



# GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1834.

## 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,  
STEPHEN LUDLOW, of Dearborn,  
ADEL LOMAX, of Wayne,  
SYLVANUS EVERTS, of Union county,  
JOHN I. NEELEY, of Gibson.

The Rev. H. M. Shaw will perform divine service in the Vincennes Academy, tomorrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

### VINCENNES RANGERS.

The Volunteers in the above company will parade on horseback opposite Gen. Lassel's Tavern this morning at 11 o'clock, when a full attendance is requested.

A Militia election takes place this day in Vincennes, for the choice of Officers to be attached to the companies lately commanded by Capt. B. Wellman and Capt. J. B. Laplant.

The Board of Trustees of the Borough will assemble on Monday next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

London papers to the 24th April, have been received in New York. On a motion for the second reading of the Reform Bill, it passed the House of Lords by a majority of 9. The Duke of Wellington with 70 peers had entered a protest against its passage; but Earl Gray, the Prime Minister had declared "that if the further progress of the bill should be opposed, he would create enough new peers to carry it upon his own terms."

We are informed Colonel Fitzgerald of Booneville, Warrick county, Indiana, has been appointed by the President, Superintendent of the light house on Lake Michigan. We are also informed Dr. Hiram Parker of Vincennes, has been selected by Government for the purpose of vaccinating the Indians in the northern part of this State.

The steam boat Hornet was upset in a gale near Portsmouth, Ohio, on the evening of the 2d. Nine persons were drowned.

We give the latest Indian news. Reports are reaching us daily, but they are so versatile, we place no truth in them. In our opinion, the Indians will never again face the Americans in large bodies; they rather prefer a border warfare where they can plunder and destroy—hence the necessity of raising companies of Rangers who would scour the country and rid us of this Indian banditti.

Penn's Louisville Advertiser is pulling Mr. Van Buren prodigiously. He is now in that editor's opinion, second to none but the "greatest and best." How "rewards" do alter the opinions of men—Mr. Penn receives the Post Office printing from government, amounting to 4,000 dollars per annum; and if we are not misinformed, he has secured the printing of Blanks for the Land Offices in the west; therefore he must go the whole. Now see what Mr. P. said of Martin Van Buren in the year 1824. We copy them as extracts from his papers as vouched for by the Editors of the Louisville Journal. All ye who believe in Martin Van Buren, and are also friends and believers in S. Penn, read and reflect.

"Mr. Van Buren has by management and corruption, succeeded in securing the electoral votes of New York, to the Radical Chief, W. H. Crawford."

Louisville advertiser of 1824.

"The quarrel between Young and Van Buren was the necessary result of mutual treachery, and mutual intrigue."

Louisville Advertiser of 1824.

"Did the consequence of Mr. Van Buren's and his party's perfidy terminate with themselves, as they bore all the loss, they should have been exempt from reproach—but when the whole nation is to be involved in the disaster, which their unprincipled conduct has induced, it may be allowed to reproach them, though they are fallen."—L. Advertiser of 1824.

The river is rising, but probably will fall in a day or two. It is now in navigable order for small steam boats. The Exchange passed up on the 7th for ports above.

### INDIAN NEWS.

**Pay of the Volunteers.**—We have been frequently asked if no attempt has been made in congress to raise the pay of our volunteers something above 21 cents a day. Nothing has yet been done in congress upon the subject. This is not the time, however, to discuss this point. Although our volunteers must feel indignant at the value which government puts upon their services, the war whoop on our frontiers—the wholesale slaughter of our citizens—will drive from their bosom every other sentiment than that of visiting upon the heads of the barbarous band of Indian murderers, a just retribution. When this shall have been accomplished it will then be time to look into this matter. *Sangamon Journal.*

### LATER.

**THE ARMY DISBANDED!!**—We understand from volunteers who lately belonged to the army, that the mounted troops and foot volunteers, were marched to the mouth of Fox river, and discharged on Sunday last. A call was then made upon the discharged troops, for volunteers, to remain and guard the frontiers until the new levies should arrive. The call was answered by between two and three hundred. The foot volunteers were to return by steamboats to Beardstown. The regular troops returned down Rock river, it was supposed, to Fort Armstrong.

The army suffered much for the want of provisions. The Indians were pursued until it was deemed useless to follow them further.

It was understood in the army that General Atkinson had received orders from the War Department to call for a sufficient number of mounted volunteers from this and the neighboring states to expel the Indians from our territory.

Of the cause for discharging the volunteer force, we have one general statement—that it was badly organized, and that under its late organization no good could be expected from it. We hope that an investigation of this matter will take place. It is due to our citizens. Twenty-eight persons have lost their lives in consequence of the advance of our troops into the Indian country—and we are yet to learn that a particle of benefit has resulted from the expedition.

A new system of measures for the expulsion of Black Hawk's band, will unquestionably be adopted. A large military force will be called out; and the ranging system followed as the only one, at present, likely to result in success. The extensive woods and swamps of the country furnish great facilities to the Indians for keeping up a predatory warfare.

A fort was building at the mouth of Fox river, and it was understood that another would be established at Dixon's Ferry, on Rock river. Of this latter, however, we have no certain intelligence.

There are in the vicinity of some of our settlements, large bodies of Indians, professing to be friendly, but who, on any sudden disaster to our arms, would be likely to be found in the ranks of the enemy. We allude to the Pottawatamie band, and to that of the Kickapoos. The warriors of the Pottawatamie tribe have gone to Chicago—which we fear is not a suitable place to preserve their neutrality; and the Kickapoos, said to be 400 in number, are encamped together in McLean county. Ought not these Indians to be sent to the south part of the state?—*Id.*

### FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

#### THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The deep-seated opposition of a large majority of the American people, to the claim of the new states to the unsold lands within the limits of their jurisdiction, could not be overcome; and our last legislature waived the claims, and authorized our delegation in Congress, to purchase of the United States on the best terms possible. The policy of this last course was thought to be questionable, and the course pointed out in the Report of Mr. Clay is evidently more desirable for us. The entire sales of land during the last year, in the different states and territories, amounted to about three millions of dollars. Deduct the 15 per cent, this report would allow to the new states, and about two millions and a half of dollars will remain for equal distribution among the several states each year, to promote education and internal improvement. Indiana with the present population will be entitled to seventy-three thousand dollars per annum, and the very objects for the advancement of which this state desired to control the public lands, are the objects to which Mr. Clay directs the expenditure of this money. Yet Mr. C. is carpied at because he did not recommend a reduction of the price—and suppose the price reduced to fifty cents per acre, in what a situation this state must soon find herself! Only reflect upon the Canal lands, and Michigan Road lands now in market, and the obligations the state has sanctioned in relation thereto, why the state would be involved by the depreciated price—her ability lessened, and the people deprived of the 15 per cent, as well as the seventy thousand dividend. The enemies of internal improvement might be gratified, but every friend of western interests would lament the consequences. Indeed the very object of the canal and road grants of land

would be defeated by a reduction of the price; and if Mr. Clay had recommended that course, his calumniators would have complained with much more reason. This may be certainly inferred from the conduct of certain men heretofore, and as evidence of Gen. Jackson's notions, read the following remarks of Mr. Grundy, (his confidential friend) on Mr. Foot's resolution in relation to a disposition of the public lands to the states. Mr. Grundy said—

"The general government owned these lands before the States existed in which they are situated, and they have neither bought nor paid for them. Their only plea is the right which sovereignty confers. Let it be remembered that the very same act which creates their sovereignty, secures the title of these lands to the general government. What justice, then, could there be in these new states saying, we will enjoy all the benefits and advantages accruing to us from a solemn compact with the general government, but will not comply with the stipulations on our part. I will not permit myself to believe that the new states would do such an act if they possessed the power, whatever some of their politicians may say to the contrary. They would thereby lose all claim to that character which is based on justice, and a punctual compliance with engagements, and justly incur the charge of pious faith."

These opinions show the cause of the opposition to Mr. Clay's report; the organs of "the party" cannot allow the people to honor the statesman and the patriot.

### FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

#### S. Hill, Esq.

SIR—There is a report out in the country that Jackson has turned to a Van Buren man. If this be the fact, we would be glad to be informed of it through the medium of the Gazette, or some other paper, in order that those of us who are determined to follow him through thick and thin, right or wrong, may be prepared as soon as possible for the change.

[We can only refer our correspondent to the proceedings of the Jackson Convention recently held in Baltimore; and if this does not convince him the General is a Van Buren man, and that he (V. B.) is one of his dearest pets, we will engage to be nullified. Any man, say we for Vice President but Martin Van Buren.]

### FOREIGN NEWS.

The ship Thomas Dickson, Capt. Anthony, arrived at this port on Saturday the 19th instant from Liverpool, bringing London dates from the 11th of April and Liverpool to the 12th.

The intelligence of greatest moment is that which relates to the rapid and destructive progress of the Cholera, especially in Paris, where, according to the official statements, the number of cases which had occurred from the 28th of March to the 7th of April was no less than 3,077 and of these 1,199 had been fatal. The disorder was still raging in London, and through England, but without the malignity which characterized its course in Paris.

With regard to the British Reform Bill, the best accounts appeared to concur in stating that it would pass its second reading in the House of Lords by a small majority, and that its final passage was yet exceedingly doubtful.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a decree annulling the nationality of Poland, and declaring that it shall in future be considered as an integral and inseparable portion of the Russian empire. This announcement was received with great indignation at London.

The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, remarking on the letter of Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, published in our last, says:

### PROPHECY.

"If Gen. Jackson shall be elected President, he will surround himself, with a pack of political bull dogs, to bay at all who dare to oppose his measures. For myself, I cannot think of legislating with a brace of pistols in my belt, I shall in the event of the election of G. Jackson, resign my seat in the Senate, as every independent man will have to do, or risk his life and honor."—*Senator Benton's address to the people of Missouri, in 1824.*

Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, is known to be especially obnoxious to the President. He spoke with biting severity of Mr. Houston. The assault committed by the latter on Mr. Stanberry, is now known to receive the approbation of the President. The Jackson press at first faltered a little.—But the pitch-pipe has been sounded, and the tune set and raised. And a desperado and the ruffian now understand how they may recommend themselves to the kitchen cabinet and its chief. The disposition of some of them to avail themselves of this knowledge, is not to be doubted.

This is very much in the spirit of Senator Benton's prophecy. There is now a herd of Houstons and Hends, ready for any service. And Senator Benton keeps his seat, and gives them countenance.—He herds now with those he once censured. He haws upon him who assailed his life, and vilifies his best supporters. *Cin. Gazette.*

dence will not affect him; but with longer residents, even with members of Congress of high political prejudices, the effect is such, that a change comes over them. For example, remember the names of Chilton, of Stanberry, of Wickliffe, of Daniel, of Bibb, of Haine, of Poindexter, and twenty others, whom I could add to this list. This change can be accounted for by the fact, that such men see with their own eyes that which they cannot sustain. It is not rumor of doubtful credit that comes to them, but it is stern, appalling fact that faces them on every side. It is not the reputed incompetency of the President, and the reputed recklessness of his advisers which they are ever hearing, but it is the incompetency and recklessness itself. Hence the loss of the Senate to Jackson, and the inability of his partisans to carry his measures through the House. There are men who will support all his acts, no one can doubt. Walpole pensioned such in the House of Commons; but that the American Congress will sanction his high handed proceedings, I have a doubt, so long as their sessions and his residence are in Washington. The finger of corruption itself is seen. I say then the best antidote for Jacksonism, is three months tarry in Washington. *Portland Daily Advertiser.*

### VICE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We have already made mention of the convening of the Jackson Delegates at Baltimore to nominate Martin Van Buren for the Vice Presidency, or, in other words, the Presidency.

It appears, that on the 21st Mr. Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed President, and on the 22d, Mr. Peter V. Daniel of Virginia was appointed first Vice President; Mr. James Fenner of Rhode Island, second; Mr. John M. Barclay of Pennsylvania, third, and Mr. A. S. Clayton of Georgia, fourth. The Convention then resolved, pursuant to the suggestions of a committee appointed on the preceding day, that, in the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, the Delegates from each state should be entitled to as many votes as such state might be entitled to in the apportionment bill recently passed by Congress, and that two-thirds of all the votes given should be required to constitute a majority. At twelve o'clock, the members proceeded to vote upon the question of the Vice Presidency, and the ballots stood as follows:

M. Van Buren. Barbour. Johnson.		
Maine,	10	0
N. Hampshire,	7	0
Massachusetts,	14	0
Rhode Island,	4	0
Connecticut,	8	0
Vermont,	7	0
New York,	42	0
New Jersey,	8	0
Pennsylvania,	30	0
Delaware,	3	0
Maryland,	7	3
Virginia,	0	23
North Carolina,	9	6
South Carolina,	0	11
Georgia,	11	0
Alabama,	1	6
Mississippi,	4	0
Louisiana,	5	0
Tennessee,	15	0
Kentucky,	0	0
Ohio,	21	0
Indiana,	0	0
Illinois,	2	0
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	208	43
		26

The President accordingly declared Martin Van Buren nominated as the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

After a short recess, the Convention again assembled at four o'clock, when the Delegations from Virginia Kentucky, and Alabama, stated, through their authorized organs, that they approved the nomination of Vice President, and would recommend it to the cordial support of their constituents. This matter having been disposed of, a Committee to prepare an address to the people of the United States was appointed by the chair, and the Convention adjourned until next day.

The above proceedings speak for themselves; we have no time to comment on them now.—*Louisville Journal.*

### THE MAILS.

There is no cessation to the irregularity of the mails. We have not had a paper from Baltimore for four days. By yesterday's mail we received Boston, Albany, New York, Philadelphia and Washington papers, but none from Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Fredericksburgh or Mobile. The fault, evidently arises with some of the Post Masters on the route; for we cannot for a moment believe that our papers are stopped in the office in this city. Wherever the fault does lay, it is high time it should be remedied. Its duration is since the administration of Mr. Barry.—*N. O. Argus.*

We copy the following very curious paragraphs from the Mercer County Gazette. They are curious because that paper has over the editorial head the following ticket.—*U. States Gazette.*

For President—ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice President—WILLIAM WILKINS. "In our paper of to-day, will be found an extract in commendation of Mr. Clay, which we humbly think is not unmerited. Mr. Clay is, and always has been, the able and talented advocate of the interests and views of Pennsylvania.

Justice to ourselves and to our country, under clear conviction of imperious duty, demands the acknowledgment that Henry Clay stands as a pillar, on which is based the American System—the re chartering

of the United States Bank—and the salvation of the Union.

So momentous and important objects are these, that no Pennsylvanian or friend to the Union should suffer themselves to sleep when they are assailed.

With deep regret we are constrained to admit that Gen. Jackson has entirely failed to fulfil the expectations of his friends, in maintaining the dignity of our republic. A spirit of faction, disorganization, and disunion, claiming the Chief Magistrate as its friend, in the South, and spreading so as to threaten the safety of the Union, to an alarming degree, can and must no longer be concealed from the People. When our dearest prospects are about to be sacrificed to the idol, it is time to throw it away."

The Correspondent of the New-York Evening Journal, relates that the following occurred in the House of Representatives, the day Duff Green was brought to the stand as a witness by Mr. Stanberry. Shame! Shame! The second Washington!

"Gen. Green was summoned to the stand as a witness, and at the instance of the counsel for the accused, the House refused to examine him touching his knowledge of the attempt at fraud. This is deemed an injudicious step on the part of the friends of the President, since they have thus far endeavored to exculpate Houston from the charge.

"In consequence of this decision of the House, Mr. Stanberry rose in his place, and declared that if they would grant him compulsory process to bring witnesses to the Bar of the House, he pledged himself to prove, not only the contemplated fraud, but also that the President of the United States had freely denounced both Houses of Congress, and actually menaced or countenanced personal violence of their Members. Mr. S. was called to order by a Jackson-man, who took exception to his allegation, he however, repeated it with additional emphasis, and demanded the process. There was an expressive silence pervading the House for some moments, when the Speaker announced there was no motion before the House. After some desultory conversation, the House adjourned to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock."—*Louisville Journal.*

The Charleston S. C. City Gazette of the 8th ult, states that Gov. Hamilton, was on the preceding Saturday duly elected third Lieutenant, of the 1st company of the Charleston Ancient Battalion of Artillery. Speaking of this odd "promotion" as it is styled, the Lynchburgh Virginian says: "The man is mad. Nullification has completely turned his brain, as it will the brain of every man who is infected with it. We have no doubt Gov. Hamilton imagined that his acceptance of this minor office would strike terror into every heart north of the Potomac!! Our northern brethren have seen bugaboos before." *Lexington Observer.*

Messrs CARR and BOOS recently addressed separate notes to the Editors of the Washington Globe, giving the information that the vote of Indiana will be given to Gen. Jackson at the next Presidential election by a majority larger than he received at either of the preceding elections, pledging the vote of the state for Vice president to whoever may be nominated by the Baltimore Caucus!! Without condition or qualification they just transfer us to General Jackson, and to the person who shall receive the Baltimore nomination or the Vice President, no matter who it may be!!! To say nothing of their modesty, it must be allowed that these gentlemen are extremely kind in thus endeavouring to save the people from further trouble or dispute in relation to this existing question. In the name of the free people of Indiana, however, we protest against being thus bargained away by our members of Congress to do the service of Lewis, Kendall & Co.—*Ind. Journal.*

### From the Louisville Journal.

There are certain facts, which cannot be pressed upon the consideration of the American people too strongly or too frequently. Such are the following: there were removed from office,

In Washington's administration, eight years, 12.  
In that of John Adams, four years, 14.  
In that of Jefferson, eight years, 39.  
In that of Madison, eight years, 1.  
In that of Monroe, eight years, 5.  
In that of John Q. Adams, four years, 5.  
In that of Jackson during 18 months, only 14709

### COL. WM. TAYLOR.

A pamphlet of 16 pages, entitled "A synopsis of the trial of Col. Wm. Taylor," was yesterday laid on our table. It is a very succinct and well written account of the trial. It will be recollected that Col. T. was arrested as a counterfeiter, in this city on the 3d of May, 1831, on the testimony of the notorious counterfeiters, Jas. and Daniel Brown, who at the time were themselves in our city prison on a similar charge. Col. T. has since been at large on bail in the sum of \$12,000 his own bond and \$12,000 cash deposited. He complains much of the delay he has experienced in his trial, which was put off from sundry times until the 12th of March last, when his trial finally came on, and the jury not being able to agree, a new trial was ordered. If Col. Taylor be an innocent man, he has certainly suffered much, in loss of time, money and reputation.—*Argus.*

The members of the "Anacretion Society," are requested to meet THIS evening at the house lately occupied by Dr. Vanhook, at 2 past 7 o'clock.

By order of the President,  
B. LASSELLE, Jr. Secretary.  
Vincennes, June 2, 1834