



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1832.

For President of the United States,
HENRY CLAY.
For Vice President of the United States,
JOHN SERGEANT.

CLAY ELECTORS.

JACOB KERRENDALL, of Knox county,
SAMUEL HAWKINS, of Fountain,
SAMUEL HENDERSON, of Macon,
DENNIS PENNINGTON, of Harrison,
WALTER WILSON, of Cass,
STEPHEN LUDLOW, of Dearborn,
ADEL LOMAX, of Wayne.

CONTINGENT ELECTORS.

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

To the Voters of Knox County.

My friends and former constituents having expressed a strong desire, that I should again be a candidate for their independent suffrages at the next August election, I consider it my duty, in obedience to their will, to inform them and the voters of the county of Knox generally, that I am once more a candidate for the office of Representative in the Legislature of this state. In making this announcement, I can give them the assurance that I will, if elected, serve them with equally honest intention as I have hitherto done; and I trust, with considerably increased knowledge of Legislative duties.

D. S. BONNER.

The Rev. H. M. Shaw will hold divine service, at the Vincennes Academy, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Circuit Court for Knox county assembled in this place on Monday last.—The Hon. Judge Kinney President.

We have examined our exchange papers attentively, but can select but little that will interest our readers. Congress are proceeding but slowly in the business entrusted to them. As yet, no important measure has been adopted by that body, save the apportionment bill.

The losses by the late freshet on the Ohio, have been estimated at \$3,000,000 of dollars. We have heard but of two lives lost by the inundation.

On our first page we give a list of the acts and joint resolutions passed at the late session of our legislature.

Some misnomers and typographical errors, escaped correction in the address of Mr. Ewing, inserted last week. The intelligent reader will readily correct the most important by the context; and a particular enumeration, or specification, is therefore omitted.

N. ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

FEBRUARY 14, 1832.

Coffee—144 cents, western market well supplied—no sales. Sugar—5 and 54 cts. per lb. Flour—\$5 50 per bbl. Pork—Mess, inspected, \$11 50. Prime, 9 50—Cargo, 7 00. Lard, 7 cts per lb. Bacon Hams, 8 cts. per lb. Hog round 6 cts. per lb. Whiskey, 30 to 35 cents.

VINCENNES PRICES CURRENT.

MARCH 3, 1832.

CORN—25 cts per bushel, in demand. CORNMEAL—37 1/2 do in demand. OATS—17 cts. per do. in demand. POTATOES—37 1/2 do. in demand. WHEAT—75 cts. do. in demand. BEANS—50 cts. do. scarce. RYE—37 1/2 cts. per do. scarce. BACON—5 and 6 cts per lb. scarce. FLOUR—\$5 per bbl. plenty. VENISON HAMS—50 cts. per pair. BUTTER—12 to 17 cts per lb. scarce. CHEESE—12 1/2 cts. per lb. plenty. APPLES—25 cts. per bush. plenty. DRIED APPLES—\$1 00 plenty. WHISKY—25 to 30 cts. per gallon. COUNTRY SUGAR—6 to 8 cts. per lb. WOOD—\$1 25 per cord.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Messrs. Editors:—The die is cast—The mountain which was in labor has brought forth, and the Democratic Republican candidate for the suffrages of the good citizens of Knox as a Representative, has been announced in the person of Mr. SAMUEL TOMLINSON, merchant of Vincennes. God bless the mark. This is democracy, truly; so forty individuals, selected, perhaps by forty more, are to dictate to the twelve hundred voters whom they are to vote for. They say to the people, this man, and this alone, shall receive your votes. Is this democracy? Is this their boasted republicanism? Who got up this caucus nomination? Not the farmers—not the honest yeomanry of our country—not those who hold the plough and handle—not those who are the real strength,

and strength, and backbone of our country. No. It came from head quarters—a few office holders—a few office seekers—men sucking treasury pap—men who have already divided the leaves and fishes, which are divided, or who are on the look out to divide any more, if any there should be—men who look only to subserve their own purposes, and who care no more for the people than they do for a wandering Arab—men who wish to introduce here that worst of all systems of politics, those of New York, where the Regency at Albany dictate to the whole state—men who are willing to divide families, foment discord in neighborhoods, excite party feeling and personal ill-will throughout our whole county—whose only object is self, and whose only principle is interest.—Brethren of Knox, farmers of the country! Do you wish to be dictated to in the invaluable privilege of voting for the man not of your own selection, but of other men's choice? Are you willing to have some forty individuals write your tickets. Are you men? Are you republicans? I appeal to all parties—to all classes—to Jackson men as well as Clay men. Are you willing to vote for any individual, I care not how high his rank, how elevated his standing, what may be his character upon the direction of any man, or any set of men under the heavens. Towards Samuel Tomlinson, I feel no unkind feeling. I respect him as a man and a citizen. But for me, I would not vote for General Washington himself, were he on earth, for any office, if he had been brought out by a Caucus.

FARMER.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

TO THE FREEMEN OF KNOX.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Upon our August election is stake many questions of the gravest importance. It is not alone, whether this, or the other candidate shall be elected, nor whether a capable and worthy candidate to represent this state in the senate of the United States for six years shall be preferred, to advance a correct policy for the protection of our industry against foreign competition, and to urge appropriations for the improvement of our roads and rivers, (whatever may be the party policy of men in power.) No, not these alone; the great question of your own independence is again presented, whether the election of a representative to act for you, shall result from the dictation and party choice of a very few, or proceed from the free and unfettered choice of your own deliberate judgements? All history instructs us that the misfortunes of every prosperous people have been generally indicated by symptoms shewing their approach; and if ever the freedom of this people can be made to operate against its own existence successfully, what may not be apprehended in a short time after? The business of some men in office under the rule of party spirit, may be to obscure the public interest, and to inflame the public mind; but of such efforts, the people at large cannot partake—patriotism unites with the public happiness to oppose all such. Yet, where is the patriot heart that is not at this time disturbed by apprehensions of the growing injuries and irritations engendered by partisan feeling, and calculated only for party supremacy? Let us all learn wisdom by experience. Other republics have passed away, and the origin of their destruction is known to us—party spirit and official despotism had few barriers—the wisdom of the people is our only safeguard. We are now a portion of the only free country. Here the people are the guardians of their own rights, and can freely think and act accordingly. Every species of abuse should, therefore, be guarded against. Your own prosperity and the conduct of all your rulers, should be watched with a jealous eye; and no corrupt practice should ever be sanctioned, or allowed to exist, under any pretext. When the great body of the people see encroachments on their rights; when they see and hear of efforts and promises at this early day, to produce feeling and overcome judgement at the next August election, it is full time to advise and forewarn you. I will speak not to reproach uselessly; my sole object is to convince, that no good man may be misled. What has been of recent occurrence, cannot be out of mind. A public meeting "got up" by a few men holding and wanting office from Gen. Jackson, (on in favor of those so circumstanced,) address the people, appoint township committees, make a noise to blind the true object, and finally, a gentleman is selected by these seeming guardians of the people to represent the county (some say the party) in the next legislature. Now reflect upon the probable views of the first instigators of this proceeding, and upon the consequences which must hereafter follow, if you now surrender the right to select your own candidate to make laws for you! Are you can you be induced to follow the nod of a few men not known, to pursue public good in the path of political rectitude? Will you forget your own correct principles because the name of the President is used and echoed by men who may care for him, inasmuch as they derive office, or consequence from his official influence? I think I can answer for a majority of you, of all parties. You will never relinquish your free birth-right; you will not be dictated to; you will not act as free and independent voters; you will follow no self-constituted leaders; you will vote for yourselves as fact, as well as in name; you will be guided by nothing but patriotism and truth, to select your own candidate for the legislature, not tamely to act for a few under any party proscription, but to act for and on behalf of the people at large.

To me it is a source of honest pride that Knox county has many citizens, whose virtues and talents, render them worthy of a seat in the legislature by the unbiased voice of those I now address; but I would vote for no man, however individually deserving, who would allow his name to be used in a party caucus nomination.—To nip such an arbitrary system of dictation in the bud, is the only certain way to check its growth; it can never succeed and prosper, where the people remain free. It is to control independent action, that caucus nominations are cunningly instigated in all such cases. At first it is practiced with caution; but let success follow, and the after intrigues will not be easily crushed. My anxious desire is, that no upright mind may allow itself to be ensnared by such a proceeding. It is only by a timely application, that some evils can be immediately remedied. The break in the levee below town might at proper time, have been stopped by a few loads of stone and gravel, which left too long, becomes a wide gap, and affords a devastating outlet to a resistless torrent. So it always happens in breaches of correct usage and correct principles. I then call upon you to rally as the sovereign people, in one effort against the attempted authority of "King caucus." You have already defeated such schemes upon your suffrages heretofore, and now I warn you to do your duty. "Be not weary at well doing."

It would be foreign to my feelings to speak of many worthy citizens who may have acted on township committees, and of their very respectable candidate, in terms other than those of respect. To them I impute no improper views. It is the instigators, and the invidious and dictatorial course (a course concentrating the essence of party delusion and party despotism) that I can never be brought to sanction, even when good men's names are used. It would be desirable to have all examine into this matter. Would the candidate of the meeting go into the legislature as an instructed party man upon the grounds of the public address, then indeed his course would be reckless, and even the right of instruction would be virtually denied to the people. Is he in favor of a protecting tariff, or would he allow European labor paid for there at four dollars per day, to come in competition with our free labor now worth 75 cents? Who is his favorite candidate for the senate of the U. States? Is he in favor of the veto doctrine, or in favor of aid to improve our roads and rivers? These things should all be made known; but his opinions what they may, I shall never vote for a legislative candidate brought forward by a caucus meeting. I only hope that Mr. Bonner will again let the people, I address, benefit by his experience.—FAREWELL.

A FREEMAN.

To the Editors of the Vincennes Gazette.

Messrs. Editors:—In reading your paper of the 4th of February, I observed a piece relative to farmers. Although a farmer myself, I was by no means displeased, but had to acknowledge that the piece, though badly spelt, was but too true. Notwithstanding there are some most excellent and worthy farmers in these parts, whose cribs, stacks and barns—peep for themselves, all must acknowledge and confess that the scarcity of bread stuffs, &c. is too great, and that mostly owing to a very great want of enterprise and industry. As far as I have understood, the industrious part of our community were rather pleased than offended at the communication, and thought it might have what they believed to be the desired effect; but in reading your paper of the 18th, I find there is some one who styles himself "A Farmer of Daviess," who does not like the people to treat on facts; and in defiance, comes out and declares in the face of us all, there is plenty. True, I do not believe the people will starve, but the tanners can bear witness to the havoc among stock. There may be heap enough here, sufficient if properly applied, to end the plague of the "Farmer of Daviess" and "Consumer" both; but if it be necessary to apply it soon, we shall have to send it to some other place to be manufactured, as there are no rope walks here. The knowledge of this fact may be the cause of the regardless conduct of brother "Farmer." The truth is, however, we wish to see the people awakened, and not depend upon raising corn alone, wearing out their lands, and scarcely making the two ends of the year meet, (as the saying is.) We wish them to enlarge their calculations; let them add field to field; let them sow clover, make meadows, raise horses, hogs, sheep and cattle. Let them sow on the small grain, and raise hemp and tobacco. In short, we wish them to follow the example and try to excel our best farmers. Witness the example of a worthy citizen who a few years since commenced sowing a small piece of ground in hemp, and regardless of prices, continued to do so every season, until the last year. What was the result? I scarcely need add, the value of hemp took a rise, as it is sure to do once in five years. He took it to market, and brought home several hundred dollars in cash.

I believe if the above course was pursued, we should not see our constables under whip and spur, dashing from house to house, both by day and by night; nor would we see the offices of our Justices of the Peace crowded with plaintiffs and defendants three days in the week.

A FARMER.

Daviess county, Indiana.

A Stray Pig.—James Pig, of Nashville advertises his wife as an absentee from his bed and board.

THE PRESIDENT.

There are frequent and rather strange accounts in the papers as to the real state of the health of the president; while, on the one hand, he is represented as very hale and hearty—full of life and spirit and zealously attending to business, it is said on the other that he is rapidly failing, and shewing many marks of imbecility, in body and mind. The "Richmond Enquirer" has almost as many bulletins of his health, as Mr. Ritchie used to give us about Mr. Crawford's in 1824; and in a late number publishes two letters from Washington, the first of which, after reporting "favorable of the health and spirit of the president," says "the recent storm, or rather deep-laid scheme to destroy him, seems to have given him new life and spirits"—and the second letter contains this sentence,—"the rejection of Mr. Van Buren is only the first act in the drama; an attempt to send the bank of the United States bill to the president, will be the next." The writer adds, "I have no doubt he will reject it, if it ever reaches him." The third and last act of the drama, the latter states, will be an attempt to crowd upon the president as many roads and canals as possible.

But the Philadelphia "Sentinel" decidedly says, that if the bank bill shall pass, the president will not refuse his sanction to it.

As to the president's health, the United States Telegraph says—

"There never was a time when the people were so gullible; so betrayed; so deceived. They are made to believe that they are about to choose a president for the next four years, in the person of Andrew Jackson; when in point of fact, every sensible man here, of every party, knows that, instead of choosing the next president in gen. Jackson, for the next term, as the people suppose, they will choose him in the person of the vice president, whoever he may be. So infirm is gen. Jackson now; so little prospect is there of his living through the next term; that the prodigal crew who are living upon his influence, and are controlling the movements in the election of the president and vice president, are trembling lest he should expire before the period of the election arrives.

"We feel it our duty to speak boldly. Every one who visits him, is struck with the fact, that he is fast sinking; and that, if possible, his mental faculties are giving way faster than his physical strength."

The following severe card has been issued by Senators Moore and Poindexter. The members of "either House" glanced at, must feel rather cheap. The provocation seems to be abundantly sufficient to justify the card. The National Intelligencer quotes the following texts from the Courier and Enquirer, as the cause of offence. The people of Va. may see the ludicrous system resorted to for the purpose of bullying the Senate, and making Van Buren President.

The subject of the article is Mr. Clements, whose letter, it may be recollected, accompanied the speech of Mr. Poindexter on Mr. Van Buren's nomination.—Referring to Mr. C. the Courier and Enquirer, says—

"It now appears that this adventurer has found his way to Washington and there been retained by the Honorable Mr. Moore, of Alabama, and Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi, to coin falsehoods, and do such other dirty work as the now triumvirate may carve out for him."

The article in question further says—

"We pronounce the whole statement to be without the shadow of foundation—a wilful falsehood purchased by those who used it."

We cannot vouch for the truth of his statement; but taking it in connexion with his letter, which must have been paid for—and believing as we do, that any persons who would vote as these gentlemen did on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, would not hesitate to buy the falsehoods of such a man." &c.

"If it be true—and we do not doubt it—then have these men disgraced themselves and the Senate by as corrupt and unprincipled a purchase of fabricated charges as ever has been exposed to the just indignation of an insulted People."

A CARD.

It must be obvious to every honorable man, that Mr. POINDEXTER, of Mississippi, and Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, cannot stoop to notice the infamous falsehoods which appear in the columns of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, relating to their recent vote on the nomination of Martin Van Buren. The Editor has been regularly purchased, and paid for, by a lucrative office which he holds in the City of New York; it is his business to circulate through his columns lies to order—whole sale or retail; and no one can doubt, that he, as in duty bound, faithfully performs his contract.

The King of the Jews, who has sold his character, and his conscience, and, like Judas, would sell his God for thirty pieces of silver, cannot be made to feel the influence of truth, or the reproaches to which his vile crimes subject him; he is safe behind the mud wall which he has erected as a secure battery, to protect him from all the approaches of virtue and honor. But as he alleges, and it cannot be doubted, that the infamous slanders which he publishes are manufactured for the occasion, and forwarded to him by members of either House of Congress from New York: Such members or members are thus publicly notified that if they dare to show their faces, and advance from behind the dark curtain which conceals them, they will meet the most prompt and

respectful attention from those whom they seek to calumniate thro' a corrupt, irresponsible journal.

57 The Philadelphia Sentinel (Jackson) says, "we learn from intelligent correspondent, who possessed the best means to give an advised opinion, that the Bill to re-charter the Bank of the United States, will pass both Houses of Congress, and that the President will not interpose his veto against it."

Bum—"what will Mrs. Grundy say?" The Sentinel is high authority, being the organ of the dominant Jackson Party in Pennsylvania. Meanwhile the State Banks, their agents, and dependants are making a death struggle to keep the old gentleman up, or rather to screw him up to the sticking point of vetoing. He has three times, in the most formal manner, acted under the sanction of his oath, declared the Bank unconstitutional. If he signs the Charter after these reiterated declarations, shall we be at liberty to proclaim, that he values the vote of Pennsylvania higher than his oath? Perhaps we may not say so, but were we or any other to say it, would the facts support the inference?

"SWEET MEATS."

The Kentuckians continue to be most successful scramblers for the "sweet meats" at Washington.

JAMES SHANNON, Esq'r., of Lexington is appointed charge to Guatemala; salary 4,500 dollars per annum—outfit 4,500 dollars. Upon this embassy W. N. Jeffers last summer received 4,500 dollars outfit, and 1,000 dollars for salary.

CHARLES S. FIFE, Esq. of Frankfort, Kentucky, is nominated a Judge of the Territory of Arkansas; salary 1,200 dollars. Mr. Bibb of F. P. Blair, the editor of the Globe. Is this a spear thrown to the Senator?

JAMES G. BRYCE Esq. of Virginia, son of the Rev'd John Bryce, of Georgetown, Kentucky, is nominated a Judge of the Territory of Florida; salary 1,500 dollars.

The Kentucks dont labour without the reward. They are right. It is too bad to call on men to perform dirty work for nothing and find themselves. Such clever fellows are sometimes found in Ohio. Witness the president of the late Convention, the mover of a resolution against the Bank, and sundry other movers.

Appropos. One principal mover having passed thro' the office of probation is off for Washington. A probationer from the same office, made his congee there a year ago, preliminary to a final location upon the Treasury.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Mr. Edmond Genet of New York, (son of the famous citizen Genet,) lately transmitted a Roman, (so called) medal, struck in the honour of Julius Cæsar's victory over the son of Mithridates, to our American Cæsar, through the hands of Mr. Senator Marcey of New York. Genet's letter accompanying the present to Jackson is a precious piece of officious sycophancy. The critics have taken hold of him, and we read in the United States Gazette the following castigation with pleasure: MAMMOTH MEDAL AT WASHINGTON.

TON.

Extract of a letter from Washington. "It is reported that a high personage has given orders for the construction of a splendid medal, three feet in circumference to be presented to his enlightened and worthy friend, Citizen Genet. On one side there is to be a bold relief of

Jackson gave it, Genet laudavit, with the following distich in capitals, within the edge "Un grand Genet, au grand Genet." On the reverse a striking likeness of Julius Cæsar turning up his nose, and another of Andrew Cæsar grinning, with the following Roman capitals within the edge:—A F A H M A S P.

This has been interpreted, And, sec. ap. host mag. act. sen. pop. Andrew accomplished great things with the Senate the people and the enemy. Others again read it a fool and his medals are soon parted.

The medal is of the finest gold and the best gilder, and is to be confined to the care of the N York Senators, Messrs Dudley and Marcy."

EXTRAVAGANCE.

A London paper describing the dresses of some ladies on a public occasion in the city, makes the following statements.

"The Dutchess of Argyle, in a dress of massive gold tissue, her raven locks and prodigious plume of feathers of the same color, produced a contrast with her diamonds, equalled only by

"The Dutchess of Bedford, whose jewelry astonished all by its glitter and glare. The latter made a prodigious display indeed. Independent of the necklace, which cost fifty thousand guineas (\$250,000) chains of diamonds, with amethysts in the centre, decorated her grace's dress, from the thick velvet Spanish hat, to the girdle of castus, below the stomach.

"The Hon. Mrs. Pope, was a meteor in the throng; that lady was a moving firmament, and it was said that the coat in her hair about in a dress of sombre magnificence (crimson) exceeded seven hundred thousand pounds!" or three millions one hundred and eight thousand dollars!

Intense cold.—It appears from various accounts that the weather has been colder this winter than it ever has been within the memory of man. In Georgia and Tennessee, down to zero; in Washington five or six below; and in Augusta, Maine, twenty six degrees below zero.