



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1832.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

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 HENDERSON, of Marion,
DENNIS PENNINGTON, of Harrison,
WALTER WILSON, of Cass,
STEVEN LUDLOW, of Dearborn,
ABEL LOMAX, of Wayne,
SYLVANUS EVERTS, of Union county,
JOHN I. NEELY, of Gibson.

MR. BOON.

As some of our readers may wish to know what our representative Mr. Boon is doing in Congress, we can say, that out of the House he is writing letters to Morrison of the misnamed Democrat, and others, condemning Mr. Clay. Two of his letters may be found in to-day's paper.—We should have doubted their authenticity, had we not seen "R. Boon" attached to each. We are under a belief Mr. Boon is rather premature in his volunteer pledges of the votes of the people of Indiana. We are inclined to the opinion that as independent freemen, we shall vote as we please; and we say more, Martin Van Buren can never be forced upon us as Vice President, even by Gen. Jackson and his office holders.

What Mr. Boon is doing in the House may be learned from the subjoined extract from the National Intelligencer of 12th May.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the proceedings in the case of Samuel Houston, and the question being on the motion of Mr. Harper, for the liberation of the accused, with the amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Huntington, declaring that Samuel Houston was guilty of a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. Beardsley resumed and concluded his remarks in support of the original resolution, and in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Sutherland took the opposite side of the question, and spoke with animation in support of the privileges of the House, and particularly in opposition to the position of Mr. Drayton, that when a member printed his speech he forfeited his privilege, and placed himself on the ground of any other author or publisher: which doctrine, he insisted, led to the destruction of the liberty of the press.

Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, next took the floor, and went into a brief argument in opposition to the right of the House, under the Constitution, to punish the assault of a member as a breach of privilege.

He was succeeded by Mr. Crane, of Ohio, who insisted on the right, and went into numerous quotations, (particularly from Hallam's Constitutional History of Great Britain, to show the ground on which it had been maintained in England; and then quoted the precedents which are furnished by the history of this country.

Mr. Burges having obtained the floor, Mr. Norton moved that further proceedings in this case be postponed until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

The motion was negatived by Yeas and Nays, as follows, Yeas 67, Nays 86.

Mr. Drayton said that he should not renew the motion he had made for an amendment.

The question being called for—Mr. Speight moved a call of the House; which motion prevailed, and the call having proceeded for some time, was then suspended.

Mr. Reed now renewed the motion to suspend further proceedings until to-morrow.

Mr. Kerr advocated it with much warmth.

Mr. Wayne and Mr. Reed also supported the motion, by some remarks on the impossibility of getting the question this evening, as a number of gentlemen were prepared and anxious to address the House.

Mr. McDuffie suggested that if it was their wish to have auditors, they had a much better prospect of them at present than might be expected in the morning.

Mr. Craig moved to suspend the rule, to allow him to make a motion for the meeting of the House at ten o'clock to-morrow, which prevailed, yeas 150, nays 45.

Mr. Craig then made his motion.

Mr. Boon moved to postpone the motion indefinitely, but the Chair pronounced the motion to be out of order; and the question being taken, it was resolved that when the House adjourned, it would adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Reed renewed his motion for a postponement.

Mr. Boon moved the indefinite postponement of this motion.

But the Chair again pronounced his motion out of order.

And the motion was agreed to.

So the further proceedings were postponed to ten o'clock to-morrow; and then the House adjourned.

Melancholy accident.—Last week Mr. Pyre Harris, formerly a Baptist preacher, residing in Sullivan county, Indiana, was instantly killed by lightning while at work in his corn field. Two persons who were standing near were uninjured.

"G." on the public lands shall appear next week.

We recommend to the candid consideration of our readers, the letter of Edmund Pendleton to the Honorable Josiah S. Johnson. It gives a brief and pretty correct history of the administration of President Jackson. Its perusal will afford satisfaction to all moderate men.

Mistaken corrected.—The article signed "A friend to merit" in last week's Gazette, had Daviess county connected with Pike, instead of Dubois—as the context will have informed the reader. The heading should have been Pike and Dubois counties.

To the Citizens of Gibson County.

We are requested to announce Charles Jones as a candidate for the Legislature for Gibson county.

The Van Buren Jackson Convention, meets at Baltimore, on the third Monday in this month. The object of the convention is to nominate a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Van Buren is no doubt the man, whom the office holders, (of whom the convention will be principally composed) desire to nominate. Whether they will nominate him, however, under existing circumstances, may be considered somewhat problematical. He is too heavy a load for the Hero to shoulder. There will be strife between the friends of the Ex minister, and the friends of Col. Johnson, and Senator Wilkins.—*L. Journal.*

Three Representatives and one Senator in Congress, of this state, were appointed to attend the above mentioned convention; and as the proceedings and address will no doubt be "franked" without proclaiming any abuse of privilege or anticipating any, we ask of our friends to inform us touching this point. We do think that practice should be made to conform to professed theory in such cases.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Mr. Hendricks and his sly accuser.

"When the doctrine of non-resistance and passive obedience to those in power shall be fully established in this country, our liberties will not be worth possessing."

Messrs Editors:—In consequence of the correct opinions of Jackson's arbitrary, inconsistent and extravagant course expressed by one of your correspondents who thought proper to notice my former communication, I will pass over his incorrect estimate of Senator Hendricks, with a simple avowal of my dissent in this particular. You know it was the illiberal charge preferred against this Senator, of having abused his franking privilege, by sending some copies of the address of the National Republican convention to his constituents, that induced me to write; and to this point I am again called, by another publication signed "An Indianian," in last week's "W. Sun." In this last article, the sly accuser is completely characterized. He says that I gave the "lie direct" to his charge against Mr. Hendricks in my former notice of it; and he confines the charge in this part of his "straddle," to the mere franking of the famous address, remembering to forget the alleged abuse of the privilege. Now it is not true that I gave the lie direct to the charge as laid I stated that I did not believe it; that no proof was presented; that I thought it as futile as it was false; and that Mr. Hendricks could not bend to notice such an anonymous pretender. It is not enough to show that Mr. Hendricks "franked" some of the address; the offence is altogether dependent upon the charge of abuse of privilege; and therefore, I view the recent article as altogether gratuitous. I could spend some time in reviewing the first article, and my remarks in reply; but the correspondent of the "W. Sun" seems to think himself a member of the "touch-me-not" family; a man in office, who devotes himself to inflame party divisions, instead of serving the people; one who cannot elevate his little mind above the petty arts of party strife, and who may be well fitted to violate the purity of truth, if I were to judge by some of his base insinuations. Making full allowance, however, for the aberrations which ambition suggest, and ignorance and vanity sanction, I attribute his opprobrious epithets to the source of his infatuation. But as Jackson now controls the purse and the sword of the Union, if his reckless followers are also determined to adopt base means to control public opinion, then want of truth, and their stratagems, shall be exposed; and all their attempts to intimidate by violence, shall be duly met and punished. The "Sun" correspondent seems to be ignorant of the present state of things here; he will not think the grovelling spell of Jacksonism in a state of

merited dissolution; but such is the fact—public judgment will not allow the interest of the country to be cast aside and enchainment any longer; truth begins to operate, and deceit and imposition will soon be rendered prostrate by the voice of honest and indignant freemen. If Ratliff Boon, Esq., our present member in Congress, be the author of the articles in the Western Sun, (as I am informed Mr. Hendricks believes,) his time, and his "franking" privilege, should be better employed. Such illiberal and abusive scribbling will not benefit him; but on the contrary—

"Just as some markets so contrive it,
As to miss the mark they drive at,
And though well-aimed at duck or plover,
Bear wide, and kick their owners over."

I have in my possession sufficient evidence (this moment received) to avow a conviction that Mr. Boon is the anonymous assailant of Mr. Hendricks in the "W. Sun," and on showing this evidence to a friend (who views Gen. Jackson and his proceedings, as I now do,) he immediately recommended, in order to save expense and insure acquiescence, that we cause the proper number of wooden representatives to be made for Indiana, to be contrived like certain wooden clocks that cry "cuckoo! cuckoo!" Such statue representatives, he added, could sign letters, retail opinions for the party, and cry out "aye" or "no," as the president or the party shall direct! I thought the scheme well fitted for Jacksonian despotism; it would save expense and trouble, and might serve the party as at present organized. But this does not accord with my idea of a representative of freemen, and therefore I indignantly spurn all Jacksonian impositions in this way, or in any way whatsoever.

The second article of "An Indianian" amply confirms my suspicion of the first, that the writer is in Washington City; and if it be made to appear, as I believe it can be established, that Ratliff Boon franks these communications, and at least sanctions them, it will argue a blind partial feeling, utterly unworthy of the station he now occupies. If Mr. Hendricks franked some copies of the address mentioned, he merits commendation, while Mr. Boon, if he would exclude from the people every thing but subservient party views of the men now in power, (such views as the party engine called "The Globe" sends forth) richly merits a perpetual reprobation. Mr. Boon and Mr. Hendricks have franked the "Globe" to some of their constituents; but the privilege of franking was not given to circulate the Jacksonian party rancor of that infamous print; the people should see both sides of every question. The vengeance of Jackson should not be called forth against a senator who would transmit information to his constituents; and it shows a narrow and unbecoming disposition in any man, who would by false pretences, call forth such detestable vengeance.—Jackson's friends in the Senate have recently shown that they do not want information to reach the people without a tax! and Hendricks and Tipton, our Senators, are recorded among the adherents! I lament this; it shows that intelligence is degraded by the men now in office! They would reduce the tariff on foreign manufactures, yet continue the tax upon domestic information; it will not tell well in history! Mr. Boon was elected by republicans, (not alone Jacksonians) and I shall regret if the authorship of "An Indianian" be fixed upon him; although I confess, at this moment, I believe such to be the fact! I trust this will never be the case with any representative in Congress hereafter. "The tree is known by its fruit." Mr. Boon very well knows it was the people elected him; and he should know, that it is the people, not the president, that he is bound to serve. Both himself and the President are servants of the people; and such servants will never be allowed to become dictators. At the time Mr. Boon was last elected, there were many good citizens attached to the Jackson party, who now view its pernicious course with abhorrence. If he continues as his course indicates, only more violent and fixed—so be it! It is a virtue to persevere in what we conceive to be right; it is equally a virtue when we discover error to correct it. Mr. Boon will in time learn, that no service rendered to a party will compensate for any injury to the people's interests; and such would be any attempt to weaken or divert the efforts of a capable and efficient colleague. I dash the insinuation of "Master" directly in the teeth of "An Indianian." I would advise him more appropriately to address Gen. Jackson and his contemptible understrappers, by that appellation. I shall never acknowledge either the one or the other, to control my opinions. I wish the people to ascertain the course of all their servants, and I am of the number.

ANOTHER INDIANIAN.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

HON. RATLIFF BOON.

This member of Congress seems determined to attract attention of some kind, rather by his party zeal, than public services. He must be kept in mind however, that the time approaches, when love of country will have more weight with the people, than ambitious party zeal; when talents to advance the welfare and prosperity of the country will outweigh all struggles to keep an unqualified President in power, and all dissensions produced by the desire to hold office under him. There are two or three recent productions of Mr. Boon, which reflect no credit on the district he now represents. The "Cincinnati Gazette" adverts to one of these productions in the following paragraph—humiliating enough, God knows—

"BARKING FOR THE COLLAR"

The Globe, of May 7, in making very large estimates of the vote to be given for the re-election of President Jackson, omitted to set down Indiana to his account.—Whereupon Mr. Boon and Mr. Carr, members of Congress from that State, the latter by chance, took upon themselves to be aggrieved. Both of them, without concert it would seem, addressed notes to the Editor, complaining of this grievance, and avouching that Indiana would certainly give her vote for the re-election of President Jackson. Where the necessity for volunteering their opinions? Did they fear they would lose favor at Court?

Now let every independent citizen reflect upon the alleged grievance, and the avowal of adherence on behalf of a free people! Does Mr. Boon think he can blindfold his constituents; take from them the power of deciding who they will repose confidence in; and cause them to go to the polls to vote for electors of a President who has once deceived them by false promises, and now pursues a course of policy inimical to their prosperity? If he arrogates such power, he will find himself wittily mistaken. This course of his far transcends the misrepresented declaration of Colonel Blake in regard to nailing his colors to the mast; for it seems Mr. Boon conceits that he can nail the colors of the people! Now where did Mr. Boon become invested with such preposterous authority? He will find on meditation that it is entirely out of his reach; this people are tired—sick, of such dictation. The abuses, and the crimes, and the arbitrary pretensions of Jacksonism, have awakened the patriotic solicitude of many honest farmers who were induced to vote for Jackson electors three years ago; and thousands such we hope will never again be made the dupes of his blind followers.

Another production, addressed "to the editors of the Indiana Journal," signed "R. Boon," appear in that proper organ called "Indiana Democrat" of the 12th instant, &c. And this is not all—for the moment the editors arrogate and egotism, it equals the assumed power of nailing this State to the party do what they may! He tells the editors, "you will find me ready to defend myself before the people whose almost unlimited confidence I have had the honor to enjoy for a period of more than fifteen years. You no doubt feel some regret, that this bill was first introduced to the House of Representatives, by a Jackson Republican, instead of a good National Republican." Only think on the "valuable unlimited confidence"—well, well, if this is not a "gorger" (as our neighbour says) it is a wonderful like one. We only hope Mr. Boon will not entirely forget that it is yet the privilege of this people to examine the conduct of their Representative, whether he call himself Jackson, or National Republican; and to speak, and act, as that conduct may inspire.

FREEDOM & TRUTH.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18th, 1832.

Dear Sir—The Hon. H. Clay the "National Republican" candidate for the Presidency, and now a member of the committee on manufactures in the Senate of the United States, has made to the Senate, an elaborate report against reducing the price of the public lands of the United States, and in favor of distributing the proceeds arising from the sales of those lands, among the several states of the Union, after reserving to the new states, in which the public lands are situated, 10 per cent. on all sales of public lands in those states respectively. In this matter Mr. Clay has displayed some skill in political diplomacy; for whilst he is holding out the bait, to the old states of the Union, by his proposed distribution of the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands, among the several states, he is at the same time, endeavoring to flatter the people of the new states, into an acceptance of the measure, by a proffer of 10 per cent. on all the sales of the public lands, to those states in which they are situated! Who, I ask, would ever have thought of having the subject of the public lands, referred to the committee on manufactures? Whether this most extraordinary course, was intended to accommodate Mr. Clay, or for any other consideration, I will not pretend to say; but one thing I will say, and that is, that to my mind, this was a subject which more appropriately belonged to the committee on the public lands. Should Mr. Clay's policy in reference to the public lands be adopted by Congress, it will no doubt, benefit the old states of the Union; but certain it is, that such a policy if adopted, would not benefit the thousands of poor, but honest individuals in the new states, who are destitute of a home, on which to raise their families. But this would be in perfect accordance with Mr. Clay's policy in reference to some other subjects, the effect of which, when put in operation, has been more to benefit the few than the many, the rich than the poor.

Every attempt made against a reduction in the price of the public lands, must be considered as a direct blow aimed against the growth and prosperity of the new states of the west, and is at once saying to the poor man, (but honest citizen, that he must content himself to be a tenant at will, under his more wealthy neighbor, or that he must find employment in the New England manufactures, at perhaps less than 20 cents per day. Reduce the present high price of the public lands, and thereby put it in the power of every man, however poor he may be, to become the owner of a home which he can call his own. By this means you would make glad the hearts thousands,—invite, emigration to the new states, and give a spur to indus-

try and the settlement of this country; which means, the forest will be felled, the wilderness speedily changed into a state of nature, into rich meadows and harvest fields, and the universal genius of man, would overspread the land. I say, then, let the price of the public lands, be now reduced—and when the national debt shall be extinguished, and those lands shall be considered a necessary source of revenue for the support of the general government, would it not be the better policy of the government to cede the public lands of the U. S. to the new states in which they are situated; or to give to the head of each family, who would become an actual settler, one quarter or a half quarter section of land? Should the present high price of the public lands, be continued (and this seems to be Mr. C. policy) a great portion of the state of Ind. will remain in a state of nature, far more than half a century to come.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant.

R. BOON.

TO THE EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1832.

Dear Sir.—You have doubtless seen ere this Mr. Clay's bill and reports, in favor of continuing the present high price on all the public lands of the U. States, and distributing the proceeds, arising from the sales of these lands, among the several states of the Union, after deducting 10 per cent on the sales, in favor of the states respectively in which those lands are situated; five per cent. of which the new states are entitled to by compact.

Should Mr. Clay's policy be adopted, it would be ruinous indeed, to the new states of the west, as it would at once check the tide of emigration to those states, and dampen the hopes of thousands of our poor citizens from ever becoming the owners of a small freehold estate on which to raise their families.—And this is not all—for the moment the old states become directly and individually interested, all further surveys of the public lands will be stopped and a refusal further to extinguish the Indian title to the lands in the new states, until all the lands which are surveyed shall be sold; and then, new surveys will be ordered, and land districts established, and the land sold at perhaps five dollars per acre! This has been already declared by some of the leading members of Congress from the old states.

If the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the refuse lands fails to become a law, its failure must be attributed to H. Clay, the "National Republican" Candidate for the presidency.

Your obedient servant,

R. BOON.

Indiana Palladium.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

PIONEER.—EXTRA!!

The following postscript is from the Bardonia Chronicle.—Extra, of May 18th.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the arrival last night of Rev. Mr. Horn, from the army sent out against the hostile Indians, we learn that a detachment consisting of 275 men under the command of Maj. Stillman, were attacked on the 11th instant, by a superior force of Indians, on Sycamore creek, about 50 miles distant from head quarters, and that about 50 were killed! Gen. Whitesides, with a force of 1200 men, left head quarters on the 15th for the scene of action, and in all probability the next express will bring as intelligence of a general engagement. We publish below the proclamation of Gov. Reynolds, calling for an additional force of 2000 men. The troops enjoyed excellent health, &c.

HEAD QUARTERS, DIXON'S FERRY,

ON ROCK RIVER, MAY 15, 1832.

To the Militia of the state of Illinois.

It becomes my duty again to call on you for your services in defense of your country. The state is not only invaded by the hostile Indians, but many of your fellow citizens have been slain in battle! A detachment of the mounted volunteers, commanded by Maj. Stillman, of about 275 in number, was overpowered by the hostile Indians, on Sycamore creek, distant from this place thirty miles, and a considerable number were killed. This is an act of hostility which cannot be mis-considered.

I am of opinion that the Potawatamies and Winnebagoes have joined the hostile Sac, and all may be considered as warring against the United States.

To subdue these Indians and to drive them out of the state, it will require a force of at least 2000 mounted volunteers, in addition to the troops already in the field. I have made the necessary requisitions on the proper officers for the above number of mounted men, and have no doubt that the citizen soldiers of the state will obey the call of their country.

They will meet at Hennip, on the Rock river, in companies of 50 men each, on the 10th of June next to be organized into a brigade.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Commander in Chief of the Militia.

Among the many sins of this administration, there is one, of which the people cannot be too often reminded. It is the unprecedented waste of the public money for the purpose of rewarding clamorous partisans. A most powerful and dangerous weapon employed by the partisans of Gen. Jackson for the purpose of elevating him to the station, which he has so much degraded, was, the ceaseless clamor raised by them against the last administration for a supposed want of economy in