



## GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1832.

For President of the United States.

HENRY CLAY.

For Vice President of the United States.

JOHN SERGEANT.

### CLAY ELECTORS.

JACOB KYLENDALL, of Knox county,  
JOHN HAWKINS, of Fountain,  
SAMUEL HENDERSON, of Marion,  
DENNIS PENNINGTON, of Harrison,  
WALTER WILSON, of Cass,  
STEPHEN LEDLOW, of Dearborn,  
ADEL LOMAX, of Wayne,  
SYLVANUS EVERTS, of Union county,  
JOHN I. NEELY, of Gibson.

As it is impossible to embrace the proceedings of Congress in a weekly newspaper, we have abstained from giving unsatisfactory and garbled outlines, which too often create false and wrong impressions. Upon the subject of the Indians, and upon that of the Bank of the United States, the debates have been quite interesting and animated. The Indian question, it may be hoped, is now settled by the supreme authority of the land, and should no longer distract and divide the councils of the nation. The bank question will probably be decided before each house for the extension of its charter. If the "veto" be made to operate upon this matter, as some of our contemporaries apprehend, the people will not be heedless of the consequences which may arise therefrom—they cannot but remember the injuries and losses which arose from the vitiated paper currency of 1817-18-19 and 20; and they will in the majesty of their strength, arise and "veto the vetoer."

That Indiana should at this time have three representatives in Congress opposed to the U. S. Bank, will scarcely be believed hereafter. We lament the fact, and cordially subscribe to the subjoined sentence, extracted from the speech of Mr. Frelinghuysen:—

"He would not step aside from the question to defend the Bank. It had been called a monopoly. What did it monopolize? Nothing but the public confidence. It had brought a spurious currency into a sound currency, and, thereby, it was the poor man's friend." "Nothing but this Bank stood between the poor, honest, and industrious citizen, and the dealers in spurious local currency."

### TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

On Monday next an election for township officers will be held throughout the state at the several places of holding election in each township, for the purpose of electing constables, inspectors of elections, fence viewers, overseers of the poor, and supervisors of highways. For the benefit of our readers, we extract the annexed section from the law authorizing the same:

"Sec. 20. That the qualified voters residing within the several townships, or the several counties of this state, shall meet together at the usual places of holding general township elections, on the first Monday of April next; and annually on the first Monday in April thereafter, for the purpose of electing as many constables in each township as there are justices of the peace within the same, and shall at the same time elect one inspector of elections for each township, two fence viewers, two overseers of the poor, and as many supervisors of highways as there are now or may hereafter be allotted to the respective townships by the proper board of commissioners; and in all cases of failure on the part of the qualified voters, to elect any such township officers, it shall be the duty of the board of commissioners, at the next session after the time such election should have been held, to appoint such officers, to remain in office until the time for the next election."

March 14, 1832.

Our friend of the Western Sun has published some of the acts of the present session of Congress; but what has become of the "By Authority?" certain great man at Washington, through the "organ" at Indianapolis, answer us?

We have perused a report from Capt. J. L. Smith of the Engineer Department, to the Secretary of War, respecting a survey of the river Wabash, made in 1829, pursuant to an act of Congress. It appears to have been drawn up very hastily, and we discover several errors in the document. Next week, we shall submit part of it for the consideration of the people of the Wabash.

The second speech of Mr. Clay on the tariff, has been received from a friend at Washington, in pamphlet form. We have read it, and are satisfied that the arguments of the favorite son of the west, in favor of the protecting system, are not only patriotic and praiseworthy, but unanswerable. We would gladly give it a place in our paper, but our columns, alas, are too limited for its insertion, as the pamphlet makes 43 octavo pages. We shall, however, make some extracts hereafter.

### N. ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

MARCH 10, 1832.

Flour—\$5 50 per barrel. Pork, mess, inspected, \$11 25 per bbl. Prime, 9 25. Cargo, 7 00. Corn in ears, 75 cents per bbl. Oats, 1 50 per bbl. Lard, 6 4 and 6 1 per lb. Bacon, 5 4 and 6 per lb. Whiskey, 34 and 35 cts. per gallon, scarce.—Beeswax, 21 cts. per lb.

We are authorized to announce the following named gentlemen as candidates for Constable in Vincennes township:

HENRY L. RUBLE,  
JAMES THERIAU,  
CHAUNCEY W. ALMY.

We are authorized to announce the following named gentlemen as candidates for Sheriff at the August election:

JOHN PURCELL,  
JOHN B. LAPLANT.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Extract of a letter from our Senator Mr. HENDRICKS, dated Washington, March 10, 1832, to a gentleman in this place.

"The improvement of our rivers has always been a favorite object; and I have left no proper effort untried, to procure a grant of means. The subject of the Wabash is now before the committee of commerce, and also before that of Roads and Canals. This last mentioned committee is at present, doubtfully constituted in relation to all such matters, although a majority of its members admit the constitutional power of Congress over the subject, they do not seem inclined to exercise the power. I have, as yet, been unable to get a favorable report sanctioned, and may be forced to endeavor to prevent an unfavorable one."

"The tariff discussion of an abstract proposition, is still pending. I apprehend from present appearances, the existing law in relation to this subject will remain without any material change or modification, during the present session. The 'protective system' can neither be abandoned nor seriously assailed; and without its abandonment the south will not be satisfied! so there is poor prospect of a compromise. Neither will it do to reduce the revenue by any conjectural process to the minimum of current expenses, even after the national debt be discharged; for this would be abandoning internal improvement, and the reasonable hope, that our land system will soon be modified advantageously for the new states."

Extract from From Mr. Holmes' speech on the Tariff.

"The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Hayne) wants a JUBILEE! What! another, and so soon, too? Sir, the one which you have will not expire, at soonest, until the 4th of March, 1833; and now you will have another on the back of this! The tribes of Israel, (and they were a discontented set) were satisfied with one year in fifty. Then all debts were cancelled, all persons released, and those who had been in any way deprived of their lands had them restored again. The poor Indians, I think, would be glad of even such a jubilee. But on the 4th of March, 1829, you blew the trumpet, and the jubilee was announced for four years at least, and I am sure more and greater blessings were anticipated than the Israelites ever enjoyed in all their jubilees. Very much was promised, and very much too was realized. Editors, post-masters and contractors, were to have offices—and it was so. Friends were to be rewarded and enemies punished—and it was so. A vengeance, and even friends were massacred, who were a stumbling block in the road to ambition. Reform was to be thorough—and it is so; so thorough that the President is now engaged most of his time, in reforming his own reformation! The Bank was to be abolished and a new one established, based on the public revenues; and there is so large a surplus of these, all were to come and have what money they would! I mean all the friends of the administration—and it is to be so—that is, if the question can be postponed until after the next election! And, in addition to these, you have enjoyed, and are still enjoying, many things which were not promised."

"The President has done what no other man ever did or can do; he has, as it were, annihilated space, and an American Minister is near to the court to which he is appointed, so long as he can get no further off! He has, moreover, invented and sent off politics, fit for any size, or any form! Are you a democrat? I am the father of the democratic party. Are you for amalgamation? See my first cabinet—poor fellow! Are you a federalist? See my last to favor one. The federalist had been so long neglected, that I was determined to make up for lost time! Are you against appointing members of Congress to office? See my precepts! Are you for it? See my practices! Are you against

internal improvements? See my Mayville veto! Are you for them? See an act of the same day, embracing the same principles, as approved by Andrew Jackson! Are you for nullification? I had no power (do you see) to execute a law, nor even a treaty against the will of a "sovereign state?" Are you against it? Read my letters to the Charleston dinner eaters.—Are you against the Bank? Read my first message! Are you for it? Read my last! And to come to the subject directly before us, are you for or against a protecting tariff? On that subject I am this, that, or nothing, and precisely as you please, gentlemen! Now, with all these blessings pouring in upon us like a torrent, will you go away? No, stay and enjoy this jubilee! What a delightful variety! Are you not fond of variety? If you are, you never can find greater than this nondescript administration.

### MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The profound, lucid, and comprehensive speech of Mr. Clay, in defence of the American System, is received with avidity and circulated most extensively. The N. Y. Jour. of Commerce and the Com. Adv. have inserted it entire in one paper. So has Poulson, of Philadelphia. In other papers it is promptly commenced, to be concluded as soon as possible. All commend it. Among others, we give the subjoined from the Philadelphia Inquirer, the leading Jackson paper in that city.

"We have made room this morning for the exordium of Mr. Clay's speech in defence of the American System, and need scarcely ask the attention of our readers to it. It is the effort of a distinguished Senator of the United States, a prominent candidate for the first office in the gift of the freest people on earth, & the chief advocate of the measure in discussion; aside from political considerations, this speech should be read, and its principals and doctrines deliberately weighed in the balance of reason and scrutinized by the eye of patriotism—by all who feel an interest in the prosperity of our country and the perpetuity of the Union."

Will President Jackson read it? Can he comprehend it? Can he enter into its liberal and statesmanlike views? Or is he only equal to curse the author as Shimei did King David? Hear that the last is the only one of these interrogatories that can be answered in the affirmative.

Cincinnati Gaz.

From the Lexington Observer.

### FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7.

"The idea has got into the newspapers that Mr. Adams is opposed to the protective system, having adopted the Southern views on the Tariff."

"I have had a conversation with Mr. Adams on the subject, and can assure you that there is no foundation whatever for the report. He did say that the controversy between the manufacturing and planting interest, was a fit subject for mutual concession and compromise; but he has never said that the American System ought to be abandoned, or that the restrictive policy ought to be so modified as not to afford a just and fair protection to our manufactures."

"It will be found when Mr. Adams comes out in the House on this subject that he will be a firm friend to domestic industry; and on the question of Internal Improvements, he will be found among the foremost in their favor."—Lexington Obs.

Extract from a letter, dated Washington City, March 7th.

"Pennsylvania will have a Jackson candidate for the Vice Presidency. The power of the administration will not be sufficient to pull Van Buren into a nomination for that office. He is to be put at Governor of New York."

"The administration is alarmed, at the step it has taken against the U. S. Bank, and the inhuman policy it has pursued in relation to the Indians. These, with the weight of Van Buren, are smothering it every day. Mr. Clay's prospects are daily growing better."—Lexington Obs.

From the New York American.

The manufacture of "public indignation" at the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, though ordered upon a large scale, does not succeed generally; and the monopoly remains for the most part on the hands of the patriots who are enjoying, as Senator Marcy has it, "the spoils of victory."

The attempt, however, to get up a factitious excitement on this subject, and in the true spirit of man worship, to denounce the Senate for not joining the idolatry, has called forth from the interior of the state, as it did in this city, a noble expression of unshaken confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the Senate, and of disdain of the vile personal politics which now seek to bring it into dishonor for having firmly discharged one of its most painful, but most imperative duties.

Among these we have seen nothing more striking than the annexed description of the party in this State. It is from an eloquent address of Mr. D. D. Berard, formerly a member of the House of Representatives, to a numerous meeting in Rochester, convened to approve of Mr. Van Buren's rejection:—

"I do not," said Mr. B. "object to parties, based on principles. But I can have no fellowship with a party, which is bottomed in the science of numbers—whose effective force is more physical than human—which carries a point by blood and muscle, bound and withered together in masses, by a master hand—which does not permit the rank and file to hold opinions except by way of echo—which demands of them action, united and concert-

ed action, under the stimulus of the promise that 'to the victors belong the spoils of the enemy,' but without liberty of speech, or thought for themselves—which turns living men, men of flesh and blood, men of soul and sentiment, freemen and patriots, and drums and cogwheels in a mighty state engine, which is thence forward moved, mechanically, by a great Central Power! Sir, we know what such a party can do. We know with what facility it manufactures great men out of the very slenderest materials, and honorable men out of the very worst materials and sets them up in the high places of the general and state governments. But I repeat it; let not Mr. Van Buren mistake what may be done for him by an excited and exasperated party, as a call to honor by the voice of his country. The verdict of party may be one thing, and public sentiment, as found in the hearts and on the tongues of the wise and good men of the land, may be another, and a very different thing."

### TECUMSEH'S DEATH.

The Detroit Courier of the 2nd ult. contains the statement of "James Knaggs, a respectable citizen of Michigan," relative to the death of Tecumseh:

"Griffith and myself were recommended to Col. Richard M. Johnson by some of the officers, as suitable persons for spies. In that capacity, we both joined Col. Johnson's Regiment of mounted men, and marched with it from Fort Meigs to Detroit. From thence the regiment proceeded with the army under Gen. Harrison to the river Thames, in Upper Canada; there met the enemy—a battle was fought—the whole British taken prisoners and the Indians defeated with great slaughter. When the heat of the battle was over, a number proceeded to gather the killed and wounded, when it was announced that Col. Johnson was killed, and by some, that he was mortally wounded. Griffith and myself hastened to the spot, where we found several already collected round Col. Johnson, who lay badly wounded, and a white horse that he rode, which was shot, lying dead by his side. Tecumseh, an Indian Chief, whom I personally knew, lay dead about sixteen or twenty feet from Col. Johnson, no other Indian but himself being found near the spot. Two British soldiers lay dead a little distance off. From the position in which Tecumseh and Col. Johnson lay, one wounded and the other killed, it was the fixed impression of all who repaired to the spot, that Tecumseh was killed by Col. Johnson, a fact that I never could doubt."

We copy the following notice of Mr. Clay's compliment to the Irish Emigrants, from the Philadelphia "Irish Shield."

"Mr. Clay's Compliment to the Irish Emigrants.—In the luminous and energetic speech, lately spoken in Congress, on the subject of the 'American System,' Mr. Clay took occasion to extol the character of our countrymen, in the most complimentary terms. As an Irishman we are proud that our countrymen have by their conduct, as citizens and republicans of this great Union, won the admiration and excited the flattering encomium of so eloquent and philosophical a Statesman as the Honorable Henry Clay. We cordially thank the enlightened Senator, in the name of Irishmen, and we are persuaded that when this paper reaches the hands of Mr. O'Connell, the champion of Irish freedom, in the glow of gratitude, will pronounce a public eulogium on the patriotism and talents of the panegyrist of Irishmen in America."

There has been a very large and respectable meeting at Pittsburgh, at which the Mayor of the city presided, in relation to the United States Bank. Resolutions were passed, strongly in favor of the institution, and calling upon Congress to settle the question of a renewal of its charter without delay.—Nat. Intel.

John Jones, the murderer, has had his trial again, on a second hearing, in the Bartholomew Circuit court, for the murder of John Ray, again been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and has been sentenced to be hung on Friday the 20th day of April. It will be remembered that the last Legislature past an act granting a charge of venue in Jones' case, from the Bartholomew Circuit court to the county of Johnson. Jones refused to accept the provisions of the act, and his trial has resulted as above mentioned. More than 400 persons were called before a jury could be empanelled.—Ind. Dem.

### MARYLAND.

The Governor of Maryland submitted to the Legislature, with his message, a resolution of the General Assembly of Delaware, declaring 'that the best interests of the country do not require the re-election of Andrew Jackson.' The Committee to whom it was referred reported, in accordance with it the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the course of that patriot and statesman, Henry Clay, has our gratitude; and we believe that the best interests of the nation would be greatly promoted by his election to the Presidency of the United States, after the present term of office of Andrew Jackson shall have expired. And we, therefore, recommend said Henry Clay, as a suitable person for President of these United States."

Various substitutes were proposed in lieu of this resolution, but they were all rejected, and the original resolution adopted in the House of Delegates, 55 to 17, along with the following additional resolution:

"And Resolved, also, That we recom-

mend John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, as a fit and proper person for the next Vice Presidency of the United States."

Letters have been received in N. York, mentioning the marriage, at Paris, of the notorious Miss Wright to a foreigner, neither young nor handsome, but rather having something of an ogre in his appearance—in other words what ladies would call "a fright." It is added that the aid of Lucina was successfully invoked by the happy couple before they had recourse to Hymen. The least said about such matters is the better in general case; but there is something in the particular instance before us "to point a moral," if not "to adorn a tale." The subject of a scandal though long since thrown off and disowned by the kind friends whose feelings her manifold improprieties outraged, was at one time a woman whose talents, intelligence and modesty of deportment, richly entitled her to all the courtesies which were extended her. She lost her respectability, not by being carried away by the vanities of the world, the intoxications of life acting upon a weak mind, but by an attempt not less remarkable for its impudence than its absurdity, to break through the usages of society with impunity, and set its established rules at defiance. Her naturally strong but not perverted mind had taken up some ridiculous idea concerning the position which woman ought to maintain in the world, and the propriety of her sex asserting their right to participate in the dignities and share what she considered the immunities of the other. In advancing this position, with a great deal of ability, her ill-regulated passions were brought into play, and probably unknown to herself first influenced her in entering upon the course she adopted. Their gratification has now brought her so low, that her present condition contrasted with the former estimation in which she was held, reads a striking lesson to her sex to confine their ambition within their own peculiar sphere of power; and to followers of her tenets generally does this termination of her course teach the absurdity of embracing doctrines whose tendency their original promulgator has so forcibly illustrated.—We should not be surprised if this deluded woman, who so modestly set up her own perceptions of "truth" (this was her favorite phrase) against what the accumulated mass of mankind have in gathered centuries regarded as such, should die in one of the most ancient faiths she can adopt, and close her eyes perhaps in a nunnery.

Sat. Eve. Post.

A Jackson State Convention was held at Harrisburgh, Pa., on the 5th inst., for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. All the counties, save one, had appointed delegates. On the first day, 122 members were present.

General Jackson was, of course, nominated unanimously for the Presidency. In relation to the Vice Presidency, the annexed ballottings were had on the first day. Mr. Buchanan having previously declined being a candidate.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
DALLAS,	53	58	67
WILKINS,	24	55	55
BUCHANAN,	17	15	17
VAN BUREN,	3	4	

Louisville Journal.

Gen. Jackson has at length come out a bold electioneer for himself and Martin Van Buren. He or Amos Kendall for him, has written a letter to the Jackson members of the New York Legislature, patching up his own character, and the reputation of the rejected minister, preparatory to a formal nomination of both for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. A more distinguishing picture of executive self-degradation was never exhibited.

Lex. Observer.

The "Craftsman," a Jackson paper, speaking of the meetings got up by "the party," to denounce the Senate for rejecting the nomination of "the favorite son of the party," says—"We see no propriety in all this; and the next we know we shall be laughed at and ridiculed in Europe, for getting up Jacobin clubs to overawe the Senate of our Union."—Nat. Intel.

General Duff Green of the U. States Telegraph, has published an address to the public, filling eight columns of his paper, in which he defends himself against sundry charges made against him by Major Eaton, Amos Kendall, the Globe, &c. &c. At the close of his address, speaking of the reasons which have delayed the publication of his defence, he says:

"I have therefore deemed it expedient to wait until the public mind should be gradually prepared for the important developments I have yet to make, and until the meeting of Congress should enable me to bring to the immediate consideration of the people and their representatives, the facts upon which my justification depends. Connected with these, is the part which I acted in relation to one of the most stupendous pecuniary frauds which was ever attempted to be practiced upon the American people. But I must reserve what I have to say on the subject for another number."

### A SINGULAR SERMON.

Delivered at Frankfort, Tenn., by James Simpson, a few months before his death.

"What I am going to relate, is but a simple story, and it is probable some of you may have heard me tell it before; but it has taken such possession of my mind, that I thought I would just drop it for your consideration. When I was a young man, there lived in our neighbour-