



## GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1832.

### PEOPLE'S TICKET.

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

#### CLAY ELECTORS.

JACOB KUYENDAHL, of Knox county  
JOHN HAWKINS, of Fountain  
SAMUEL HENDERSON, of Marion  
DENNIS PENNINGTON, of Harrison  
WALTER WILSON, of Cass  
STEPHEN LUOLOW, of Dearborn  
AEBEL LOMAX, of Wayne  
SYLVANUS Everts, 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,  
NAUHAN B. PALMER,  
MARK CRUME,  
THOMAS GIVENS,  
A. S. BURNETT,  
W. ARMSHONG,  
JOHN KETCHAM,

#### THE ELECTION.

The annual election for this state, takes place on Monday, and it is important that every legal voter should attend the polls. Our county will only have one representative this year, and it is an estimable privilege to select him with an eye to the interesting duties he has to perform free of all passion or prejudice. A Sheriff will be chosen; and as our citizens are seldom negligent in guarding their personal concerns, the county interest should be viewed as worthy of the same candid and vigilant attention. At this crisis, a regard for the general welfare should elevate every voter above any petty, personal and party considerations, concerning the men now in power. To promote public prosperity, and to restore constitutional freedom, will be the triumph of those who are alone animated by sound principles. Avoid a thousand difficulties our state has rapidly emerged from a wilderness; internal improvements now contemplated, and in progress, promise increased advantages, and it is afflicting to apprehend any counteracting policy—Mr. Bonner voted for the Wabash and Erie Canal—he served the country faithfully last year, and his re-election will encourage the cause of well doing. All he can do against the veto doctrine, will be to vote for aid to improve our rivers and our main roads. This is no trial, and this may be calculated on, as also his vote to elect a Senator to Congress in favor of state interests in opposition to the veto doctrine, and one devoted to the "American System."

#### JACKSON AND THE BANK.

To curtail the power of the people, and to extend his own to an alarming extent, has led President Jackson to the ruinous exercise of his veto privilege. The universal distress apprehended from his Bank notion, will extend to the remotest corners of our state; at this moment the state is inundated with the message, and the hiring "Globe" and pensioned "Public Advertiser" leave no means untried to delude and bewilder the understanding of their readers. Mr. Pen in his Advertiser has affixed to a handbill containing the Veto message, the speech of Mr. Clay on the old Bank charter in 1811, and the powers of that institution with the relative situation of the country at that day may not occur to one in a hundred of our citizens. That charter allowed foreigners to vote, the present charter does not; that charter allowed foreigners to be elected to the office of Director, the present charter does not; the majority of the stock of that bank was owned by foreigners—only about one fourth of the stock of the existing bank is owned out of the U. States; yet Mr. Clay's able argument in 1811, is perverted to suit the abuse of Jackson's power in relation to institutions so different. Mr. Clay at that day, when England was impressing our citizens and injuring our trade, was anxious to punish the pecuniary interests of that country—bring it to reason and avert a war in part

he succeeded, and the present bank charter is quite improved for the benefit of this country. But look more closely.—The same men that would reduce duties, and flood our country with British capital in the shape of foreign dry goods and other manufactures, to the ruin of our own mechanics, are exclaiming against the importation of money for Bank stock which we can control, and which would tend to increase our means and our native enterprise. The veto on the bank on account of money from Europe being invested in it, is preposterous, when our citizens must be selected as Directors. We want money—we do not want foreign manufactures. Let our country be made to prosper, by taking all power from the men who can sanction Jackson's course under such accumulated abuses.

We were really surprised on glancing at the Western Sun of last week, to see the subjoined appear as emanating from Gen. John Tipton:

"Extract of a letter from the Hon. John Tipton, to his friend in this place, in reply to one, enclosing one of Mr. Hill's papers.

"I have looked over the paper, he does not quote me truly. I did say that those Indians had complained, and that they had been wronged. I did say that more efficient agents, not connected with Indian trade, must be sent to that place, (Rock Island.) But I did not censure the Administration. If you will inquire, you will find that he, that was agent in 1829, was removed in 1830. That man with two or three others, and some British agents, have produced this war. I know it, I foretold it here in 1830.—does Mr. H. know this?"

Now, Mr. Hill did "quote him truly," and of this fact every friend of the General shall be convinced by calling at our office, for we fortunately preserved a copy of the National Intelligencer, and from that paper were his remarks copied. If his speech was not "quoted truly" by the Editors of that Journal, why did he not have the error corrected; he was on the spot and could easily have done so. This would have been far more praiseworthy, than subsequently to charge the Editor of this paper with misrepresentation. We do not think, however, that General Tipton will be much obliged to his "good natured" friend, for the publicity given to the above extract from his letter. It certainly cannot benefit him, but will have the contrary effect.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

#### BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS!!

We have just received by the politeness of J. C. Clark, Esq. a hand bill from the office of the Missouri Republican, dated August 1st, 1832, from which we learn that a battle was fought by the mounted troops under the command of General Dodge, and the main body of the Indians. The foe after a pursuit of 100 miles, were overtaken at Wisconsin, & after an hour's hard fighting were completely defeated, and would no doubt have all been cut to pieces, had not the darkness of the night enabled them to escape. The army is still in pursuit, and from their starving condition, the Indians will doubtless again be overtaken. From a letter of Gen. Dodge attached to the hand bill, it appears the loss on our side was one man killed, & eight wounded—40 of the Indians were killed.

#### FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Is it in accordance with our political institutions, or with our notions of republican principles, for a President, professing to be a pure democrat, to raise his puny arm against the majorities of both houses of congress, and the well ascertained will of the people?

And more particularly, does it become a President of the United States to say in his message, that he submits a subject to the people, and so soon as the people's representatives decide the subject, he, the President, determines that the said decision shall not be carried into effect, because so soon he had not been consulted upon the subject? Now sirs, do we not all recollect that Gen. Jackson submitted the subject of rechartering the Bank of the United States to Congress last session; and although he referred Congress to his former message upon the subject, it was distinctly understood at that time, that he would sanction any action of Congress in relation to this subject? Yet this fair and honorable submission made to the people, and to both houses of Congress assembled, (and at a time too, when it was well received by all parties, and greatly rejoiced at by his own partisans,) he overturns and gives for his reasons, mainly, that he had not been consulted, and that his advice had not been taken in relation to the shape and features of the bill, for his constitutional objections are nothing. But it is done, and we must look to the effect it will have upon our country.

Who then will be injured in consequence of the President refusing to approve the law rechartering the bank of the United States? Is it the rich? No,

they have money enough. Is it the lazy? No. They want none. Is it the man of friends and influence? No. Is it the retired man from business? No. He has quit business, and cares but little about the times, whether they be good or bad; he is not affected in any shape or form. Who then will be injured? It will be the business man; no matter whether he be a farmer, mechanic, merchant, miller, laborer, scavenger, or what, if he be a man of business, he will be seriously injured.

Well, why will he be seriously injured? Because there is not now, nor has there ever been capital in the hands of the western people to supply them in, and to carry on their enterprises and industrious pursuits. They are a hardy race of men, of much enterprise, and little capital. The trade which has been kept up and carried on between this and New Orleans, and between the drover and the stock raiser and farmer, has been mainly done and carried on by the accommodations and facilities of the United States Bank; and this is the only paper that has any circulation with us—with draw it and we are done. Now

look around you and see for yourselves, if

you can find capital or cash in the hands

of your neighbours at this time sufficient

to pay the common debts of the country,

and then look forward to the time that

payment will be called for, or rather into

the times that are approaching. You

know that years past our crops have been

deficient, and that last year they were al-

most literally cut off. Look around at the

present time, and see your prospects gen-

erally, and in particular in relation to the

common staple of your country, corn, and

say to yourselves, if every creditor should

call upon you, whether you are ready to

meet them. Then, if you are not now

ready, consider that thirteen millions, or

something like it, will be withdrawn from

circulation, as this sum is due from the

western people to the U. S. Bank. This

must be called in. The Bank must call

on those who are indebted to it—those

who stand indebted to the Bank must call

on their debtors, and they upon others—

and this continually, until the debt is paid;

and so it will go through and effect all

classes of society; and all will return.—

This immense amount of money will be

seen no more.

Now sirs, if any of you have buffeted

the waves of the Mississippi with your

produce, did you not on selling, haste to

the United States Bank with your check,

or if not with your check, did you not

seek the paper in order to have a certain,

handy, safe, good kind of money to bring

home? and has it not been always with

you equal, or rather preferable to specie? And what will be your situation when this

Bank stops its business, and this money is

out of circulation? Why sirs, you will

then receive the paper of the different

independent or state banks—come home,

and go to a broker and be shaved; and

the depth of this shaving will be owing

to their known reputation of the institu-

tions; and you will not be sure at the time

you put the paper in your pocket, that it

will be worth one cent when you arrive

home.

What has been the state of our curren-

cy in former times? Do you remember

it? You ought to, and if you do, you re-

call difficultly, and above all, the tem-

peratures to unjust, and I may say, immoral

speculations. But let us return to the

Bank of the United States. Has not this

Bank answered you in your different sit-

uations and conditions? and were you not

entirely satisfied with it? and was not the

paper always acceptable to you? and have

we not here in the west of our state, been

soliciting a branch? and have not the par-

ties been joined in this application?—

What then has taken place to induce you

to believe that Gen. Jackson has acted in

accordance with your interests and policy

in raising his strong arm against the

Bank? Has any thing transpired in the

land to induce a belief that this Bank

ought at this time to stop its operations?

But upon the contrary, does it not appear

from all the conditions of the people, that

the rejection of the bill by the President

is anti-republican—contrary to the wishes

of the people, and will end in the ruin of

a large portion of the industrious and

enterprising part of the community.

#### A MILLER MAN.

We give the following as it was handed us, but are totally unacquainted with the person who signed his name to the article.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please publish for the sake of saving people from their present alarm respecting the Cholera the saying of an old Preacher in black township, Indiana. To cure and stop the disease, administer from ten to fifteen drops of spirits turpentine upon a tea spoonfull of sugar. Let them do this or die.

#### BARNABUS ANNABLE.

From The Cincinnati Gazette.

FASTING AND PRAYER.

The resolution from the Senate, for ap-

pointing a Committee to wait upon the President, and request him, by proclamation to appoint a day of fasting and pray-

er, to the Deity, to avert the scourge of the Cholera, was defeated in the House of Representatives by the efforts of Presi-

dent Jackson's supporters. It was resisted as unconstitutional, and finally amended so as to appoint the day, in the resolu-

tion itself, and in this form it failed to

pass the House.

No event of the times speaks more

strongly the perverseness of President

Jackson or the subserviency of that portion

of his supporters, whom he has transferred

Martin Van Buren. The Synod of the

German Church in New York, preferred

a similar request to the President, and he

declined to comply, alleging that it

would be an improper and unconstitutional

act.

When the matter was in debate

before the House, some wretched satellite

of the President cited this reply, as a reason

why the resolution should not be passed,

and it became forthwith the rallying point

of the Van Burenites, to denounce the