

monize action, and caused its rejection. The power of the people to alter and amend, when and how they please, is a knowledge, in its latest latitude, of the legislative stand, as provided for in that instrument. Since the usury law of 1830, the spirit of rapacity has not lessened in this state; the value of gold money, as well as an unsound paper currency, should be restrained, because money is the standard of labor, and every species of property. Acts have passed authorizing four banks of discount and deposit under the title of "insurance companies." I voted against those acts, even that of the company at Vincennes, having previously done so in relation to the others. My remonstrance to such partial powers to discount and deal in bank paper, is founded upon various constitutional and other objections. If no other paper than that of safe banks be introduced, all may be well enough; and I shall be pleased in time, if I find my apprehensions to be inapplicable.

A memorial signed by a large majority of the general assembly, has been forwarded to Washington city, praying the establishment of a direct mail route from Vincennes to Indianapolis.

A bill for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the U. S. provides for a number of electors equal to the number of senators and representatives in congress, to which the state may be entitled under the new apportionment, and allows voters to give their votes with in the proper county. It was my opinion that new congressional districts could have been formed to meet any probable ratio congress may fix under the late census, with more general satisfaction than may be found practicable after a heated political contest at the next session. In addition to this, the people could have again passed upon the arrangement—but this opinion did not prevail. The population of this senatorial district, (upwards of thirty thousand) to be connected north, or east, or south, as it may be, will form over one-fourth of a congressional district; and should I in proper time, present myself for a continuance of your confidence, to reach that more extended sphere of action, I will cheerfully allow my senatorial conduct to be made the standard of my after course, to advance your prosperity.

The state has waived her claim to the unsold Domain, and sent on a joint resolution to congress, authorizing the delegation from this state to make a conditional arrangement for it with the United States, subject to the after approval or rejection of the general assembly. About eight millions of acres are now surveyed and in market for sale. About three millions of acres are yet in the hands of the Indians—their claim to which will be extinguished by a treaty to be held during the present year. I attempted a measure somewhat similar, (the same in substance) to be seen in the senate's journal of '26; and the matter has been often agitated since—it has now prevailed. The reiteration of our right as a sovereign state, would not have been inconsistent with this proposition; but in one aspect of the case, it might have been rather ungracious, and its existence is not impaired by the omission. The exact amount of money paid by the U. States for Indian claims, the amount received after deducting the expenses of survey, sale, &c. with the sum to be secured by Indiana for title, will all be made known in due time.

On the extraordinary elevation of Gen. Tipton to the senate of the U. S. I confess I was amazed. Soon after that event, a consciousness of correct principles to strengthen the interests of Indiana, impelled me to prepare and offer a joint resolution in relation to appropriations to promote internal improvement—a tariff law to secure the existing protection and encouragement afforded to the products and labor of our own country, and giving sanction to a renewal of the charter of the bank of the United States. This resolution was published in most of the newspapers, and will be found on the Journal of the senate. Our increasing concern in these cardinal interests, I need not here expatiate upon; and as almost every other state in the union stood forth through their legislatures, to strengthen the policy and propel the force of their intelligent representatives, I thought it had become peculiarly necessary for Indiana to speak distinctly. This movement could give no offence to any party, nor did it to many of the most upright, who differed in opinion about particular men. I say let the interests of the country always be promoted, no matter who may rule. In senate there were ten members calling themselves "Jackson men," three of whom Messrs. Clendenen, Long, and Levison, voted for the measure, and one member absent, (a friend,) it passed 22 for, 7 against. Then it was assailed in the newspapers; and my humble name was traduced for having done my duty! The security of a miserable party editor, put in motion by rancor and ambition, I never heeded over much; in this case it only merited sheer contempt, for I was satisfied the beneficial principles of action involved in the resolution, would call forth the reflection of every intelligent citizen, without regard to party. All should call to mind how Mr. Clay was abused for not obeying legislative instructions, given contrary to the voice of his constituents; and if the wants and wishes of Indiana were to be gained, I thought the people should know where to locate the cause. The prerogative of no one man, in or out of office, shall never operate on my course when the good of the country demands action. When in this district doubts the propriety of proceeding a proposition to congress to improve the main state road hence

to Louisville, to improve the navigation of the two White rivers, and to improve the river Wabash? Then, is it not proper that the delegation from this state in congress should unite upon such measures?—In regard to a protecting tariff, who does not profess to wish his country's happiness? and can any be so ignorant as not to know that all the enjoyments which constitute happiness, are abundantly within our power; that our true interests, are to assure to us the means of constantly and certainly possessing them, that we shall not be dependant on others for those things which we possess within ourselves? As a principle of political economy, the wealth of society is augmented by internal productions, and exchanges in a double ratio, compared with production and external exchange.

In regard to re-chartering the bank, I prognosticate there will eventually be very little difference of opinion, although this point was most carped at by the opponents of the resolution. Much good has been experienced from the U. S. bank heretofore; the operations of the government, the prosperity of the country, a safe circulating medium, all require it. Mr. McLean, the present Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. has, in opposition to Gen. Jackson although in office under him, clearly inculcated the propriety of sustaining the bank. And strange to say, a large majority of the same house of representatives, and some of the same members that laid the resolution on the table on some quibbles of management, affirmed the propriety of the bank principle by voting for a joint resolution inviting the directors of the Bank of the U. S. to send "one or more" branches into Indiana. Here is a sample of party consistency! Some weeks after the passage of the first mentioned resolution in senate, and after a wheeling had got it on the table of the other house, the seven senators who had voted against it, placed a party protest against its passage in senate, upon the journal about a week before a joinderment. This caused a brief counter protest, signed by ten senators, to be inserted by a vote of the senate, to counteract the attempted impositions set forth in the first; and I have heard, that on the morning of adjournment, after a committee had been appointed to inform the Governor that the business of the session was completed, (a quorum of members not present) another party protest was placed on the journal by some of the signers of the first, filled with misstatements and ridiculous pretences, to shield inconsistency or to cover the first design. The first protest alleged falsely, that the joint resolution shew a blind adherence to the provisions of the tariff of 1828—when, on reference, it will be found to adhere only to the existing protection of home industry. If the resolution had manifested the adherence alleged in the protest, still it should be unexceptionable to such partisans; for in that case, it would accord with the former avowed doctrine of "the party." I have strong authority to shew this. In Mr. Penn's "Louisville Advertiser" of July 7, 1827, it is printed, that "In every instance in which the question of protection of domestic industry came before the Council of the nation while Gen. Jackson was a member of it, he voted for it. The record of these votes is before the nation." He did this too at the risk of offending the state which sent him to represent her. Thus the protecting principle should not be obnoxious, if consistency alone were consulted! But soon after the passage of this tariff of 1828, Mr. Penn boasted of it in his paper of May 31, 1828. He says—"To sum up all in a word—the congress of 1827-8 was emphatically, a Jackson Congress—the friends of Jackson having decided majorities in both houses. By that congress, a tariff law has been passed, increasing the duties on woolen and cotton goods, hemp, flax and wool, molasses, foreign distilled spirits, cotton bagging, &c.—extending equal justice to the west and the east. It was framed and introduced by Jackson men, passed by a Jackson congress, and will be approved by the great body of the nation, because its provisions accord with the principles of justice and sound policy. The Adams men discover that the tariff bill is popular in the west, and they are therefore endeavoring to claim it as their own!" Now, will a few original Jackson men, led by some doubtful converts, disclaim & abuse the authority of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Penn in a sophistical protest? It merits no more attention here to expose such preposterous matter. Those I serve look to facts; contemptible rivalry cannot impose upon a people who look to the salutary policy and acts of all in power, willing to praise, but not afraid to blame.

The tricks of men who would serve a party, in defiance of the best interests of the country, should never be allowed to injure those who study to advance public happiness. A senator of the U. States will be elected next session to serve six years, when Knox will have one, and Davies and Martin two representatives. I hope the predilections of candidates, and the true character and merit of their choice, will be duly considered before the first Monday of August.

The law of evidence is somewhat changed; a want of the christian faith will not hereafter render a witness incompetent, but will go to affect his credibility at the discretion of the jury. The dictates of conscience, the immutable law of nature to do right, with the distinctions of moral obligation heretofore practiced under the common law, will in practice, be found concerned in this matter. Many counties complain of the inferior quality of their 16th sections for schools; it is hoped, congress will now allow a relinquishment and re-entry, upon repeated applications.

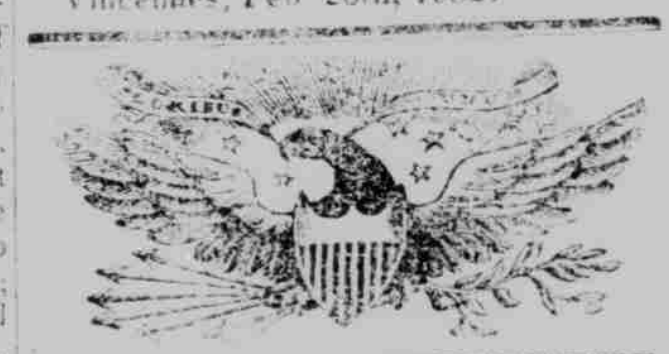
The late Governor (Ray) assigned arms to two infantry companies in this brigade, and as requested, I applied for the certificate; I also applied to the present Governor (Noble) to assign swords, pistols, &c. for the light horse company of Knox, as desired. In the first case, nothing will be done by the present Governor, as he conceives the 30th page of the present militia law points to the only correct mode of distribution. In the last case, he refuses to distribute any arms at present.

I shall now draw to a close—but I must claim your indulgence to notice a particular topic of general importance. You know that at the commencement of this session, a Governor and Lieut. Governor were initiated into office. If an over-weening management, with its usual appendages, be disregarded, and no narrow purposes direct their official course, actions will show; but if such radical defects be come apparent, the corrective must hereafter be duly applied. The late enlightened and impartial President of Senate, Milton Stapp, left a bright example to his successor; I hope it will not be lost. In times like the present, ambition will occasionally overcome worth; but the fame of Gen. Stapp is well founded—it rests upon faithful services. In relation to the present incumbents, I have no personal ill will; nor would I in any case, seek to diminish their legal or constitutional powers. But my opinion is, that every improper exercise of power under our government, argues an abuse of unmerited authority, which no cunning or kind cajolery should be allowed to practice upon. In my canal bill (already published,) you may observe the house of representatives divested itself of any control in the selection of "land commissioners." The Governor was invested with power to nominate, the senate to appoint those commissioners, whose peculiar duties are of the highest importance. The care required to shape this bill to obviate objections, and yet to embrace all proper and necessary power; also the anxious desire to have suitable and competent, and worthy men appointed, without losing time in a joint ballot, accounts for some of its clauses. I had contended for the work until contention became almost tiresome; and this bill was guarded almost at every point. But how often, and how much I was vilified by rivals and their minions, during the impeded progress of this measure to its maturity, never diverted my attention from the subject. I was annoyed, and my efforts were misrepresented, still I received and prized your approval, above all price. The diversified interests of the state are now accommodated in prospective; and while the country becomes prosperous, envy and malignity towards me, may be cheerfully passed over. It is thus I can act up to my principles, when the conduct of all be fairly placed before the judgment of a wise people. In relation to this canal, and my course from the first, those who strewed the most deceptive seed, have in but a very few cases, elevated their views by cultivating the growth! I hope all such seeds will be limited to the existing exceptions; upon the subject of "land commissioners," the simple facts which have drawn some of the foregoing remarks from me, will afford the best explanation; and as one third of the senate (ten members,) are to be replaced or re-elected in August, it may serve as matter of reference hereafter. Intending to embrace all salutary changes or amendments which might be offered in an after supplement, I introduced the canal bill, determined to save it from being disjoined or disfigured in its passage; and with an eye to the supplement, I made no provision for the bill taking effect until regularly published. After the canal bill passed, one of the offered amendments was approved in committee, to class the lands (first class \$3.50, second class \$2.50, third class \$1.50 per acre,) and the additional bill alluded to, embraced this with some other enactments, providing that it and the canal bill, should be in force, and take effect from and after their publication in the "Indiana Journal." This bill afforded time to select commissioners. It was pending before both houses, and the friends of the canal contemplated a meeting to select and recommend the most proper characters, when a message from Governor Noble was read in senate nominating persons prematurely. There was not, there could not be, any legal responsibility on the part of the Governor at that time; the law by which alone he had any power in the matter, was not in force, and to all intents and purposes, it was an official (and officious) usurpation, to control, or to destroy the wishes and free action of a portion of the senate. After an unsuccessful attempt to send the communication back to the nominator, it was laid upon the table to await the publication of the law, but in the mean time, its contents were published, and a course adopted to insure its final success! By a few remarks on the Journal of proceedings, I entered my dissent; and I voted against confirming the appointment of every name so improperly presented. Without good cause, I would not have opposed any nomination. The course taken in this case, was sufficient; and there seemed to be an uncertain combination of interests, (not all friendly to the canal,) blended under such circumstances as would force my judgement at any time. In addition to this, it was known that I believed my district had some peculiar claims, and contained some gentlemen well fitted for the special duties, with at least equal knowledge for their performance. I had mentioned two gentlemen residing in my district, of opposite politics, that one choice might be made from the quarter that originated, nurtured, and advanced the measure. These, and some other considerations, equally

valid, are involved in the Governor's course; and altogether, his views and avidity to use the power I had caused to be conferred on him, determined my mind. Under other circumstances, properly nominated, I would not have voted against some of the names appointed. My district can, I hope, dispense with any such reflected honor, in relation to this matter. For any cause deemed sufficient, the general assembly will have power to remove the land commissioners; and no other functionary of the government can interfere. To fill the distinct office of "canal commissioners," three persons will be elected by joint ballot next session; also a secretary of state will be elected in same manner.

Before I send this forth, permit me to state, that it is the happy lot of few public men, in the discharge of complicated duties to give universal satisfaction. Notwithstanding my vigilance, my errors may be many! but I can fearlessly claim integrity of purpose, with a faithful attention to your interests. I have always believed an adherence to correct principles, and an upright discharge of every duty with careful attention, would secure to me the testimony of my own heart, and the regard and approbation of every liberal mind. In this, I have been happily gratified heretofore; and as my constant care has been, so it ever shall be, by the promotion of your welfare, (in defiance of all the narrow views of party strife,) to prove my gratitude by my works.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your friend and servant,
JOHN EWING.
Vincennes, Feb. 20th, 1832.



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1832.

For President of the United States,
HENRY CLAY.

For Vice President of the United States,
JOHN SERGEANT.

CLAY ELECTORS.

JACOB KUYKENDALL, of Knox county,
JOHN HAWKINS, of Fountain,
SAMUEL JENDERSON, of Marion,
DENNIS PENNINGTON, of Harrison,
WALTER WILSON, of Cass,
STEPHEN LUDLOW, of Dearborn,
ABEL LOMAX, of Wayne.

CONTINGENT ELECTORS.

SYLVANUS EVERTS, of Union county,
JOHN I. NEELY, of Gibson.

A gentleman recently arrived from New Orleans, informs us corn was selling at 62 1/2 cents per barrel. Slow sales made at that rate.

By request we insert the whole of Mr. Ewing's Senatorial Circular in this day's paper. It gives a faithful history of what transpired during the late session of the legislature.

The house of representatives have agreed to 47,700 as the ratio of representation. This will give this state seven representatives.

A bill incorporating the Cincinnati and St. Louis Rail Road Company, has passed the legislature of Ohio.

At Ballstown, New York, on the 27th January, the thermometer stood twenty-eight degrees below zero.

Several communications are deferred from want of room. Next week they will receive attention.

CELEBRATION.

Of the 22d February, at Washington, Ind.

The centennial birth day of the Father of his country was celebrated at Washington in a manner that gave universal satisfaction. The day was ushered in by the firing of thirteen rounds by the Washington Guards, under Capt. McJunkin, who had paraded at the earliest dawn for that purpose. At 11 o'clock, the procession was formed under the direction of Col. Vantres, the Marshal of the day. The Guards in front, followed by the committee of arrangement. Next to these were the Orator of the day, the Chaplain, and the reader of the farewell address of Washington. Next followed the revolutionary soldiers, bearing the portraits of Washington and Lafayette, and banners of liberty, &c. Immediately in the rear of these, were the Military and Civil officers, followed by the citizens, altogether making the largest collection of citizens ever known to have assembled together in this county. The procession thus arranged, proceeded to the Methodist church; where, after a singularly happy and fervent prayer to the throne of grace by the Rev. Ransom Hawley, and the reading of the farewell address by the Hon. M. Murphy, an eloquent address was pronounced by David McDonald, Esq. The procession thence proceeded to the house of J. McDonald, Esq. where an elegant dinner was prepared for the

occasion by the same. The ceremonies of the table were conducted by J. Warner and J. G. Read, Esqrs. acting as president and vice-president. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank.

1. The day we celebrate. The day which gave birth to the Father of the greatest republic in the world, under whose glorious constitution thirteen millions of freemen enjoy God's last best blessing—peace with all nations.

2. George Washington. Called by his country to the defence of her liberties, he triumphantly vindicated the rights of humanity, and on the pillars of national independence, laid the foundation of a mighty republic.

3. The memory of our departed ex-presidents.

4. The memory of the departed heroes of the revolution.

5. Gen. La Fayette. The constant and steady advocate of liberty. He merits and receives the gratitude of the sons of freemen both in Europe and America.

6. The last surviving signer of the declaration of independence, Charles Carroll of Carrollton—God has blessed him with a long life, to witness the commemoration of the liberty achieved by himself, and his compatriots.

7. The union of the states. A golden chain wrought by the worthy sages of the revolution. Too bright to be tarnished—too strong to be broken.

8. Poor Poland. We rejoice in her successes—we sympathize in her misfortunes. We now tender her our country for her asylum.

9. The state of Indiana. A few years ago a shelter for the savage, and a brake for the panther—now a rival among her sister states; may she never be cursed with the poisonous breath of political demagogues.

10. May the law of liberty never be eclipsed; but may it be without spots, and its beams encircle both hemispheres.

11. The liberty of speech, the liberty of the press, and the liberty of conscience—a great trio; the dread of tyrants, the banner of freemen, and the bulwark of our Union.

12. Doct. Bullman and F. K. Heger. Their generous and chivalrous attempts to liberate our nation's friend from the dungeon of Olmutz, endears them to the just, philanthropic and noble of every land.

13. The American Colonization Society. Its plan is practicable. Humanity, patriotism and the national welfare, impel us to a zealous and efficient co-operation.

14. Not unto the man who seeks, but unto the man who is called, be office conferred.

15. May heated partisans forget not that they have a country.

16. Jefferson and Adams, the author and advocate of the declaration of independence. They together pledged their lives, were parallel to usefulness, and on the 4th of July, 1830, God set his own seal upon their patriotism, by calling them to himself.

17. The debate in congress. Less chaff and more wheat.

18. Col. J. H. Davies. The name of our county is an imperishable memorial of him who "bravely fought and nobly fell" at Tippecanoe, in his country's defence.

19. Gen. F. Marion, the "swamp fox" of the south. Like Paddy's Ben—when John Bull put his finger on him, he was there.

20. The heroes of Tippecanoe. May their memories and gallant services be cherished by every American.

21. The star spangled banner. It floats on every sea—it is seen in every clime.

22. Gen. Washington. Born a "Virginian buckskin," lived the ornament of the 18th century, died regretted by a mourning world, bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his name, and building his monument in the hearts of his countrymen.

23. The American flag, the proud emblem of liberty and triumph. We rejoice on this memorable occasion, to associate with some of the smoke colored heroes who fought, bled and conquered, to sustain it.

24. The fur. A hard hand and a soft pillow to a h.

Mr. John Murphy asked and obtained leave to introduce the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this board are justly due, and are hereby given to John McDonald, Esq. for his prompt and indefatigable exertions in preparing so excellent an entertainment on the present occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be most earnestly tendered to the committee of arrangement, and the other officers of the day, for the very gentlemanly and patriotic manner in which they have discharged their several duties.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary of the committee be requested to prepare and put in proper form the proceedings of the present day, and forward them to the Western Sun and Vincennes Gazette for publication.

The day was closed by a splendid ball held at the ball room of John McDonald Esq.

The committee having called on David McDonald, Esq. for a copy of the address delivered by him for publication, regret to say, that he declines giving a copy.

JOSEPH WARNER, Clerk. Con. R. W. McCORMICK Sec'y.

Expressive.—The American Eagle Westfield, gives the following sharp account of the weather in Chataque county "Ginger and scissors! What a snow! Two feet deep in the woods, two and a half on the hills, and no body knows how much deeper where it is drifted!"