



GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1832.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

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

CLAY ELECTORS.

JACOB KEVRENDALE, of Knox county.
JOHN HAWKINS, of Fountain.
SAMUEL HENDERSON, of Marion.
DENNIS PENNINGTON, of Harrison.
WALTER WILSON, of Cass.
STEPHEN LUDLOW, of Dearborn.
ACEL LOMAX, of Wayne.
SYLVANUS EVERETT, of Union county.
JOHN L. NEELY, of Gibson.

JACKSON TICKET.

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

ELECTORS.

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

We understand the Rangers under Captain 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 President pro tem, and adopt such measures as may be voluntary 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 connected 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. Boon, our representative in Congress voted for the re-charter of the United 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 indignity and contempt. The people by their representatives say, the Bank shall be re-chartered!! The President, de facto, replies, you are a set of ignoramus, and so are a large majority of your representatives. I know what is proper for you, and I declare the Bank shall not be re-chartered!! so grim 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 recommend as worthy an attentive and candid perusal. The veto in our opinion, aims a deadly blow at the agricultural, mechanical 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, Virginia, 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 answer to the polite and very eloquent letter of the citizens of Hanover, makes the following reply, which evidently shows he holds the citizens of Vincennes and of Kentucky, 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 attitude in which I have been placed, as a candidate for its suffrage, I would not accept of any invitation to a public entertainment proposed on my account. The considerations which prompted that determination, 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 deviation from this rule, in this instance."

The subjoined extract from a letter received 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, to Gen. Atkinson. Cholera is raging with Scott, 90 cases and 60 deaths. The Indians 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 partisans in the House of Representatives, under the shallow pretext of a desire to reduce the price; and thus the proceeds of the land sales, no longer necessary to pay the national debt, will continue to be expended by the administration. The old veto against appropriations for Internal Improvement Bill, which the President approved and signed a few days ago, is a new veto, upon the safe circulating medium 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 approval 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 countenance! 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 representatives. The original aim to establish a party bank, owned and directed by the office holders under this blustering President, could not succeed; and now rather than yield to public happiness and the general good, the arbitrary veto is exercised! This veto power except in extreme cases, is a despotic power; and its frequent exercise against public interests 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 insatiate, have erected during Jackson's four years, the temple of our freedom will be overwhelmed by discontent, faction and miserable subserviency. But a confederate people will, I hope, in due time, avert 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 sustained 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 disappear from the new states, and what next? Why the withdrawal of a safe currency, issued and directed upon fair and impartial principles, will lead to the establishment of local institutions whose paper will soon depreciate and destroy individual confidence, as well as public interests. Thus the dissolution of the United States Bank under Jackson's veto, will soon substitute the local rapacity of the vulgar, 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 half in this town? Can any place or country thrive under such pecuniary disadvantages? Already 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 calculating the necessity of a law to limit interest on all individual loans or transactions. If this desire succeeds, competition will be destroyed, and these companies will enjoy the most oppressive exclusive 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 ominous to adopt it now. If that limitation to interest were now renewed, money loaned by individuals could command only six per cent, when these chartered companies could take advantage of necessity and demand whatever interest the pressure of circumstances might agree to pay. Thus it is that one breach leads to another, until the rights of the people may be held and directed by companies, as the offices of the government are now held or directed in many cases, by groveling party spirit. I pray God to enlighten this people.

AN OBSERVER.

CONGRESS—July 17.

The session of Congress closed yesterday at eight o'clock in the morning, and by nine o'clock most of the members were

on their way to their respective homes.

The bill from the Senate, authorising 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 appropriations for these highly interesting objects in a number of the States.

[A letter received by a gentleman in town, states, that an appropriation to improve 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 principle between this bill and the Internal Improvement Bill, which the President vetoed against appropriations for Internal Improvement is no sooner satisfied, than approved and signed a few days ago, it is a new veto, upon the safe circulating medium of the country is proclaimed; and the constitutionality of which no man will pretend to doubt.

THE INDIANS ESCAPED.

We have intelligence from the army to the 29th inst. The army had pursued the Indians—the whole having been concentrated—until their provisions were nearly exhausted. The Indians had abandoned their strong holds at the "four takes," 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 limits 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 immediately 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 abundance. We do not believe, however, that our frontier will be again ravaged by this savage horde—though we confess, we have some fear 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 burden 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. Merriman, of this town. The pocket book of the deceased is now in possession of Mr. Samples, of Pekin, Tazwell 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 impaired 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, almost without a struggle. Public meetings are held in every county, in condemnation of the Veto Message; and tens of thousands 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, until 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 President'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 being 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 Jackson man) was called to the chair. John E. Keen (an original Jackson man) and William Mailland, (an original Jackson 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 followed 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 opposition 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 meeting.

A resolution offered by D. W. Cox, Esq commanding the course of our Senators in congress—Messrs. Dallas and Wilkins—in voting upon the Bank question, received the hearty sanction of the assembly.

There was not the slightest disturbance throughout the vast concourse. The entire proceedings were marked by an enthusiasm 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 throughout 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 is the whole western country, whether lands or merchandise, 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 contemplate such a state of things with complacency, men, who, for the pride of political 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 Louisville Journal. That the President's veto 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 position 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 establishment of an extensive store in Cincinnati.

A clause was, however, inserted in the contract, to the effect that the bargain should be null and void in case the United States Bank should not be re-chartered at this session of Congress; the Cincinnati gentleman believing that unless that Bank is re-chartered, general disaster will come upon the community, and it would hence be hazardous 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. Benton 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 Message. 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 prophecy 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 published 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 Lexington, portions of which were taken verbatim from the Veto message, a document that did not arrive until several days afterwards!!! Mysterious as this fact may at first appear, it still admits of an explanation. 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 tyranny.—*Louisville Journal.*

The great and good Washington, among his innumerable virtues and excellencies of character, numbered that of being a rigid moralist. Profanity of language he most heartily abhorred, and by every means in his power endeavoured to suppress. While commander in chief of the American army, his feelings were frequently shocked at the oaths and indecencies of some of his men, and to suppress which, under date of July 23d, he issued the following

GENERAL ORDERS.

Many and pointed orders have been issued against that unmeaning and abominable custom of swearing. Notwithstanding which the Gen. observes that it prevails, 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 beautiful goodness we are permitted and enjoy the comforts of life, is incessantly impugned and profaned in a manner as wanton as it is shocking—for the sake therefore of religion, decency and order, the General hopes and trusts, that officers of every rank will 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 inviolable rule to reprimand and if that does not do, to punish soldiers for offences of this kind, it could not fail of having its intended effect.

THE COMET.

Mr. H. Burrill 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 November, it will be most brilliant—it will rise in the east, on the 15th of November, about 10, P. M. and reach meridian 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 this sublime luminary.

BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.
A few days ago, we are told, a man was passing 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 repeatedly protested against being separated from his wife and children and sent to the lower country—the humane owner heard him not, he increased his floggings 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 manufacturer is protected or not. The laborer cannot live without protection even could the proprietor himself live.