The said committee, after having conferred

for a few moments, returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

WHEREAS, it is highly commendable, that American citizens cherish the noble recollections of the illustrious Father of his Country, by commemorating the anniversary of his nativity, therefore

Resolved, That the citizens of Daviess county, will celebrate the centennial anniversary of the great Washington.

Resolved, That a committee of arrangement be appointed to superintend said celebration, consisting of eight persons, viz: Messrs. J. Warner, M. Murphy, G. Roddick, J. Calhoun, J. Flint, E. H. McJunkin, B. Peck, and R. D. McCracken.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Vincennes Gazette, and Western Sun.

And then the meeting adjourned.

THOS. CASE, Chairman.

J. McJUNKIN, Sec'y.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

REPUBLICANISM.

This heretofore venerated word seems to be perverted from its true meaning of late, and to save it from falling into disrepute, true republicans should everywhere make the proper correction. The office holders under Gen. Jackson now claim the exclusive privilege of determining what is republicanism, and who are the exclusive republicans. They make themselves exclusively wise, honest and patriotic, and denounce and proscribe all who disdain their vile machinery of party. They have an exclusive right to the rude and violent, but the unfettered will of a free people will soon sneer at such interested reformers. Intrigue and deceit can never for any length of time, cause the American people to overlook their own happiness. But what is Jacksonian Republicanism as displayed by the reformed office holders? Verily it is like the bed of Procrustes—the subject must be made to support "the party," or be read out of the great republican family. The difference between true republicanism, and Jacksonian republicanism, is plain and essential—True republicanism refers all power to the people—Jacksonism secretly substitutes the fear, hope and desire of office, operating through party management to steal all power from the people, and place it in the hands of a few intriguers. True republicanism looks to the good of the whole country—Jacksonism consults only the interests of a few ambitious men. True republicanism relies upon the intelligence and virtue of the people—Jacksonism reposes confidence solely in the gain and power of office—setting up leaders to direct and control public opinion. Let the people be fully awakened to the distinction (greater in conduct than it ever is shown to be in sense) between true republicanism and Jacksonism, and all the craftiness of the Jackson leaders will then prove abortive. To show the awakening sense of the wisdom of congress, glance at the following resolutions now before the senate of the U. S. They will show that executive power shall never be allowed to direct the power of the people for any length of time without being curbed.

Resolved, That the practice of removing public officers by the President, for any other purpose than that of securing a faithful execution of the laws, is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution—was never contemplated by its framers—is a daring extension of executive influence—is prejudicial to the public service—and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Senate to advise and consent to the appointment of any person to fill a supposed vacancy in any office occasioned by the removal of a prior incumbent, unless such prior incumbent shall appear to have been removed for sufficient cause.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The following article will still more emphatically show the practical difference between true republicanism and Jacksonism:

From the Louisville Journal.

INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

The illustrious Jefferson, soon after his election to the Presidency, issued the following circular:

"CIRCULAR."

"The President of the U. S. has seen with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government taking on various occasions, active parts in the elections of the public functionaries whether of the General or of the State Governments. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of governments, and of the different branches of the same government, so vitally cherished by most of our constituents, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. This I am instructed, therefore, to notify to all officers within my department, holding their appointments under the authority of the President directly, and to desire them to notify to all subordinate to them. The right of any officer to give his vote at elections as a qualified voter is not meant to be restrained, nor, however given, shall it have any effect to his prejudice; for it is expected that he will not attempt to influence the vote of others, nor take any part in the business of electioneering, that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and his duties to it."

We beseech our readers to peruse this document with attention and then decide for themselves as to the justice of the claim set up by the pensioned processes,

that General Jackson is administering the government upon the principles of Mr. Jefferson. Does the former, like the latter, forbid officers, depending on the executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right? Does he not rather encourage and even require them to devote all their energies to the work of controlling public opinion?

Let facts, incontrovertible facts, answer the above questions. Prior to the last election in Kentucky, Major Barry, the Post-Master General, threw into the state thousands and tens of thousands of newspapers and electioneering pamphlets. We saw them, and our fellow citizens saw them franked under his own hand. Col. White, the congressional delegate from Florida, has asserted, and proposed to prove by the testimony of hundreds, that similar means were resorted to, for controlling the election in his territory, by another member of the Cabinet. Amos Kendall, the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, became one of the editors of the U. S. Telegraph immediately on his accession to office, and is now the principal editor of the Globe. Mordred M. Noah, inspector of the Customs in New York, is avowedly one of the editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, the most inflammatory political paper in the state. Benjamin J. Harrison, Collector of the port of Louisville, acts, on all occasions, as the runner of his party, and, on the approach of any election is sent off to peddle waggon loads of Jackson documents in villages and country taverns. Mr. Coleman, the Post Master at Taysville, makes long journeys to deliver violent political speeches, and, through the columns of the paper in his town, assails, with impotent fury, all the friends and supporters of Mr. Clay. Mr. Hayward, Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington, assumes the prerogative of instructing state conventions to veto the Bank of the U. S. States for the purpose of sustaining the administration of the present Chief Magistrate.

We might multiply such examples at will, but we forbear. Every man, who has opened his eyes to the conduct of the present functionaries of the government, must know full well, that interference in elections is regarded as the tenure, by which most of them hold their offices. A practice, which Mr. Jefferson peremptorily forbade, as being subversive of independence of Government and at war with the constitution of the country, is now established, under the reign of the military Chieftain, as an indispensable rule of conduct for those, who are dependant on Executive favor. Is it possible, that the yeomanry of the land—those, who have no interest in corruption—can see the government of their country thus sacrilegiously cast down from its high estate, without I might effort to redeem it from its degradation? Their response, whatever it may be, must be expressed, not by word, but by action.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Messrs. Editors:—The following extract of a letter received from an intelligent friend, may be worth a place in your Gazette. If so, you will use it as you deem proper. Yours, &c.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

"Were I of your town, I certainly should with all proper courtesy and offensiveness, proclaim to the world, that the late Jackson office holders' address to the people of Knox, does not merit common assent. You know some of my friends belong to 'the party,' and I know their recent qualms, and most cherished opinions. I would not uselessly assail the motive of the compiler of the address. Whatever the motive, such artful pretences can produce no conviction. Many of the statements it contains I should promptly demur to—they are in my humble judgement, the sheerest forgery of an inaccurate memory, if not a confused brain. For instance, who but an ignorant, or a designing man, would doubt the republican patriotism and long experienced statesmanship of Albert Gallatin? And who does not know that he was associated with Mr. CLAY in negotiating the treaty of peace so improperly abused in the address. The best of it is, Mr. Russell, now a worthy Jackson man, was also associated in that negotiation with Mr. Gallatin, and the latter was also a fierce Jackson man twelve months ago. I should not I think, raise the ire of the doughty champions of Vincennes Jacksonism, by stating a few additional facts; but as Mr. Gallatin is known to some office holders there, this will answer every purpose. Let them proclaim his aristocracy—he is as obnoxious to the untainted charge as Mr. Clay, or any of his friends. There may be a very learned and cunning Themis (Judge or Lawyer) and there may be a very modest and distinguished Esculapian (Doctor), and they may each be as wise, important and dignified, as the grand Cham of Tartary! yet depend upon it, pure democracy could never place itself knowingly in so ridiculous a light as the office holders do, who abuse the principles, conduct and policy of HENRY CLAY. He is deservedly the favorite son of the pure democracy of the Union; and even the office holders of the Van Buren and Jackson 'reform' have nothing to dread from his policy, if they be found honest and capable. Surely all Mr. Clay's friends—all the opponents of anti-republican proscription—all who condemn the veto doctrine, are not all aristocrats!—enemies of the country that they labor to benefit and improve!—unworthy of the public trust, which they use for the good of all. Surely if they have been thus stigmatized and punished, retributive justice will soon overtake their false accusers, (whose patriot-

ism is exactly in proportion to their gains) and surely an intelligent people will not allow the patronage of a President, or the ambition of partisans, to blind them hereafter to the true glory and happiness of all."

"N. B. I see a late writer in the Gazette eulogizes Senator Tipton, with whom he certainly can have only a slight acquaintance, or his prospective views blind his better judgement. To me it seems altogether a hoax; and so it was called by some of my neighbors who know Tipton for twenty years. Yet, for the honor of Indiana, I wish he merited every word; as it is, there is no remedy until the next Senatorial election. His true worth may then be heard."

To the Editors of the Vincennes Gazette.

Messrs. Editors:—I have never in my life before written a line to be published in a newspaper; nor would I at this time, had I not observed in your paper of the 4th inst. a filthy, disingenuous piece over the signature of "A Consumer." Who he is, I know not. But from his spelling, punctuation, &c. one would certainly suppose him to be a man of erudition, and a writer for newspapers. But to be serious, I believe him to be one of those filthy consumers who try to turn nature out of its proper channel by distillation, and add to the miseries of which he so bitterly complains. It may, however, be true that he has some difficulty in procuring corn, wheat, hay, &c. as farmers do not feel disposed to part with their produce without a proper equivalent. I am impressed with the belief, however, that "Consumer" is not a citizen of Washington or its vicinity. If he is, he must regard his character (if he has any which is worth regarding) and that of his country very little to publish such false and base slanders on farmers. There is plenty of corn, wheat, rye, oats and hay in this vicinity. It is true, there is not much clover hay, but there is plenty of timothy hay; and if "Consumer" had the wherewithal to purchase, he would be supplied with all he wants for proper use. As for tobacco, I have heard no complaints; and as for hemp, if what we have, had been properly applied in due time, you would have had no such grievous complaints at this time from "Consumer."

A FARMER,
of Daviess.

February 9, 1832.

Important News.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Dates to the 20th of December have been received from London, and to the 10th from Paris.

The Cholera is still raging, in a limited extent, at Sunderland, New Castle, and North Shields.

The disturbances at Lyons have been effectually quelled.

The determination to resist the payment of tithes has given rise to serious riots in Ireland. At Waterford, on the 12th of December, there was a battle between the Police and five or six thousand of the Citizens in which nineteen of the former and three or four of the latter were killed.

The state of Ireland is becoming daily more and more alarming. Nocturnal outrages are of constant occurrence; and solitary assassinations are too frequent to be heeded. The country is agitated by every thing short of open rebellion.

The king of Holland is still pertinacious in his resolve to resist the proposals of Great Powers in relation to a peace with Belgium.

In Poland the Russians are governing with a high hand. No Pole can obtain audience of the Prince.

A second Reform Bill differing somewhat, in its provisions, from the first, has been introduced into parliament. On the 15th of December, it was read a second time in the House of Commons. After a debate of two days, the vote stood 324 for the second reading and 162 against it. This majority is 26 votes greater than that, by which the first Bill passed to a second reading, and 50 greater than that, by which it was sent to the House of Lords.—*Louisville Journal.*

TURKEY.

REMARKABLE TEMPEST.

Extract of a letter, dated October 11.

About 7 o'clock on the 5th Oct., as we were preparing for our daily excursion, we perceived a black cloud gathering over the neighbouring hills, and heard the muttering of distant thunder. We therefore postponed our walk, and watched the darkness that was rapidly overshadowing the Bosphorus. Suddenly we were surprised to see water boiling up like a chaudière in a particular spot, and before our surmises were at an end, something similar to a large paving stone fell into the sea, under our window, and was immediately followed by another. After gazing at this for a little time, we were startled by a volley of the same material against our windows, which, in a moment shattered them into a thousand pieces. The work of destruction was fairly commenced; and to avoid the fragments of broken glass, I rushed into the landing place. Here, however, matters were worse, instead of better; the roof had been bent in and huge masses of ice were rebounding from wall to wall. These immense balls continued falling for about ten minutes, and then became gradually smaller, and the elementary riot concluded by a common hail shower. The stones were of sufficient weight to perforate the tiled roof like bullets, and left in its fall holes as a culander, so that the rain that followed came pouring into the room

like a sieve. We measured many of these hail stones, and we found them to be five or six inches in diameter. They were hard lumps of pure ice; some were round, some angular, while others seemed to be in layers, like the various coats of an onion. The heat on the previous day had been most oppressive; the Thermometer stood at 89, and during the storm it fell to 65. Com. Ponson, the Ambassador from the United States, was going hence to Constantinople, in his caïque, with presents to the Sultan, when he was overtaken by the storm. He afterwards declared that he had been in battle, earthquakes and dangers by sea and land, but had never been in such an awful situation before. To use his own powerful expression, "it seemed as if the canopy of the heaven was congealed and had suddenly burst open, and descended in large masses of ice." The hand of one of his boatmen was crushed to pieces. Every one in the caïque silently waited his doom, for they expected nothing else but death.

The cloud which carried this destruction passed over Pera and Constantinople, and shattered all the houses which the fires had spared.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

A DISCLOSURE.

The New York papers contain a copy of a letter recently written, by Col. Jas. Watson Webb, Editor of the N. Y. Courier, to a political friend in Philadelphia, on the subject of matters and things in general, and New York politics in particular. There seems no doubt that the letters is genuine, yet we are astonished to find it in circulation. It draws an admirable picture of the Albany Regency, and exposes to the public gaze, the dark recess of political intrigue, by which the affairs of that state have been, and those of the Union are attempted to be, managed—for the sole benefit and behoof of Van Burenism. The letter is truly a most instructive document; and we must again express our wonder how this important and confidential epistle got into circulation. We propose copying it entire into our columns, one of these days; but in the mean time make the following extract, which shows in a few lines the hopes and fears, and plan of operation by which it is determined to elevate Martin Van Buren to the Presidency. The writer says—

"As to the Vice Presidency, Van Buren must be the man, *nolens volens*. If not, we can never make him President, and the true policy now is, to start a candidate in every state. It is said that the Senate will reject his nomination to England. I hope so, for then his election as V. P. and afterwards President is rendered morally certain."

SNAKE FIGHT.

The late Maj. T. of the army, a gallant officer, who was severely wounded at the sortie of Fort Erie, and died afterwards from the effects of his wound, while a representative from his native state, in Congress, used to relate the following account of a battle which he once witnessed, between a black and rattlesnake.

He was riding on horseback, when he observed the snakes in the road, a short distance ahead of him. They were moving round in a circle and apparently following each other. A gentleman who was with the Major, and who had witnessed a similar scene before, remarked that it was the prelude to a fight, and worthy of the loss of a little time to witness. They accordingly stopped their horses and watched the snakes. The cautious manoeuvre of following each other, in a kind of circle, was pursued for some time, closing at each round, until when within a few feet, the black snake was observed to stop, coil, and place himself in an attitude to strike.

The rattlesnake now passed round his antagonist two or three times, lessening the distance at each round, when he also stopped and began to coil. But before he was ready to strike, the black snake suddenly darted upon him. His evolutions were too rapid to be detected, and when he was again distinctly observed, both snakes were stretched out at full length—the rattlesnake enveloped in the folds of the black, which had also seized the rattlesnake at the back of the head and held him there. After a short interval, the black snake gradually unfolded himself, loosened the gripe with his mouth from the rattlesnake's head, and moved away.

On examination, the rattlesnake was found to be dead, and apparently every bone in his body was crushed. The black snake is a constructor, and usually destroys its prey by enfold and crushing it.

The Old Lady against the Atlantic.

—Rev. Sidney Smith, in his speech at the Tamworth meeting, said that "the attempt of the House of Lords to stop the progress of the reform, reminded him of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington, during the great storm at Sidmouth, in 1824. The tide rose to an incredible height; the waves rushed in upon the house, and every thing was threatened with destruction. In the midst of the fearful commotion of the elements, Dame Partington who lived upon the sea beach, was seen at the door of her house, with mob and pottens, treading her mob, and sweeping out the sea-water, and vigorously sweeping out the Atlantic. The Atlantic was roused, and so was Mrs. Partington; but the contest was unequal. The Atlantic beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a shop or parlour, but she could do nothing with a tempest.—*Chris. Index.*

Procrastination is the thief of time.