



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1832.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER,
ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

CLAY ELECTORS.

JACOB KUYRENDALL, 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. NEELY, of Gibson.

JACKSON TICKET.

For President
ANDREW JACKSON.
For Vice President,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS.

GEORGE ROON,
JAMES BLAKE,
ARTHUR PATTERSON,
NATHAN R. PALMER,
MARK CRUME,
THOMAS GIVENS,
A. S. BURNETT,
W. ARMSTRONG,
JOHN KETCHAM,

We understand the Rangers under Cap-
tain Beckes will take up their line of
march this day for the frontiers.

Notwithstanding our hints in last week's
paper respecting the filthiness of the town,
but little has been done to remove nuisances.
Every one admits that the streets
and lots should be cleansed. If the Board
of Trustees cannot be called together, let
them assemble voluntarily—choose a Pres-
ident pro tem, and adopt such measures
as may be salutary for the comfort and
health of the citizens. To effect this, let
a Board of Health be appointed, and full
power given it, to act in all cases connect-
ed immediately with the sanitary affairs
of the Borough.

Congress adjourned on the 16th inst.—
Mr. Benton, Senator from Missouri, passed
through Vincennes on the 25th inst. on
his way home.

Mr. Roan, our representative in Con-
gress voted for the re-charter of the Uni-
ted States Bank. In this he has acted as
the representative of our congressional
district, for we believe a large majority
of his constituents are in favor of the
measure. But what can we say of our
Chief Magistrate, President Jackson, who
by his veto, has treated the opinions of
the representatives of the people with in-
dignity and contempt. The people by
their representatives say, the Bank shall
be re-chartered!!! The President, de fac-
to, replies, you are a set of ignoramuses,
and so are a large majority of your re-
presentatives. I know what is proper for
you, and I declare the Bank shall not be
re-chartered!!! so grin and bear it.

The President's veto on the Bank Bill
has been circulated far and wide through
the columns of the "Extra Globe"—we
therefore deem it unnecessary to publish
it, as every one who is so disposed, can
obtain a copy of the document. We give
on our first page the remarks of Mr.
Webster on the subject, which we recom-
mend as worthy an attentive and candid
perusal. The veto in our opinion, aims a
deadly blow at the agricultural, mechan-
ical and commercial interests of the Union,
and of the West in particular. Let the
people examine and judge for themselves.

The citizens of Hanover county Vir-
ginia, the birth place of Henry Clay, without
distinction of party, recently invited him
to a public dinner. He declined visiting at
this time the land of his birth, and in an-
swer to the polite and very eloquent letter
of the citizens of Hanover, makes the
subjoined reply, which evidently shows
he holds the citizens of Vincennes and of
Knox county, in fond remembrance.

"During the last autumn, in answer to an
invitation tendered to me by my fellow
citizens of Vincennes, I stated that, whilst
I continue before the public, in the atti-
tude in which I have been placed, as a
candidate for its suffrage, I would not ac-
cept of any invitation to a public enter-
tainment proposed on my account. The
considerations which prompted that de-
termination, far from losing any of their
force, have acquired an additional strength

from subsequent events. Although I
have wished to find, I have not been
able to perceive, reasons for any devia-
tion from this rule, in this instance."

The subjoined extract from a letter re-
ceived at St. Louis by a steamboat from
Galena, was handed us by a passenger in
the Western Stage. It affords the latest
news from the army.

Galena, Thursday, July 19, 1832.
"Have just arrived here—the boat
leaves to-night. E. C. March has just
come in from Gen. Scott's army, express-
ing to Gen. Atkinson. Cholera is raging with
Scott, 90 cases and 60 deaths. The In-
dians are about 35 miles from the army,
Dodge on one side and Atkinson on the
other. March says, there will positively
be an attack made on them to-night."

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

The Western States and the Administration.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The situation in
which the administration of President
Jackson seems determined to place the
people of the West, is truly alarming.—
The proceeds of the public lands which
Mr. Clay, with a majority of the Senate,
provided for equal distribution to the
States, has been defeated by party parti-
sans in the House of Representatives, un-
der the shallow pretext of a desire to re-
duce the price; and thus the proceeds of
the land sales, no longer necessary to pay
the national debt, will continue to be ex-
pended by the administration. The old
veto against appropriations for internal
improvement is no longer a fiction, than
a new veto, upon the safe circulating me-
dium of the country is proclaimed; and
thus the trade and currency of the West,
must be destroyed to a deplorable extent.
And why is this so? The old veto had its
advocates here, as elsewhere: the appro-
val of the Harbor bill, containing various
items of a like kind with the Maysville
Road, may have been well calculated to
shame such "whole hog" followers of party,
and this new veto upon the charter of
the United States Bank, may indeed, for
a short time, keep them in counten-
ance! In relation to the Bank, a very
short time will unveil the aggression; for
this veto will be found to perpetrate a
deed of destructive tyranny, as clearly
in contempt of the general interests, as it
is of the decision of the people's repre-
sentatives. The original aim to establish a
party bank, owned and directed by the
office holders under this blustering Presi-
dent, could not succeed; and now rather
than yield to public happiness and the
general good, the arbitrary veto is exer-
cised! This veto power except in ex-
treme cases, is a despotic power; and its
frequent exercise against public inter-
ests by such a President, has tended to
shake the reliance of every staunch friend
of representative government. Indeed it
has become evident, if the power of
public opinion now fails to crumble to the
dust the deceitful bulwarks which party
feeling, patronage ignorance and mis-
rule, have erected during Jackson's four years,
the temple of our freedom will be over-
whelmed by discontent, faction and mis-
erable subservience. But a considerate
people will, I hope, in due time, avert the
evil; the power of this administration must
soon be abridged. It has been asked, how
pecuniary engagements are to be met,
lands or property paid for, and credit sus-
tained by the agriculturists in the West,
without the means now circulated by the
Bank of the United States? Specie, as
well as good Bank notes, must soon disap-
pear from the new states, and what next?
Why the withdrawal of a safe currency,
issued and directed upon fair and impar-
tial principles, will lead to the establish-
ment of local institutions whose paper
will soon depreciate and destroy individ-
ual confidence, as well as public inter-
ests. Thus the dissolution of the United
States Bank under Jackson's veto, will
soon substitute the local rapacity of the
vulture, for the comparative innocence
and meekness of the dove. The Bank
of the United States loans money at six
per cent.; and are not many good men
now paying twelve and a half in this
town? Can any place or country thrive
under such pecuniary disadvantages? Al-
ready offices of "Discount and Deposit"
are springing up with the control of a few
thousand dollars. Four or five such now
exist under separate charters in this state.
The charters granted are not restricted to
any fixed rate of interest; and some of
those interested in the stock, are now in-
calculating the necessity of a law to limit
interest on all individual loans or transac-
tions. If this desire succeeds, competi-
tion will be destroyed, and these com-
panies will enjoy the most oppressive ex-
clusive privileges, inasmuch as their charters
are inviolable! The usury law should
never have been repealed; but unless the
privilege granted in the charters alluded
to can be changed, it will be ruinous to
adopt it now. If that limitation to inter-
est were now renewed, money loaned by
individuals could command only six per
cent, when these chartered companies
could take advantage of necessity and de-
mand whatever interest the pressure or
circumstances might agree to pay. Thus
it is that one breach leads to another, un-
til the rights of the people may be held
and directed by companies, as the offices
of the government are now held or di-
rected in many cases, by groveling party
spirit. I pray God to enlighten this peo-
ple.

AN OBSERVER.

CONGRESS—July 17.

The session of Congress closed yester-
day at eight o'clock in the morning, and
by nine o'clock most of the members were
in their way to their respective homes.

The bill from the Senate, authorizing
the relinquishment of the 16th section,
granted for the use of schools, and the
entry of other sections in lieu thereof,
was rejected.

The following bill, which passed both
Houses of Congress, and was presented to
the President of the United States for his
signature on Saturday night, not having
been returned by the President before the
adjournment, has failed to become a law:

A BILL providing for the final settlement
of the claims of States for interest on
advances to the United States, made
during the last war.

Another bill, also, of much importance,
was retained by the President, and does
not become a law. We refer to the bill
for the improvement of certain harbors
and rivers. This bill proposed appropri-
ations for these highly interesting objects
in a number of the States.

[A letter received by a gentleman in
town, states, that an appropriation to im-
prove the Wabash river, was embraced in
the last mentioned bill. Jackson vetoed an
appropriation to White river heretofore;
he now withholds an appropriation for the
Wabash!! Yet he has advocates! What
say a reflecting people?]

This is another case of the assumption
by the Executive of authority belonging
properly to Congress, viz: the authority
to decide between objects of appropriation.
If there be any distinction in prin-
ciple between this bill and the Internal
Improvement Bill which the President
approved and signed a few days ago, it is
in favor of the bill rejected, the constitu-
tionality of which no man will pretend to
doubt.

THE INDIANS ESCAPED.

We have intelligence from the army
to the 20th inst. The army had pursued
the Indians—the whole having been con-
centrated—until their provisions were
nearly exhausted. The Indians had aban-
doned their strong holds at the "four
lakes," and altho' many times the troops
were in the vicinity of their encampments,
they ultimately made their escape, and no
satisfactory information could be obtained
of them. It was believed, however, that
they were either pressing their way to
the Chippewa country, north of the
Wisconsin, or towards Canada. It was
evident that they have suffered much for
provisions—the whole route over which
they passed having been dug up for roots.
The pursuit has been a severe one; but
the perfect knowledge which the Indians
had of the swamps, enabled them to foil
the utmost vigilance and exertions of our
troops to overtake them. The army had
separated—some of the mounted troops
having gone to fort Winnebago, and others
to fort Hamilton for provisions. General
Atkinson remained with the regular troops
at White Water Creek; near the head
of Rock River, where it was his purpose
to erect a fort. It is now supposed that
there are no hostile Indians within the li-
mits of this State.

Gen. Scott was expected at Chicago on
the 9th with 21 companies of troops, and it
was expected that he would proceed im-
mediately with them to White Water, and
assume the command of the army.

It would thus appear that the Indian war
is not terminated. What course will be
adopted to humble the Indians and secure
our frontier, it is left to conjecture. They
have now leisure to procure food for
months. The wild rice, a nutritious article
and easy obtained, can be had in
bondance. We do not believe, however,
that our frontier will be again ravaged by
this savage horde—though we confess, we
have some fears on the subject.

The Company of troops commanded by
Dr. Early, have returned; they have been
in service during the whole campaign;
and have in fact, "borne the heat and
burthen of the day." We welcome them
again to their homes.

We learn from Mr. Sample of Pekin,
who left the army on the 7th inst, that
Col. Dunn was unfortunately shot on the
morning previous by a sentinel, when he
was on his way as officer of the guard to
relieve him. It appears that when Col.
D. came in sight, the sentinel was lying
in the grass, and that hearing Col. Dunn
approach, and supposing him to be an
Indian, the sentinel arose and fired. Two
balls entered the body of Col. Dunn near
the groin and lodged in the abdomen.—
It was supposed that the wound was mortal.
Col. Dunn was ever esteemed a
most estimable citizen.

Later accounts say that Col. Dunn was
likely to recover. He arrived at Dixon's
Ferry several days since; and the surgeon
of that post told our informant, that he
(Col. D.) was doing well.

The remains of John M. Draper, who
fell in the action on Sycamore Creek,
were recently discovered on the battle
ground, by Col. Collins and Dr. Merry-
man, of this town. The pocket book of
the deceased is now in possession of Mr.
Samples, of Pekin, Tazewell county.

We are gratified to learn that Gen.
Posey is still in command of his Brigade,
enjoying the confidence of his officers and
men, as a brave and judicious soldier—a
confidence that has never been empared
by a single incident of the campaign.—
The reports which have been circulated
by ignorant and malevolent individuals
respecting this gentleman, and which we
shall not repeat, are utterly untrue.

Springfield Jour.

Mystery magnifies danger, as a fog the
sun

ANIMATING INTELLIGENCE.

If any of our readers still doubt the
election of Henry Clay, we beg them to
turn their attention to the signs of the
times in Pennsylvania. That great State
is about to be carried by our friends, al-
most without a struggle. Public meetings
are held in every county, in condemnation
of the Veto Message; and tens of thou-
sands of seceders from the administration
ranks are added, each week, to the many
thousands that have already rallied round
the standard of correct principles.

We take from the Pennsylvania Inquirer
The following account of a tremendous
meeting in Philadelphia—a meeting that
is but a specimen of scores of others.—
The Inquirer be it remembered, was, un-
til the publication of the veto, a Jackson
and Van Buren paper—the last great
hope of the Administration party in the
State. At present there is not a Journal
in all Pennsylvania, which presumes to
assert, that the State will go for the Presi-
dent's re-election. [Louisville Jour.]

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

The public meeting held in the State
House Yard, yesterday afternoon, with
reference to the Veto and the U States
Bank, was one of the largest meetings
ever held in Philadelphia. It is computed
that upwards of seven thousand persons
were present, a large number of them be-
ing former friends of Andrew Jackson.

All the officers of the meeting, with
one exception were among the original
supporters of the President; all of them
have found sufficient cause in the acts of
his administration to change their course,
and would hereafter zealously oppose the
re-election of Andrew Jackson.

Daniel Groves, Esq (an original Jack-
son man) was called to the chair;
John E. Keen (an original Jackson man)
and William Maitland, (an original Jack-
son man,) and James Harper, were chosen
Vice Presidents; Wm. H. Hood and C. J.
Jack, (both original friends of Andrew
Jackson) were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated
with a few appropriate remarks from the
Chair. Josiah Randall, Esq then follow-
ed in a speech, brief, eloquent, and to
the purpose. He closed with offering
an Address to the people of Pennsylvania,
which was unanimously adopted. A
series of resolutions were then offered
by Col. C. J. Jack, who enforced their
policy and propriety in a powerful appeal
to the meeting. The resolutions were
adopted. Mr. Randall again spoke, and
in a strain of eloquence which excited
general approval—enforced the necessity
of uniting all the elements of the oppo-
sition upon one Presidential candidate.—
This course was further advocated by Mr.
Harper, whose manly sense and correct
remarks and suggestions upon the subject
were warmly responded to by the meet-
ing.

A resolution offered by D. W. Cox, Esq
commending the course of our Sena-
tors in congress—Messrs. Dallas and Wil-
kins—in voting upon the Bank question,
received the hearty sanction of the as-
sembly.

There was not the slightest disturbance
throughout the vast concourse. The en-
tire proceedings were marked by an en-
thusiasm and a common spirit, which, if
caught up and acted upon in other sections
of the state, cannot but be productive of
the happiest results. Let the motto of
Pennsylvania be—"our state and her
charter must and shall be preserved"—
Let every citizen who has the welfare,
the prosperity, the influence of his native
Commonwealth at heart, rally under this
motto, and all may yet be well.

THE WEST.

The winding up of the concerns of the
Bank, if such an event is to take place,
will create unparalleled distress through-
out the whole Union; but, if there be any
one section, which, above all others, may
be expected to exhibit a scene of peculiar
misery, that section is the West. The
dark and endless train of disasters, that
must inevitably result to our mechanics,
our agriculturists, our property-holders,
our merchants, and all other classes of
our citizens, from the adoption of such a
measure, have been strongly described
by Mr. Webster, and no language can
describe them too strongly. There is not
a species of property in the whole west-
ern country, whether lands or merchan-
dize, and no kind whatever of labor, that
will not be reduced 50 per cent. in value
by the sending of \$30,000,000 from the
valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi to
Great Britain and the Eastern States. If
there are men among us, who can contem-
plate such a state of things with compla-
cency, men, who, for the pride of politi-
cal opinion, are ready to rush madly upon
their own ruin, and to carry along their
friends and their neighbors with them, we
beg them to give a dispassionate perusal to
the remarks of the Boston Senator, and to
peruse here it be too late.

[The above is extracted from the Lou-
isville Journal. That the President's ve-
to will operate much, against the interest
of the people of the west we have no
doubt.]

THE VETO!!!

A circumstance was mentioned to us on
Saturday calculated to show in a strong
light the influence which the present po-
sition of affairs with regard to the United
States Bank, is calculated to have upon
the country. A merchant of this city,
extensively engaged as an importer of
foreign goods of value, made a contract
with an individual to supply him with a
sufficient amount of goods for the establish-
ment of an extensive store in Cincinnati.

A clause was, however, inserted in the con-
tract, to the effect that the bargain should
be null and void in case the United States
Bank should not be re-chartered at this ses-
sion of Congress; the Cincinnati gentleman
believing that unless that Bank is re-char-
tered, general disaster will come upon the
community, and it would hence be hazar-
dous to engage in any new business for at
least several years to come.

Pennsylvania Inquirer.

The virulent, long continued, and oft-
repeated personalities, in which Mr. Ben-
ton has indulged himself when speaking of
Mr. Clay in the U. S. Senate, led to some
pretty warm passages on the 12th inst.,
during the discussion of the Veto Mes-
sage. The Intelligencer, in reporting the
debate, says:

"Mr. Clay, in reply commented with
much severity on Mr. Benton's fray with
Gen. Jackson, and on his letter giving an
account of that fray. Also on the prophe-
cy of Mr. Benton, that whenever General
Jackson should be elected, it would be
necessary for Senators to come here with
swords and pistols.

Mr. Benton, admitted that he publish-
ed the letter, and that it stated facts; but
he stated that no man had ever been found
to say that such language had been used
by him in any stump speech in the State
of Missouri, as was charged against him.

Mr. CLAY, stated that out of the State,
the Senator from Missouri had admitted
the fact to him.—Louisville Journal.

We learn, from the Observer, that
a handbill was recently published at Lex-
ington, portions of which were taken verba-
tim from the Veto message, a document that
did not arrive until several days after-
wards!!! Mysterious as this fact may at
first appear, it still admits of an explana-
tion. The observer explains it thus:—The
extracts from the Veto were sent on in
advance in order to prepare, in some
measure, the minds of the supporters of
Jackson for this act of high handed tyr-
anny.—Louisville Journal.

The great and good Washington, among
his innumerable virtues and excellencies
of character, numbered that of being a
rigid moralist. Profaneness of language
he most heartily abhorred, and by every
means in his power endeavored to sup-
press. While commander in chief of the
American army, his feelings were fre-
quently shocked at the oaths and indecen-
cies of some of his men, and to suppress
which, under date of July 29th, he issued
the following

GENERAL ORDERS.

Many and pointed orders have been is-
sued against that unmeaning and abomin-
able custom of swearing. Notwithstand-
ing which the Gen. observes that it pre-
vails, if possible, more than ever—his
feelings are continually wounded by the
oaths and imprecations of the soldiers,
whenever he is in hearing of them, the
name of that Being from whose boun-
tiful goodness we are permitted to enjoy
the comforts of life, is incessantly imprec-
ated and profaned in a manner as wanton
as it is shocking—for the sake therefore
of religion, decency and order, the Gen-
eral hopes and trusts, that officers of
every rank would use their influence and
their authority to check a vice which is
unprofitable, as it is wicked and shameful.
If officers would make it an invariable
rule to reprimand and if that does not do,
to punish soldiers for offences of this
kind, it could not fail of having its intend-
ed effect.

THE COMET.

Mr. H. Barrel of Connecticut says the
N Y Gazette, has brought forward a map
pointing out the path of the approaching
Comet. Mr. B. informs us, that from the
middle of October to the middle of No-
vember, it will to us, be most brilliant. It
will rise in the east, on the 15th of No-
vember, about 10 P. M. and reach meri-
dian at 4 in the morning. It will not be
less, at any time, than 54 millions of miles
from the earth, and 83 millions of miles
from the sun; so that those bodies will
be in much danger from the course of the
sublime luminary.

REMARKS ON SLAVERY.

A few days ago, we were told, a man was pass-
ing down the Ohio river in a steam boat, having
with him a young, stout, healthy black man,
whom he called his slave. The black man re-
peatedly protested against being separated from
his wife and children and sent to the lower
country—the humane owner heeded him not,
he increased his fetters and threatened him
with the lash. The black man, finding his
entreaties fruitless, threw himself into the river,
between Aurora and the Rising Sun, and was
drowned. We have not heard the name of the
white wretch, who is thus guilty of causing the
death of this black man.

Weekly Messenger.

WORKING MEN AND THE TARIFF.

We regret to see the insidious means used to
prejudice working men against the tariff. They
are asked what is it to them whether the manu-
facturer is protected or not. The laborer cannot
live without protection even could the proprie-
tor himself live. Protection, employment, wages,
bread, depend on each other as intimately
as any effect can depend on its cause. The manu-
facturer, if his business is ruined, can gener-
ally command the means of a temporary subsis-
tence till he has time to find a new vocation, but
the laborer must have employment or starve.—
The working men know a thing or two about
this, and they are not to be gulled.

The following was taken yesterday morning
from the key-hole of a shut-up shop:
Not Cholera sick nor Cholera dead;
But, out of fright, from cholera fled,—
Will soon return when Cholera's over,
If from his flight he should recover.

Com. Adm.

The Exeter News Letter says:—No
man in England is attacked by the Cho-
lera, who pays promptly for his new-
spaper. Attacks borrowers without ex-
tra.